ROMANIA

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An Encyclopaedic Survey

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EDITURA ŞTIINŢIFICĂ ŞI ENCICLOPEDICĂ
Bucharest — 1980

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President
of the Socialist
Republic
of Romania,
General
Secretary
of the Romanian
Communist
Party.

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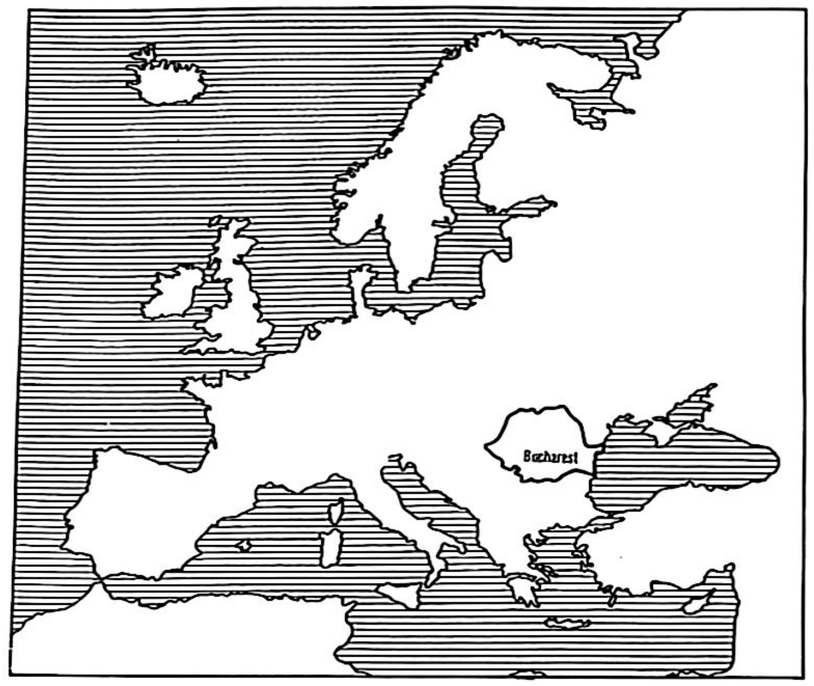


GENERAL DATA

OFFICIAL NAME: THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA

HEAD OF STATE: Nicolae CEAUȘESCU, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania; he is also General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the State Council, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and Chairman of the Defence Council.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION: Romania lies in the South-East of Europe, between Latitude 43°37'07" and 48°15'06" North, and Longitude 20°15'44" and 29°41'24" East.

BOUNDARIES: Total length 3,153 km. Romania borders to the East and North on the U.S.S.R. (1,328.8 km.), to the North-West on Hungary (442 km.), to the South-West on Yugoslavia (546.2 km.), to the South on Bulgaria (590.9 km.) and on the Black Sea to the South-East (245 km.).

NATIONAL DAY: August 23rd, anniversary of the Social and National Liberation, Antifascist and Anti-imperialist Revolution (1944).

NATIONAL FLAG: Vertical stripes of red, yellow and blue (blue on the hoist), with the emblem of the Romanian State in the centre.

AREA : 237,500 sq.km. (12th in Europe, 74th in the world).

POPULATION : est. 22 million — April 1979 (21 559 416 inh., January 1977 census) ; density 90.8 inh./sq.km ; urban population — 47.5 per cent (1977) ; Romanians — 88.137 per cent, Magyars — 7.912 per cent, Germans — 1.616 per cent, Ukrainians — 0.252 per cent, Serbians — 0.158 per cent, Jews — 0.119 per cent, Tatars — 0.107 per cent, Russians — 0.096 per cent, Bulgarians — 0.049 per cent, Croatians — 0.035 per cent (January 5, 1977 census).

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE : Romanian ; it belongs to the family of Romance languages, being the direct offspring of the Latin spoken in the Carpathian-Danubian area (the Roman provinces of Dacia and Moesia).

CAPITAL CITY : Bucharest — 1,807,044 inhabitants (without suburban communes — January 5, 1977).

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION : 39 counties and the Bucharest Municipality, 236 cities (of which 56 municipalities) and 2,706 communes (13,149 villages) of which 147 are suburban communes.

MAIN CITIES (over 100,000 inhabitants) : Timişoara, Iaşi, Cluj-Napoca, Braşov, Constanţa, Galaţi, Craiova, Piteşti, Brăila, Oradea, Arad, Sibiu, Tîrgu-Mureş, Bacău, Piteşti, Satu Mare, Baia Mare.

CURRENCY : 1 *leu* = *100* bani.

Natural conditions

RELIEF

Romania is a Carpathian and Danubian country, bordering on the Black Sea. Its relief is characterized by symmetry and harmony in the distribution of the great geographic units : mountains occupy 31 per cent of the territorial area, hills and tableland 36 per cent, while plains and meadows occupy 33 per cent. The harmonious distribution can be seen in the double-amphitheatre-like disposition of the forms of relief at the inner and outer limits of the Carpathian arc, surrounding the great interior depression of Transylvania, and descending in gentle slopes to the periphery ; a great number of intramontane depressions, valleys and passes cut through the mountains and have facilitated the trans-Carpathian activity since time immemorial.

The Romanian Carpathians form the bulk of the South-Eastern part of the Carpathian chain which, in its turn, is a portion of the Alpine-Himalayan mountain system, the formation of which was completed during the Tertiary. Within this chain, the Carpathians are more fragmented and soar up to lower altitudes than the Alps, seldom rising above 2,000 m. Their loftiest peak, Moldoveanu in the Făgăraş Mountains, reaches 2,544 m. The whole chain of the Carpathians is under the level of eternal snows and has no glaciers like the Alps or the Pyrenees. As to general physiographic characteristics, mention must be made of the multitude of interior depressions (some of them forming genuine intramontane plains) and Sub-Carpathian depressions which, centuries ago, had been places of population concentration. Similarly, there are frequent long smooth ridges flattened into storeyed platforms : the lowest with an average elevation of 1,000 m provide favourable dwelling sites and vast hayfields, while the higher ones, at 1,800—2,000 m, are clad in Alpine pasturelands. The picturesqueness of the heights is lent by the glacial cirques, clear vestiges of the Quaternary glaciation on whose bottom lakes have accumulated. According to their disposition towards the great central Transylva-

The Carpathian Mountains

Winds and rains carved in the rocks of the Bucegi Massif such mushrooms, 3 m-high, known as *Babele* (Old Women).

The Moldoveanu Peak (altitude: 2544 m) one of the highest peaks of the Romanian Carpathians, in the Făgăraș Massif.

nian depression and morphological and altimetric characteristics, the Romanian Carpathians may be differentiated into three great ranges: the Eastern Carpathians, the Southern Carpathians and the Western Carpathians.

The Eastern Carpathians stretch from Romania's northern boundaries to the Prahova Valley and are made of three distinctive geological units: the volcanic zone (in the West), Mesozoic-crystal zone in the central part, and the flysh zone in the East. The North-West — South-East orientated parallel ranges are prevailing under altitudes of 1,700 m; to the North (the Rodna Mountains, Maramureș, Suhard), and, isolated, in the central part (Ceahlău Mt.) they reach or go beyond 2,000 m (max. alt. 2,303 m, Pietrosul Peak in the Rodna Mts.). The Eastern Carpathians are the Carpathian unit boasting of the greatest number of depressions and have

the largest forest areas in the country; they also contain considerable reserves of complex ores, manganese, sulphur etc. The southern part of the Eastern Carpathians, from the Olt river valley to the great Brașov Depression and the Prahova Valley are generally known as the *Carpații Curburii* (The Curvature Carpathians).

The Southern Carpathians stretch from the Prahova Valley to the Timiș-Mehadia and Bistra corridors; they have the highest peaks of all the Carpathians, some of them surging beyond 2,500 m. They are rather massive

The Southern Carpathians. Piatra Craiului Ridge, a high crystalline calcareous group of mountains (highest altitude: 2239 m — the Peak „La Om").

Emil Racoviţă (1868—1947), a biologist, participant in the Antarctic Expedition of *The Belgica* (1897—1899). He laid the bases of speleology and and set up an Institute of Speleology at Cluj, the first in the world.

RACOVIŢĂ, EMIL GEORGE *(b. 15.11.1868, Iaşi — d. 19.11.1947, Cluj) was a Romanian biologist, the founder of the science of biospeleology and of the first institute of biospeleology in the world. He took his degrees in law (1890) and in natural sciences (1891) in Paris and became a doctor of natural sciences (1896). Racoviţă was a member of the Zoological Society of France (1893), Honorary President of the Speleological Society of France and corresponding member of the Royal Society of London, a member of the Romanian Academy (1920) and President of the Romanian Academy (1926—1928 and 1928—1929), a corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Medicine (1944), a member of the Perfection Committee of the Oceanographic Institute of Paris (1946) and an associate member of the Belgian Academy (1947).*

He was the biologist on the Belgica *Antarctic expedition (1897—1899), from which he returned with valuable botanical and zoological scientific material. Racoviţă worked as assistant director of the Arago laboratory at Banyuls-sur-Mer in France, where he started his biospeleological work (1900—1919). He returned to Romania in 1919 and set up the first speleological institute in the world at Cluj (1920). He was a professor of zoology and rector of the Cluj University, and vice-chairman of the Commission on the Monuments of Nature.*

Racoviţă's first work on biospeleology was Essais sur les problèmes biospéologiques *(1917) which laid the foundation of that science. He also inaugurated a series of memoranda entitled* Biospeologica. *Racoviţă defined biospeleology as the science of the forms of life below the surface of the earth (in caves and freatic water). He was one of the pioneers of environmentalism and the protection of monuments of nature in Romania.*

and sturdy in appearance, owing to the prevailing crystalline schists, or to granites intrusions, more frequent to the West of the Olt Valley. They have also slender karst units (with vertiginous precipices, towers, gorges, caves), determined either by the presence of Jurassic limestones (more particularly to the South-West of this catenary — the Mehedinţi Mts, the Cerna Mts, etc.), or by limestones (Piatra Craiului) or conglomerates (in the Bucegi Mts). The pyramidal peaks and the serrate ridges on the highest mountains — traces of the Quaternary glacial erosion action — are obviously contrasting to the slightly undulating plat-

The Retezat Massif, in the Southern Carpathians, stretches over an area of 750 sq.km. More than 80 glacial lakes, numerous peaks rising over 2,000 m: Peleaga (2,509 m), Păpuşa (2,502 m), Retezat (2,484 m). Contains a 20,000 ha national park.

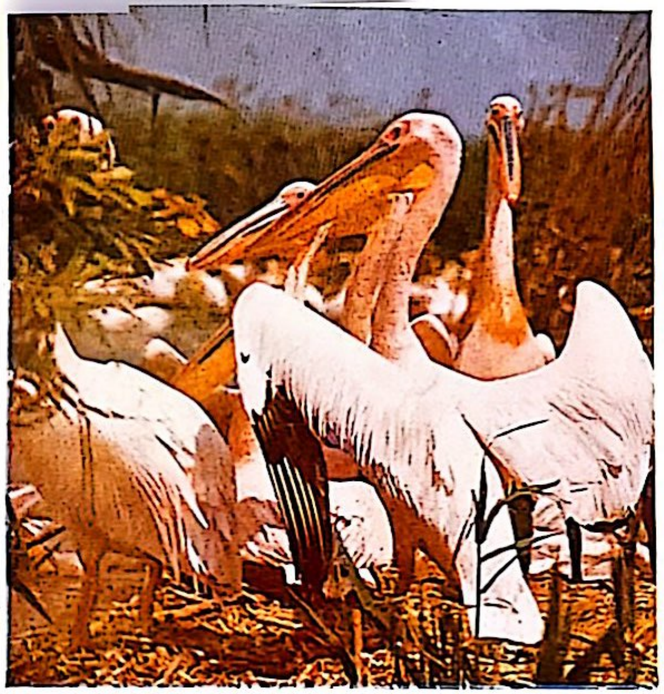
form at 1,800—2,000 m. altitudes. The transversal valleys of the Olt and Jiu rivers have cut the chain of the Southern Carpathians into four individualized orographic knobs: *the Bucegi Mts* (2,505 m. — Omu Peak), with the Leaota Massif in the South-West, *the Făgăraş Mts* (2,544 m — Moldoveanu Peak, the higest in Romania, and 2,535 m. — Negoiu Peak), doubled to the South by a slightly lower ridge (Iezer—Păpuşa—Ghiţu—Frunţi—Cozia), *the Parîng Mts.* (2,519 m. — Parîngu Mare Peak), fanning out to the North and East the Şureanu, Cindrelu, Lotrului Mts., and *the Retezat Mts* (2,509 m. — Peleaga Peak), extending westwards with the Godeanu and Ţarcu Mts., as well as with other lower areas. Depressions are rare: Loviştea on the Olt, and Petroşani on the upper Jiu, the Haţeg Land. This region has rich hydropower resources and is one of the zones of great tourist interest in Romania.

The Western Carpathians, between the Danube (to the South) and the Someş Valley (to the North) are a kind of geological synthesis of the other Carpathian units. The Mureş Valley divides these mountains into

The Sebeş River Valley, a landscape typical for southern Transylvania.

two main groups: *the Apuseni Mts* to the North, somewhat higher, and the lower *Banat Mts* to the East (1,455 m. maximum altitude). They have gentle heights, most of them standing on storeyed erosion levels, intensely fragmented by terraced gulfs, deeply penetrating into mountain mass. They have low altitudes (max. alt. 1,848 m. — Curcubăta Mare Peak), but the landscape is most varied on account of the great diversity of rocks they are formed of. They also contain important reserves of complex ores, gold and silver, bauxite, pirite, and other minerals. The limestones lend them picturesque karst forms both in the Apuseni and in the Banat Mts.

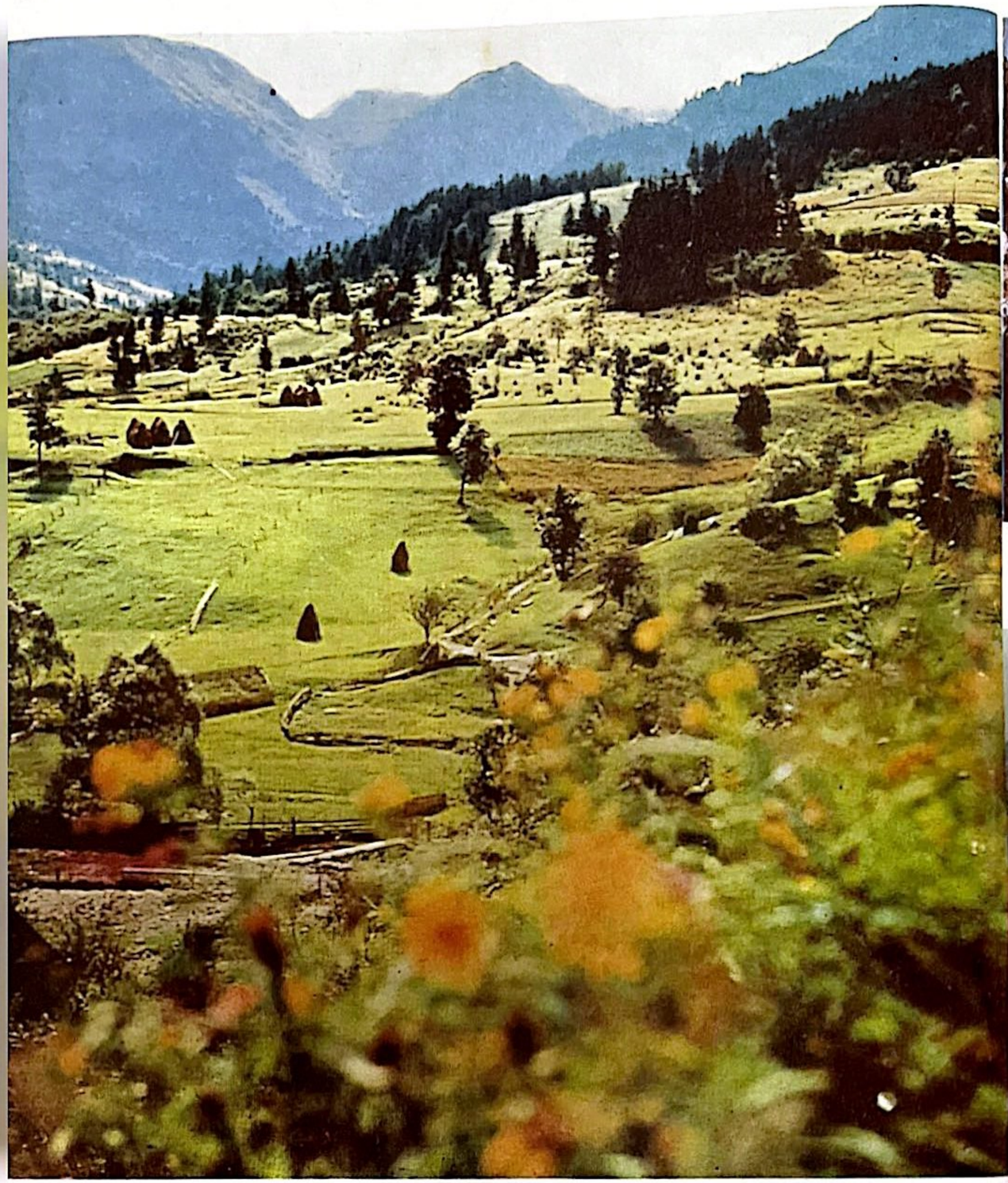
The Sub-Carpathians develop like a chain of lower and younger mountains (the result of folding at the end of the Neocene and the beginning of the Quaternary). They run outside the Carpathian arc, along its Eastern and Southern slopes. They are formed of friable rocks with altitudes from 500 to 1,000 m, separated by numerous depressions (Neamț, Cracău, Taplău.



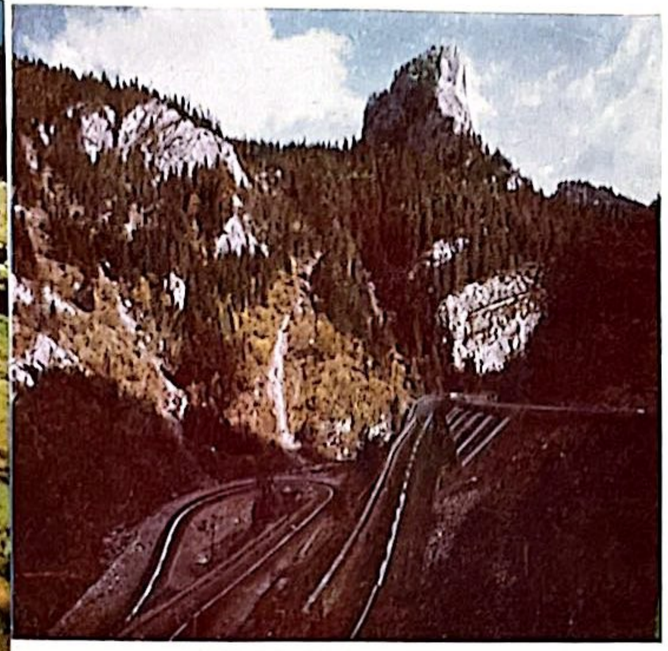
The Danube Delta, one of the largest river deltas in the world, stretching over an area of more than 5,640 sq. km — of which 4,340 sq. km (80 per cent) on Romania's territory.

Colony of pelicans in the Danube Delta (above) Fishing in the Danube Delta (right).

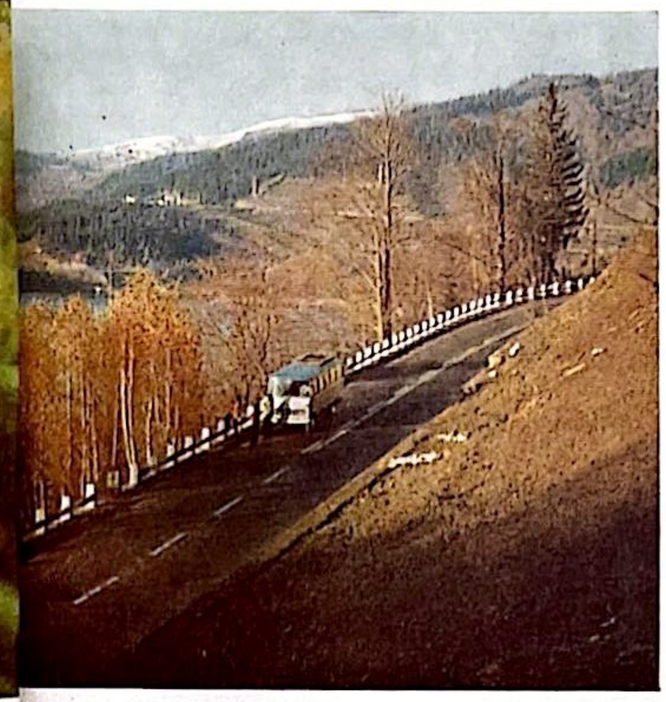
View of a fishermen's village in the Danube Delta, at Mile 22 (below).



Landscape in the Maramureş County.



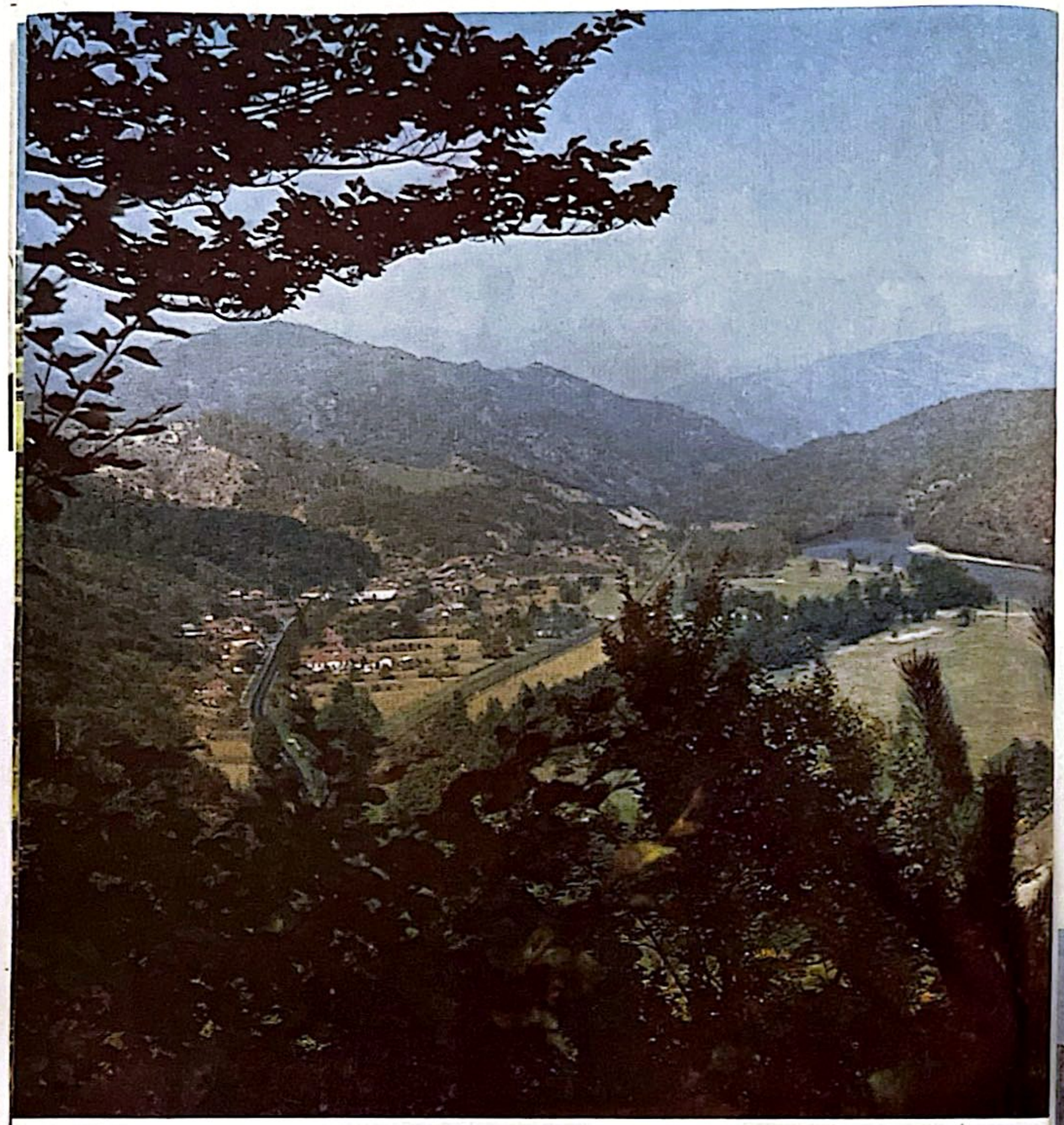
The Bicaz Gorges, in the Eastern Carpathians. The gorges are about 10 km long and their walls rise to 300—400 m (above).



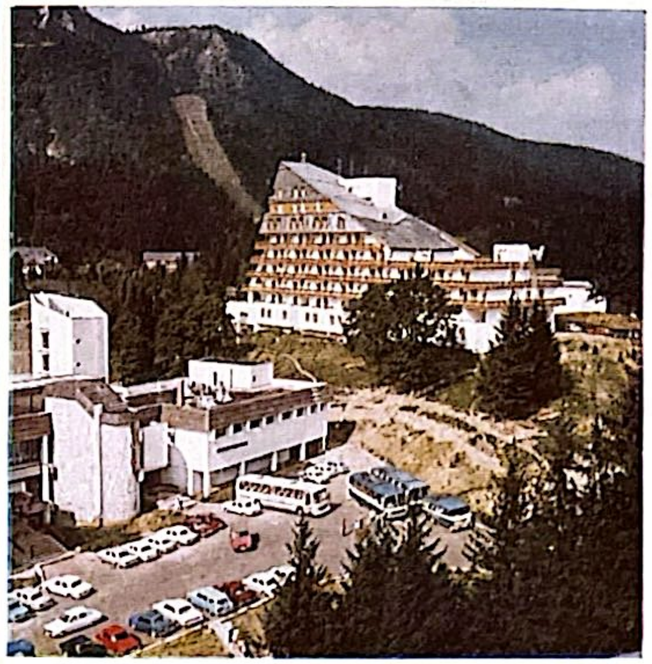
Highway by the man-made *lake of Bicaz*, with an area of 3,000 ha (above).

Panoramic view of the *Ceahlău Massif* in the Eastern Carpathians. The highest peak : Toaca (1,904 m) (above).

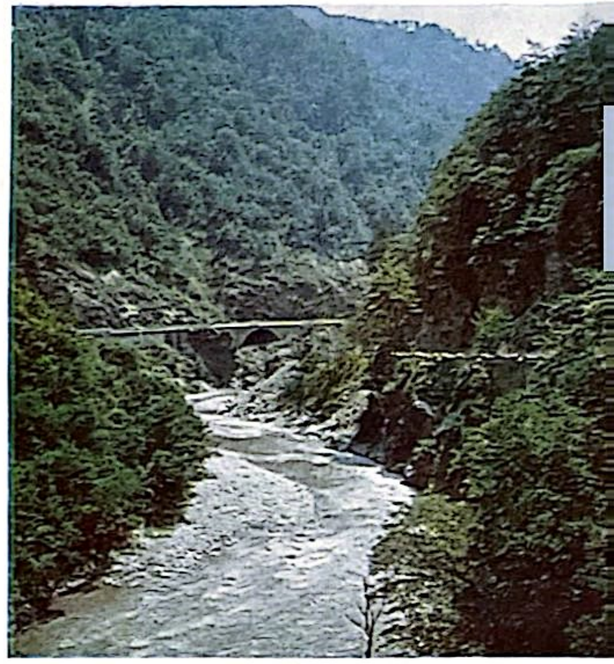
The valley of the Tarcău river, one of the Bistriţa tributaries upstream of the Bicaz dam (below).



One of the most spectacular portions of the *Olt Valley* in the Southern Carpathians.

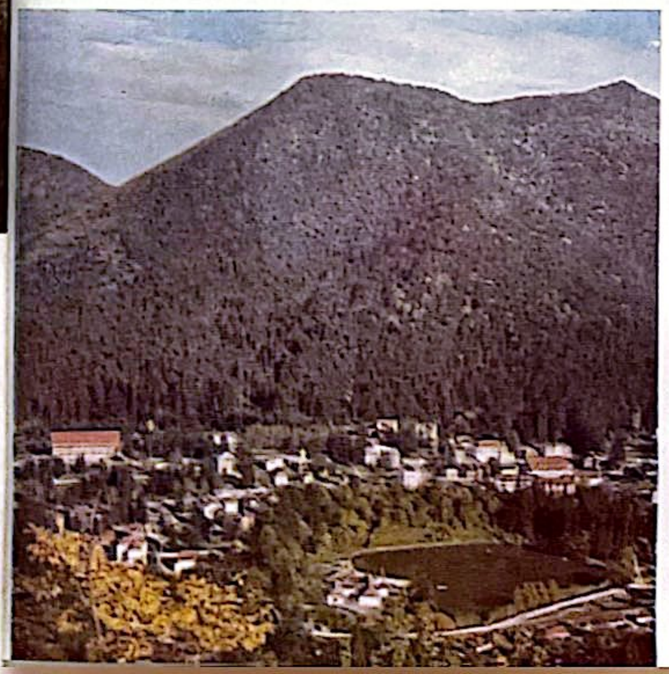


Poiana Braşov, one of the important mountain resorts in Romania (1,020 m. alt.). Modern skiing and bobsleigh facilities.

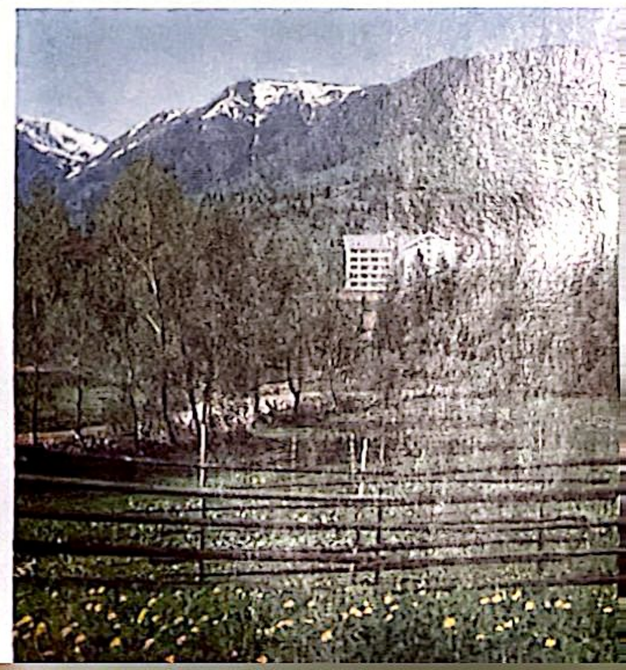


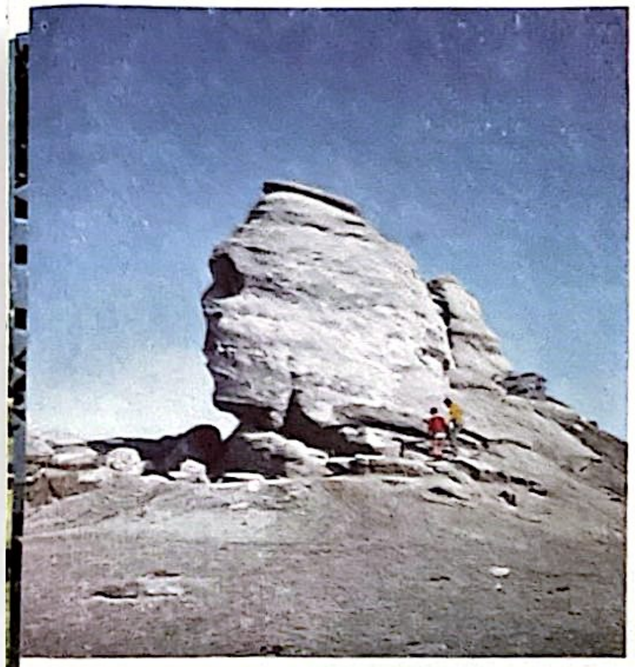
The gorges of the Jiu river, 30 km. long, between Bumbeşti and Livezeni, cut through the hard rock of the Vîlcan and Paring mountains.

Tuşnad (655 m. alt.), a spa in the Olt Valley, in the depression of Ciucul de Jos, in the Baraolt Mountains.

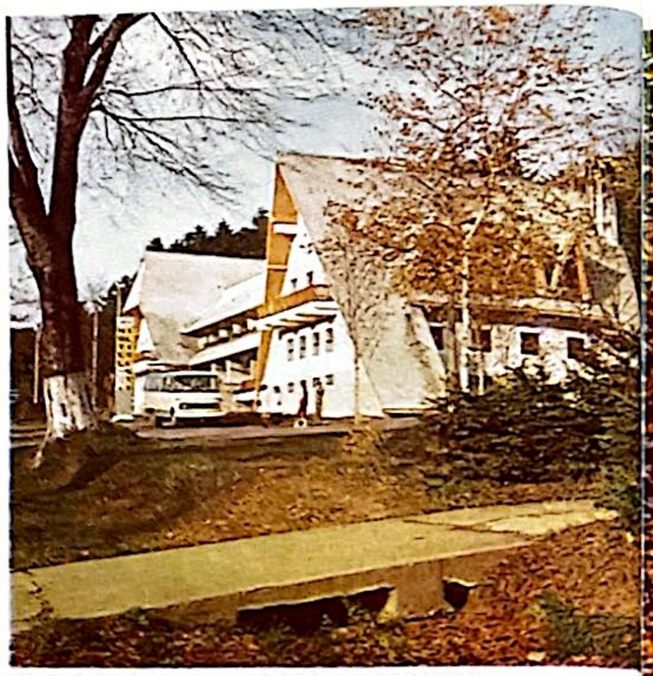


Hotel *Cascada*, the mountain resort of Băile Borşa in the Iza river valley at the foot of the Rodna Mountains.

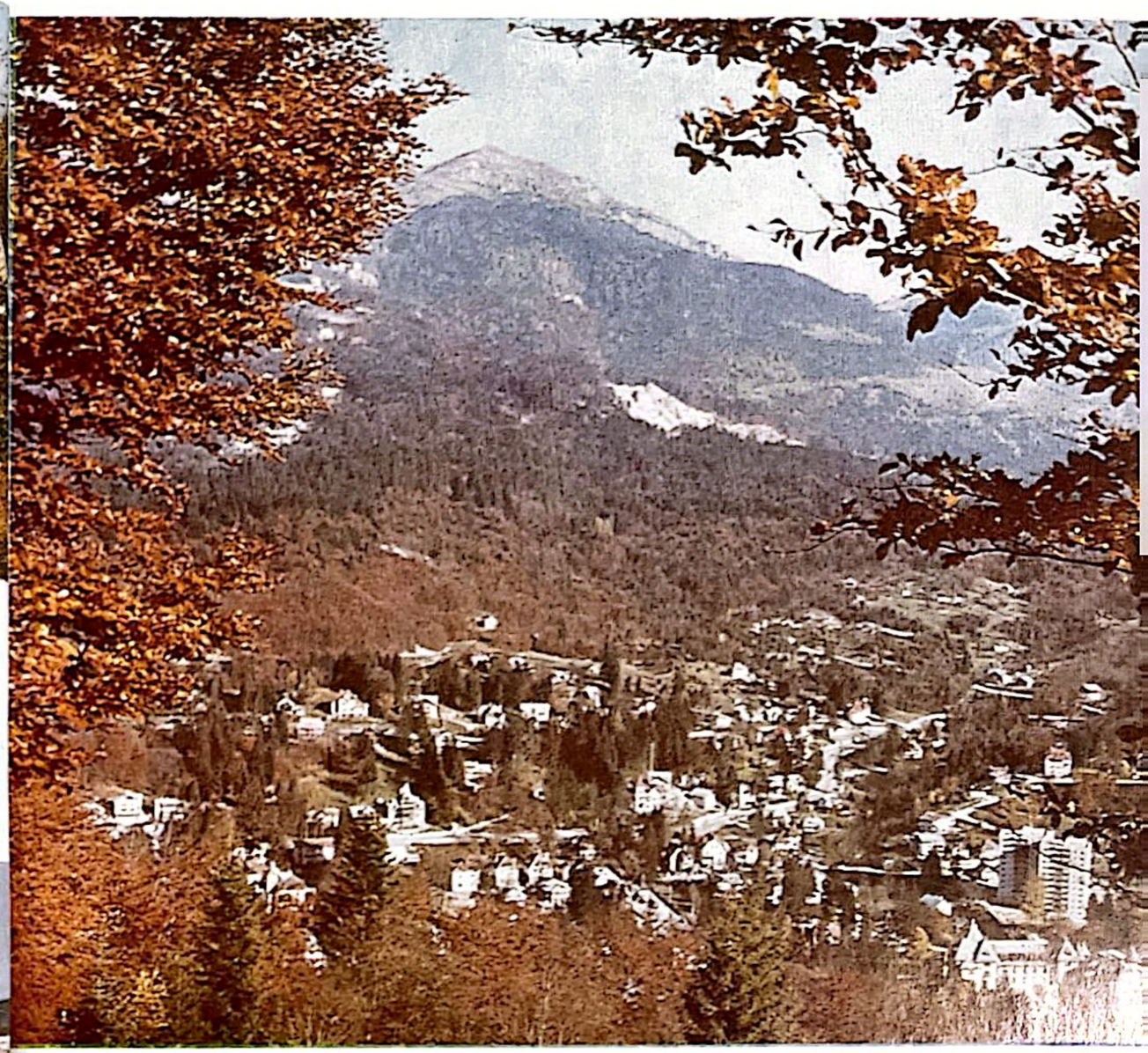




The Sphynx, a natural monument, in the Bucegi Mountains, the Southern Carpathians.



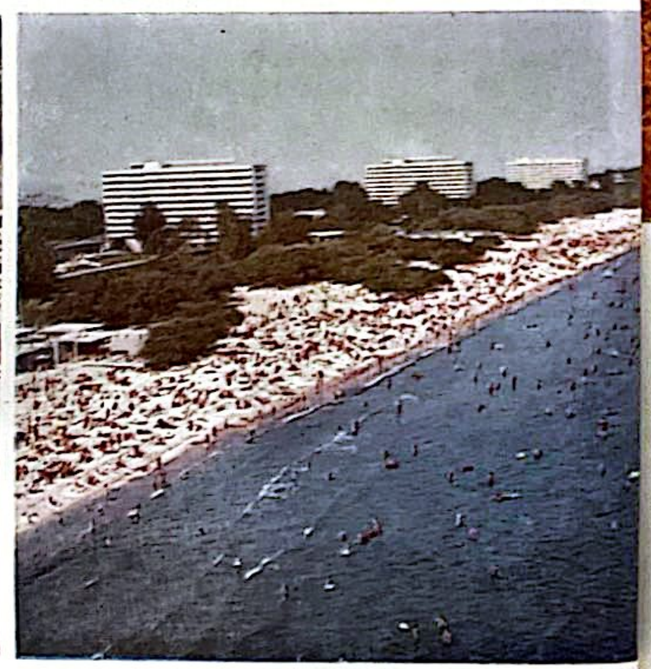
A motel at Ilişeşti in north-eastern Romania, between Suceava and Gura Humorului.



Sinaia, town in Prahova County, on the Prahova river, at the foot of the Bucegi Mountains. Sub-Alpine health and holiday resort (798 m. alt.). Cable-way, bobsleigh track etc.

The Olimp resort, part of the Mangalia Nord complex on the Romanian Black Sea shore.

Mamaia, a most popular sea-side resort on the Romanian Black Sea coast.



Winter landscape in the Făgăraş Mountains, the highest in the country (the Moldoveanu Peak — 2,544 m. and the Negoiu Peak — 2,535 m.)

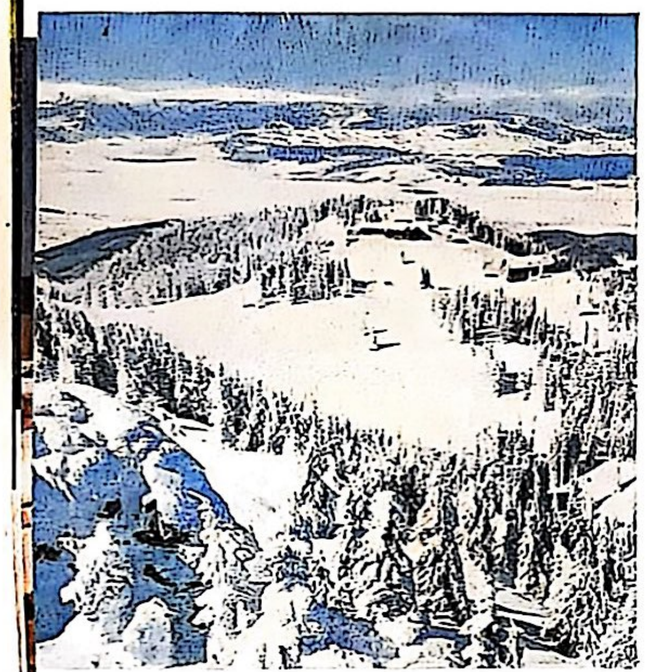
Hotel *Trei Brazi* (1,128 m. alt.), in the mountain resort of Predeal.

The Highest Peaks in Romania

Peak	Massif	Altitude/metres
Moldoveanu	Făgăraş	2,544
Negoiu	Făgăraş	2 535
Parîngu Mare	Parîng	2 519
Peleaga	Retezat	2,509
Boteanu	Făgăraş	2,507
Omu	Bucegi	2,505
Dara	Făgăraş	2,505
Retezat	Retezat	2,482
Iezeru Mare	Iezer	2,462
Păpuşa	Retezat	2,391

Vrancea, Vălenii de Munte, Cîmpulung, Tîrgu Jiu) and corridors. The economy of the Sub-Carpathian zone is complex, boasting of mining (oil, salt, etc.), winegrowing, fruitgrowing and various farming cultures.

View of the *Postăvarul Massif* (1,590 m. alt.).



Buşteni (883 m. alt.), a tourist resort at the foot of the Bucegi Mountains.

Sinaia. Hotel Alpin (altitude 1400 m), in the Bucegi Mountains.

The Hills and Tablelands

The average altitude of the hill country varies between 200—600 m. The zone is formed mostly of unfolded sedimentary formations (except Northern Dobruja), with moderate slopes.

The Transylvanian Tableland, situated inside the Carpathian arc, is divided by the Mureş Valley into the Tîrnave Tableland to the South, with a varied relief and altitudes up to 600 m, and the Transylvanian Plain to the North, with a less undulated relief and lower altitudes (under 500 m). The zone has methane gas deposits. The transition to the mountains is made by large contact depressions or by a more complex relief of steeper gradients alternating with Sub-Carpathian depression to the East.

In the North-West of the Transylvanian Tableland, from the Someşu Mare river valley and the Someşu Mic river to the borders of the Western Plain, develop the *Someş Tableland* and the *Sălaj Hills,* an area of

Village in the Apuseni Mountains.

sunken mountains looking like isolated ridges of crystalline schists rising 500—600 m. above the general level, swamped by thick sedimentary deposits in the Tertiary, such as Preluca, Măgura Şimleului, Culmea Codrului, etc.

The Moldavian Tableland, in the East of Romania, delimited by the Moldavian Sub-Carpathians (to the West) and the river Prut (to the East) is formed of sedimentary strata slanting slightly from North-West to South-East. Its maximum altitudes, in the North-West (350—600 m in the Suceava Tableland) come down to some 200 m. to the East of the Dorohoi—Botoşani—Hîrlău line, in a zone called the Moldavian Plain, an important granary of the country. To the South of the declivity called the Iaşi Slides, the Bîrlad Tableland rises to more than 400 m ; in the past it used to be clad in vast forests, and now it is an important agricultural area.

The Getic Tableland lying along the foot of the Southern Carpathians, to their South, is a Piedmont region, cut up by the Jiu and Argeş rivers and their tributaries into several differentiated sectors. Recent research, prospection and exploration have led to the discovery of oil fields and brown coal deposits.

The Dobruja Tableland, slightly undulated and having virtually no flowing waters, is of a terrace configuration, elevated above the Danube and Black Sea level and bordering on them. The somewhat higher northern part, reaching 467 m. in the Măcin Mts., is a remnant of an old and strongly worn out Hercinian catenary. Deeper to the South is the Casimcea Tableland, while the Dobruja Tableland proper stretches in the central and southern parts, with altitudes standing under 200 m, and formed of Sarmatian limestones, covered by a layer of loess.

The Plains

The plains cover Romania's South and West zones.

The Western Plain has lower elevations (of about 90 m) in the Lower Someş and Criş valleys and Timiş zone, with vast marshes and floodlands, which used to be subject to inundation in the past, but they have been recently drained and dammed. There are also some flood-free portions with higher elevations ranging 110 to 160 m., like the Arad-Vinga plain or the dune belt near Carei. The Western Plain is a rich agricultural zone of the country.

The Romanian Plain, situated in the South of Romania and stretching between the Getic and Sub-Carpathian Tableland in the North and the Danube in the South, is differentiated into : *the Oltenian Plain* — a succession of terraces, covered here and there by sands ; *the Piedmont Plain* (of Piteşti. Tîrgovişte, Plo-

Winter landscape in the Ţara Vrancei region in South Moldavia, surrounded by Sub-Carpathian hills and bordered to the West by the Vrancea Mountains.

ieşti) coated with a gravel stratum, a gently sinking subsidence zone, with a marked divagation tendency of the rivers Titu, Gherghiţa and the Lower Siret; *the Tabular Plain* of remarkable smoothness, particularly in the Burnaz and the Bărăgan, slightly elevated between the large river valleys, and spotted with dispersed sinkholes or with fixed sand dunes. As a whole, the Romanian Plain is the largest and most important agricultural area in the country, with fertile soils. Big irrigation systems have been developed there, especially in the Bărăgan, which is more exposed to drain and draught.

The Danube Floodland broadens out gradually to the East, so that, downstream of Călăraşi — where the great river devides into branches which encompass large eyots — it reaches 25 to 35 km in breadth. After 1960, the damming, draining and irrigation carried out in this zone have offered agriculture an extremely fertile land.

The Danube Delta formed by the great river before flowing into the Black Sea is Romania's lowest territory, 10 m. under the sea-level; the submersion zone

of swamps, lakes and reed-covered pools accounts for 78 per cent of the total area of the Delta. Somewhat higher are the simple or associate river and maritime bars (Letea, Caraorman, Sărăturile etc.), where fishermen's villages are grouped. The Danube divides into three main branches: *Chilia* to the North, carrying 62.5 per cent of the Danubian waters, *Sulina* in the middle with 15.5 per cent of main water (navigable and provided with canals), while to the South the *Sfîntu-Gheorghe* carries all along its great meanders the remainder of 22 per cent of water. Besides, the Delta is furrowed by numerous secondary branches, great sweet-water lakes, old river courses, abandoned through clogging.

The original landscape of unique picturesqueness in Europe, the great number of birds migrating here from the warmer countries or from beyond the North Polar Circle, fishing (of sturgeon more particularly) make the Danube Delta one of the most attractive tourist spots in Romania.

CLIMATE

Romania has a temperate continental climate of transitional type, characteristic of Central Europe. This country is situated between two major anti-cyclone areas: the Azorean anti-cyclone wherefrom the spring and summer rain-bringing winds start blowing towards the lowest pressure zone in the East (the Pontic Plain, Asian Central Tableland) and the Siberian anti-cyclone, clearing the skies in winter and causing long dry frosts. Moreover, Romania is frequently crossed by masses of polar or tropical air, in their movements along the meridians. There are also local differences in climate, depending on altitude, exposal to the general movement of air masses as well as on other factors; the Romanian territory knows also oceanic influences in the West, Mediterranean in the South-West and Continental in the North-East. The difference of latitude (5°) accounts for a difference of 2—3°C between the mean temperatures of the northernmost and southernmost parts of Romania. Much more important are the differences caused by altitude, both in point of temperature and rainfall. The average annual temperature ranges from 11°C in the South to 8°C in the North, reckoned at similar altitudes. The difference between the mean temperature of the coldest month (—3.1°C in January) and the mean temperature of the warmest month (+23°C in July) takes some greater values in the plain zone (about 26°C), attesting to Romania's continental climate. But this difference lowers down to 16—18°C in the mountain zone. The highest temperature recorded was +44.5°C in the Bărăgan while the lowest values reached —38.5°C in the Braşov Depression. Rainfall values decrease from the West to the East: over 600 mm in

the Western Plain, about 500 mm in the Bărăgan, under 400 mm in Dobruja, pointing to the accentuation of the continental character of the climate. These values depend on altitude, amounting to 1,200—1,400 mm in the high mountain zone. The heaviest rainfall is recorded in May and June, and the lowest in February. The country's South-Western areas know also rainy autumns under the influence of the rain fronts coming from the Mediterranean. Winds have no outstanding intensities in Romania, 30 per cent or even 40 per cent are calm days in a year. More frequent are West winds (with NW or SW variants), bringing rainfall. In winter, under the influence of the East-European high-pressure area, a cold wind — the *Crivăţ* — brings frosts and snowstorms. The *Austru* blows in spring from the Mediterranean bringing warm, even tropical days; a *Foehn*-type wind appears in the depressions at the foot of the mountains with sudden warmer effects in spring.

HYDROGRAPHIC NETWORK

Running Waters

Running waters spring mostly from the central crown of the Carpathians, and virtually all flow into the *Danube*. Romania's Western rivers are collected by the *Tisa*, forming on a short distance the country's Northern border. Its major tributaries are: the *Someş*, the three *Criş* rivers (Crişu Repede, Crişu Negru and Crişu Alb), gathering an important part of the Apuseni Mountains rivers, and the *Mureş* — the greatest Transylvanian river. In the Banat the main river is the *Timiş*, but navigable is only the *Bega* (canalized). In the South the rivers flow directly into the Danube. The most important are the *Jiu*, crossing the two great coalfields of the country — Petroşani and Rovinari-Motru; the *Olt*, carving out a great number of defiles into the Carpathians, the *Argeş* crosses Muntenia (Walachia) obliquely; its tributary, the *Dîmboviţa*, flows through Bucharest. In the East, the *Siret* collects great tributaries from the Carpathians, like the *Bistriţa*, and records before running into the Danube the largest flow of water among interior rivers (190 cu.m/sec.); the *Prut*, although longer, collects smaller tributaries and has a lesser flow, i.e. 86 cu.m/sec. The regime of waters in Romania knows quite significant level differences owing to the continental-type climate, rainfall and snowmelting being the prevailing feeding sources. The great level and flow rises, in spring and even in summer, may cause floods.

Romanian rivers are an important reservoir of hydraulic power. The annual average flow of Romania's rivers amounts to 38,800 million cu.m/sec., to which should be added the 200,000 million cu.m./sec. discharged by the Danube in the country's territory, providing the necessary water supply for rural and urban use, for industry and irrigations.

Lakes

Lakes are spread throughout Romania, at all relief levels, and they widely vary in form, dimensions, and genesis. Although there are 3,400 lakes, they are mostly small in size covering only 1.1 per cent of Romania's territory. The largest are those forming the *Razelm* lagoon system, and some maritime coastal lakes *(Taşaul, Siutghiol, Techirghiol)* or fluvial coast lakes (*Oltina* in South Dobruja, *Snagov*, North of Bucharest, etc.). They are all important as fishing or recreation spots. Much smaller in size but greater in number are the mountain lakes, formed in glacial cirques (*Bucura*, the largest of all: 10 ha), in natural reservoires *(Lacul Roşu)*, or in volcanic craters, such as *Sf. Ana* near Tuşnad. Growing in number and size are the artificial-dam lakes for hydropower stations (the lake at the *Iron Gates* on the Danube, *Izvorul Muntelui* on the Bistriţa, *Vidraru* on the Argeş, *Vidra* on the Lotru river, etc.), or those used for water supply, on the Uzu, Doftana, Firiza river valleys etc.

Romania's main waterways

Name	Total length	Length of the rivercourse on Romania's territory	Average flow
The Danube	2 857 km	1 075 km	6 400 m³/sec.
Prut	950 km	716 km	86.0 m³/sec.
Mureş	803 km	768 km	165.0 m³/sec.
Olt	736 km	736 km	164.0 m³/sec.
Siret	706 km	596 km	190.0 m³/sec.
Someş	435 km	388 km	118.0 m³/sec.
Ialomiţa	410 km	410 km	38.8 m³/sec.
Timiş	350 km	242 km	36.5 m³/sec.
Argeş	344 km	344 km	64.0 m³/sec.
Jiu	331 km	331 km	86.0 m³/sec.
Jijia	307 km	307 km	5.6 m³/sec.
Buzău	324 km	324 km	25.4 m³/sec.
Bistriţa	290 km	290 km	52.0 m³/sec.
Bîrlad	289 km	289 km	6.4 m³/sec.
Tîrnava Mare	246 km	246 km	13.0 m³/sec.

The Muierii Cave, carved in the mesozoic limestones of the Galben River gorges, on the Southern slopes of the Paring Massif.

SOILS

The variety of relief and the differences of climate result in a varied and complex structure of soils in Romania, forming several major zones. In the plains, mostly in the Romanian Plain, steppe soils (various kinds of chernozem) are prevailing; they are the most fertile owing, among other factors, to their high humus percentage. Such soils can be sporadically found in Transylvania as well. Characteristic of the hilly, tableland and mountainous regions, with heavier rainfall and vast expanses of forests, are the forest soils. In lower zones the brown-reddish forest soils are more frequent, while in the hilly and tableland areas brown forest soils are predominating. Both types are highly productive for agriculture. The mountain-brown acid forest soils are characteristic of the mountain zones; they are poorer in humus content and have lower fertility. A sub-type of highly acid Alpine and sub-Alpine meadow soils is characteristic of the land lying high up at over 1,700 — 1,800 m, where the climate is cold and damp. Others, like floodland soils in the Western Plain or the Danube floodland, or the sandy soils in Southern Oltenia, in the Carei Plain, etc., round off the general picture of Romania's soils.

VEGETATION

Vegetation falls into various groups, according to the primeval forest stock common to Central Europe. The changes of climate in the glaciary and inter-glaciary eras favoured the limitations of some species or the appearance of new species (among the latest is the *beech*) and the advance of the steppe into the country's South-Eastern zones. The steppe vegetation in South-East Romania was largely supplanted by farming

cultures. Its component elements, reconstituted by analysing the (secondary) lawns, whose scattered remnants can be still met in commons, point to the prevalence of xerophilous species (*Stipa pennata, Festuca pratensis,* the *quitch-Agropyron repens,* etc.). In the sylvo-steppe, besides plants characteristic of the steppe zone, there also grow clusters of forest vegetation formed of oak-trees *(Quercus pedunculiflora,* and *Quercus pubescens), elm, gleditsia,* etc. The forest zone is divided in accordance with altitude, exposure, etc.; the plain and lower hill belts (up to 600—700 m) are composed mostly of *oak, cerris, Quercus frainetto, Quercus pedunculiflora,* as well as *hornbeam, lime-trees, sycamore maple, ash-tree* etc.; the higher hill belt and the mountain belt (up to 1,200 m and even beyond 1,400 m) are characterized by the *beech,* the *common oak* and other species of *oak* which are all descending to lower hilly areas. At higher altitudes, mingled with *resinous trees,* the *beech* may go as high as the upper limit of the forest. Resinous trees (*spruce-fir,* more frequent in the Eastern Carpathians, *larch-tree, fir-tree* and only here and there the *pine-tree*) appear up to 1,700—1,800 m (reaching even 1,900 m in the Southern Carpathians).

Sheep tending at pastures, an old Romanian occupation.

Characteristic of the grass vegetation of this zone are the *ferns*, and in glades — the *red hair grass*. The Alpine zone, with lasting frosts and acid soils, is covered with dense and dwarfy lawns (*Poa bulbosa, sedge plants*, etc.), *primroses, bellflowers, gentians*; the sub-Alpine floor is also populated with *dwarf juniper* shrubs, *rose-bays, bilberries, junipers*.

FAUNA

The Northern species which had penetrated during the last glaciation (the *mammoth*, the *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, the *cavebear*), as well as the animals belonging to the warm period of the interglaciary (the *camel*, the *antelope*, the *wild horse*) have all disappeared. The gentle climate of the Holocene favoured the penetration of elements of the fauna now characteristic of the Southern part of the European continent. The present fauna is defined according to the distribution of the vegetation in the territory. The Alpine fauna is represented by the *black chamois*, a relic of the Late Ice Age, and by the *mountain eagle*. The mountain forest fauna is very rich and it is formed of the *stag, bear* and the *lynx* — more particularly in the Eastern and Southern Carpathians — the *wild cat*, the mountain and the rock *marten*, the *squirrel*, alongside birds like: the *capercailzie*, the *black grouse* (only in the East of the Eastern Carpathians), the *hazel grouse*, etc. The deciduous tree forests are populated particularly by the *squirrel* and the *wolf*, the *wild boar*, the *deer* and at lower altitudes some sylvo-steppe animals are also met (the *hare*), as well as a great number of birds and reptiles. Rodents are more characteristic for the steppe and the sylvo-steppe: the *gopher, hamster, field mouse* and *ground squirrel*, the *hare*; in their turn they are the favorite food of *polecats* and *fitchews* and of some birds of prey like the *white hawk*, the *buzzard*, the *steppe eagle*, etc. Some big birds like various species of bustards *(Otis tards* and *Otis tetrax)* are getting rare. Of the water fauna the most important is the fish. The major fishery in Romania is the Danube and the Razelm lagoon populated with *salmon, carp, bream, pike* etc. as well as with migratory Black Sea fishes which reach those places for reproduction, such as sturgeons (the *common sturgeon, sevruga, beluga)*, the *Danube mackerel* etc. This fishing domain is completed with the littoral platform fauna composed of: *horse mackerel, anchovy*, coming from the South in summer, the *plaice, grey mullet* and the *herring* (from the Mediterranean). The clear and cold mountain waters are populated by *trouts*. The *umber* group is characteristic for lower reaches, while the *broad snout* and *dace* develop in hill rivers. The great lakes and plain rivers are populated with *carp, roach, bream, pike*, etc.

The mating song of the capercailzie.

A young roebuck on the alert in a snow-clad forest.

Fishing in the Danube Delta.

NATURE RESERVES

Nature reserves in Romania can be grouped into the following categories: (1) National Parks; (2) Complex Reserves; (3) Special Reserves (botanic, zoologic, ornithologic, forest, geologic, palaeontologic, Karst, speleologic). (1) *Retezat National Park*, in the central part of the Retezat Massif (Southern Carpathians), was declared a nature reserve in 1935; its original area of 13,000 hectares was expanded to 20,000 ha in 1964. The reserve is meant to protect the glacial relief (cirques, valleys, glacial lakes), Karst forms (caves, hollows, etc.), the vegetation (426 species of which *Hieracium* has there its genetic centre) and the fauna (among other species, the *black chamois)*. A scientific reservation with an area of 1,800 ha has been established in the Retezat National Park. (2) *Complex Reserves* comprise three units in the Danube Delta, and other units in the mountain massifs of Bucegi, Piatra Craiului and Pietrosul Mare, the Nera Gorges, Beuşniţa, Domogled, the Bicaz Gorges, Lacul Roşu, the mud volcanoes of Pîclele Mari and Pîclele Mici, the Snagov Lake and Forest, etc. (3) *Special Reserves* include forests (Slătioara, Comana,

Pădurea Tismana, etc.), botanic reserves (the Narcissus glades in Dumbrava Vadului, Poiana Stampei, Scărişoara-Belioara etc.), ornithologic reserves (Satchinez, etc.), geologic reserves (Detunatele, Pietrele Doamnei, the Salt Mountain of Slănic-Prahova etc.), palaeontologic reserves (Vama Strunga, Chiuzbaia etc.) and Karst-speleologic reserves (Cetăţile Ponorului, Valea Galbenei, the Karst complex of Scărişoara, the Topolniţa Cave etc.).

NATURAL RESOURCES

The variety of geomorphologic and structural conditions, the climate, the hydrologic network and the distribution of vegetation account for Romania's relative wealth in natural resources. Nevertheless, far from being self-sufficient, Romania has to import additional quantities of oil and iron ore (1/2 and 2/3 of the domestic consumption, respectively), as well as other minerals.

Oil is found in sedimentary deposits particularly in the flysch zone of the Eastern Carpathians, in the Sub-Carpathians and in the Romanian Plain. It is now exploited in the counties of Argeş (Moşoaia), Bacău (Moineşti, Zemeş, Lucăceşti etc.), Buzău (Berca, Sărata-Monteoru, Arbănaşi etc.), Dimboviţa (Moreni, Gura Ocniţei, Răzvad, Valea Caselor etc.), Gorj (Bălteni, Ţicleni, Răşina etc.) and Prahova (Boldeşti, Ţintea, Băicoi, Cîmpina etc.).

Natural Gas resources, also in sedimentary deposits, are formed of methane gas and well gas. Pure methane gas deposits (99 methane percentage) are to be found in the Transylvanian Tablelands and are exploited particularly in the counties of Mureş (Nadeş, Sărmaşu, Zau de Cîmpie, Bogata, Delenii, Miercurea Nirajului etc.) and Sibiu (Ilimbav, Nou Săsesc, Bazna etc.); well gas is mined in the Gorj and Prahova counties.

Coal of various qualities and categories is found in intramontane depressions, particularly pitcoal and brown coal, as well as in the Sub-Carpathians and in the hilly areas. Pitcoal is mined mostly in the Hunedoara County (Petroşani Basin); brown coal in the counties of Bacău (Comăneşti Basin), Braşov (Codlea), Cluj (Ticu), Hunedoara (Ţebea) and Sălaj (Tămaşa, Almaşu, Surduc); lignite in the counties of Argeş (Berevoieşti, Jugur, Poenari), Bihor (Derna-Tătăruş), Covasna (Căpeni), Dîmboviţa (Şotînga, Mărgineanca), Dolj (Rovinari), Mehedinţi (Horăşti, Leurda, Ploştina) and Sălaj (Ip).

Iron Ores are exploited mostly in South-Western Romania, in the Banat Mountains (Dognecea and Ocna de Fier), and more particularly in Poiana-Ruscă Mountains (Teliuc, Ghelar, Vadu Dobrii) and at Căpeni (Cluj County).

Non-ferrous Ore resources are formed of complex deposits in the Northern volcanic group of the Eastern Carpathians and in the Apuseni Mountains; cupriferous pyrites in the Northern crystalline of the Eastern Carpathians, in the Apuseni Mountains and the Poiana Ruscă Mountains; gold and silver in the central and Southern parts of the Apuseni Mountains; bauxites in Pădurea Craiului Mountains, as well as of various other non-ferrous ores.

Salt is deposited in a continuous subsoil layer running along the internal and external slopes of the Carpathian arc, in the sub-Carpathians and the submontane depressions, forming several hundreds of salt massifs of which some are open (Ocna Sibiului, Slănic-Prahova etc.).

Rock deposits are scattered in all the country's zones. Granite quarries are exploited in the Măcin, Rodna and Banat Mountains, basalt in the Olt and Mureş defiles and in the Apuseni Mountains, dacite in the Vlădeasa Massif (Apuseni Mts.). Marble, gneiss and quartz are mined in the Southern and Western Carpathians. Romania's variegated petrography reveals also large deposits of travertine, dolomite and gypsum. Sands and gravels are extracted mostly from the bottom of great rivers.

Mineral Waters are the product of the complex petrographic and tectonic nature of the country's soil, of the existence of a large mineral gamut and of the volcanic chain, which all account for the more than 2,000 mineral water springs with a multitude of special curing effects. They are to be found especially in the Carpathians and Sub-Carpathians (Vatra-Dornei, Bixad, Borsec, Sîngeorz-Băi, Biborţeni, Malnaş, Căciulata, Băile Olăneşti, Băile Govora, Băile Herculane, Vaţa de Jos, Geoagiu Băi, Sovata, Praid, etc.), but also in the tableland and plain areas.

History

Vestiges of human activity on Romania's territory date back to the Lower Palaeolithic Age ; archaeological discoveries attest to the fact that the zone belonged to the vast geographical area where the anthropogenetic process took place. The oldest fossilized bones were left by the Neanderthal Man, the carrier of the Mousterian Culture (Middle Palaeolithic). Traces of material culture attest to the development of human life during the Upper Palaeolithic and the Mesolithic. The transition from the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic was accompanied by deep economic and social changes : from a hunter and a fruit-gatherer, man turns into o land-tiller and an animal-breeder ; at the same time the matriarchate community is replaced by the patriarchal society. The processing of copper and of bronze decisively contributed to the progress of the proto-Thracian communities and favoured the creation of the first tribal unions (the cultures of Tei, pre-eminently pastoral ; Sărata-Monteoru, mixed economy ; Otomani, characterized by an advanced bronze-processing technique) ; these unions entertained close relationships with the Micenian civilization area and were major gold exportes on the Continent.

The Geto-Dacians

The Iron Age recorded the individualization of the Geto-Dacian tribes within the North-Thracian ethnical, cultural and linguistic group. Archaeological evidence showed that the local population in the Carpatho-Danubian area had contacts with the Scythians (6th century B.C.), the Greeks (7th-6th c. B.C.) and the Celts who passed through or settled temporarily in those parts (300—200 B.C.). Differentiated only by the zones they populated — the Getae at the South and East of the Carpathians, and the Dacians in the Transylvanian Tableland and the Banat — the Geto-Dacians, had been men-

Cucuteni, Neolithic culture (4th—3rd milleniums B.C.) which spread in Moldavia, Walachia and north-est Transylvania ; it is characterized by fine pottery with rich and varied decorations.

***The Thinker and His Female Counterpart*, two terracotta statuettes, 13 cm high, discovered in a tomb in the Cernavoda necropolis, belonging to the Hamangia culture (5,000—3,000 BC).**

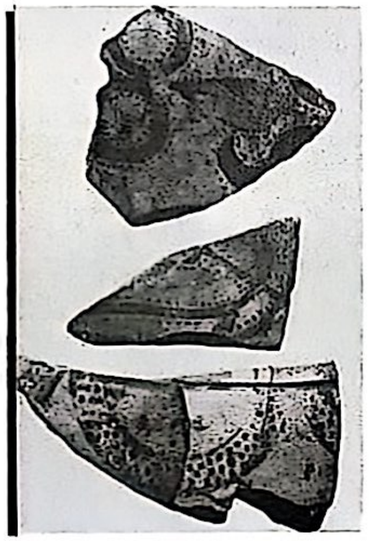
tioned for the first time in written documents in connection with the expedition made by the Persian King Darius in 514 B.C. Herodotus *(Histories* IV), referring to Darius' expedition, wrote that „the Getae, who put up resistance to the Great Persian King, were the most valiant and righteous of Thracians". The Geto-Dacians, who had reached the stage of military democracy, used to live in great tribal unions ; the best-known union of tribes was the one in the Danubian Plain, ruled by Dromichaites, who succeeded in defeating Lysimachus, the King of Hellenistic Thrace, in 291 B.C.

Dacian Kingdom of Burebista

The unifier of all Geto-Dacian political and military formations was Burebista (70-44 B.C.), „the ruler of all the land on both sides of the Danube", according to a Decree issued by Acornion of Dionysopolis in 48 B.C., 2050 years ago he established a powerful state whose boundaries stretched from Bohemia to the Black Sea — with its supposed centre at Argedava —, and the Greek Pontic cities, from Olbia to Apolonnia, were also under his authority. The state led by Burebista „the foremost and mightiest king who ruled over Thrace" gave material shape to the ethnic, socio-economic, cultural and spiritual unity of the Geto-Dacian population. It was in this unitary territorial, ethnic, linguistic and spiritual framework of civilization, that Romanization would gradually, but effectively take place, i.e. the grafting of Latin spirituality and civilization on the Thracian-Geto-Dacian linguistic stock. After Burebista's death in 44 B.C., the Dacian centralized state was divided temporarily into several state units, but the tradition of statehood was left intact and its continuity was ensured.

At the time when Roman Empire was subduing the Balkan Peninsula and Dobruja (annexed in 46 A.D. to

Histria, one of the first colonies founded by the Greeks of Miletus (7th c. BC) on the Black Sea shore. It ceased to exist in the 7th century AD following the Avar and Slavic invasions.



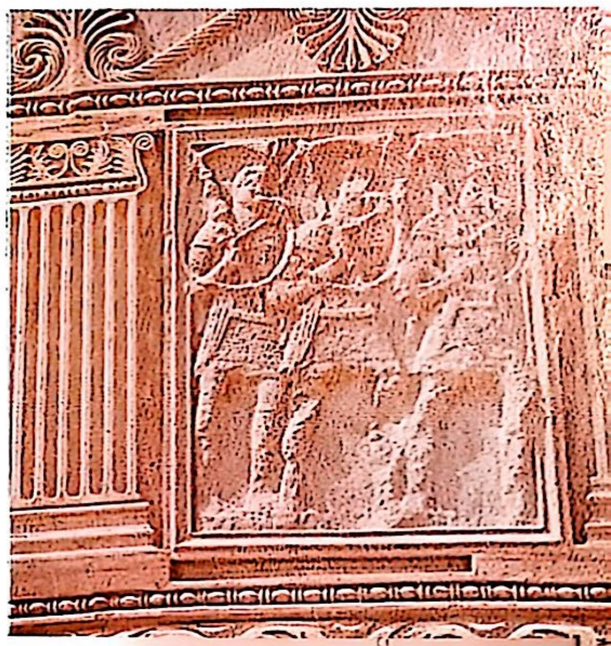
Fragments of Geto-Dacian pottery discovered at Sarmizegetusa Regia (Grădiștea Muncelului, Hunedoara County).

Dacian earthenware bowl.

the Roman Province of Moesia), the Dacians under the rule of Decebalus (A.D. 87-106) reconstituted their unitary state, with its political, military and religious centre in Transylvania, in the Orăștie Mountains. The expansion of the Roman world towards the Danube and the Carpathians, i.e. towards the centre of the Thraco-Geto-Dacian area, took place gradually. By the end of the third century B.C., the Romans had penetrated the Balkan peninsula, they had conquered Macedonia and the Greek world in the 2nd century and they extended their occupation as far as the Danube under the reign of Emperor Augustus (27 B.C. — 15 B.C.). The Latin poet Ovid was exiled to Tomis (8 A.D.), on the coast of the Black Sea, where he wrote his *Tristae* and *Ponticae*. Half a century later the entire South-Getan zone, between Haemus, the Danube and the Sea, were incorporated into the Roman Empire. The effective establishment of Roman rule South of the Danube, and after 106 A.D. in Dacia, was preceded by a Roman economic penetration. Thus, archaeological finds throughout pre-Roman Dacia, as it used to be during Burebista's time, revealed the presence of coins minted by Republican Rome and goods belonging to the more advanced Roman civilization. At the same time, the Latin language and alphabet were known in Dacia long before the actual Roman conquest. All these elements attest to the fact that the Romanization process was a complex and deep-going historical phenomenon, in point of area, inception and duration; it developed not only on the territories conquered, ruled and administered by the Romans, but also in those that were outside the Roman state and were inhabited by free Geto-Dacians. The consolidation of Dacian power under Dece-

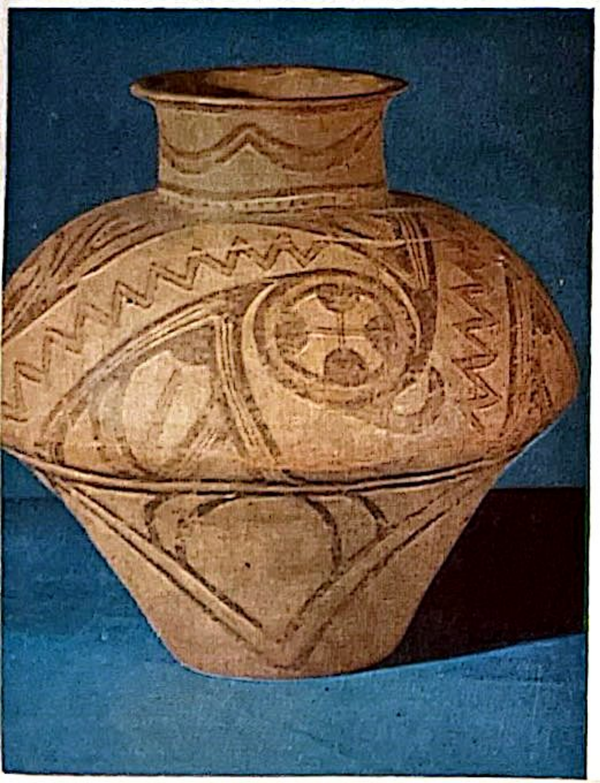
Triumphal monument of Adamclisi (2nd century) after restoration.

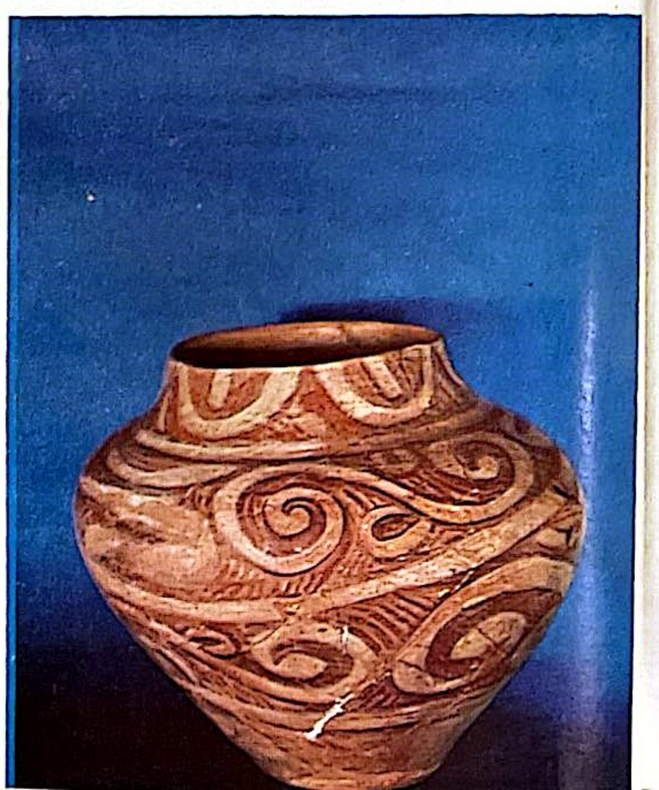
Metope of the Adamclisi monument.



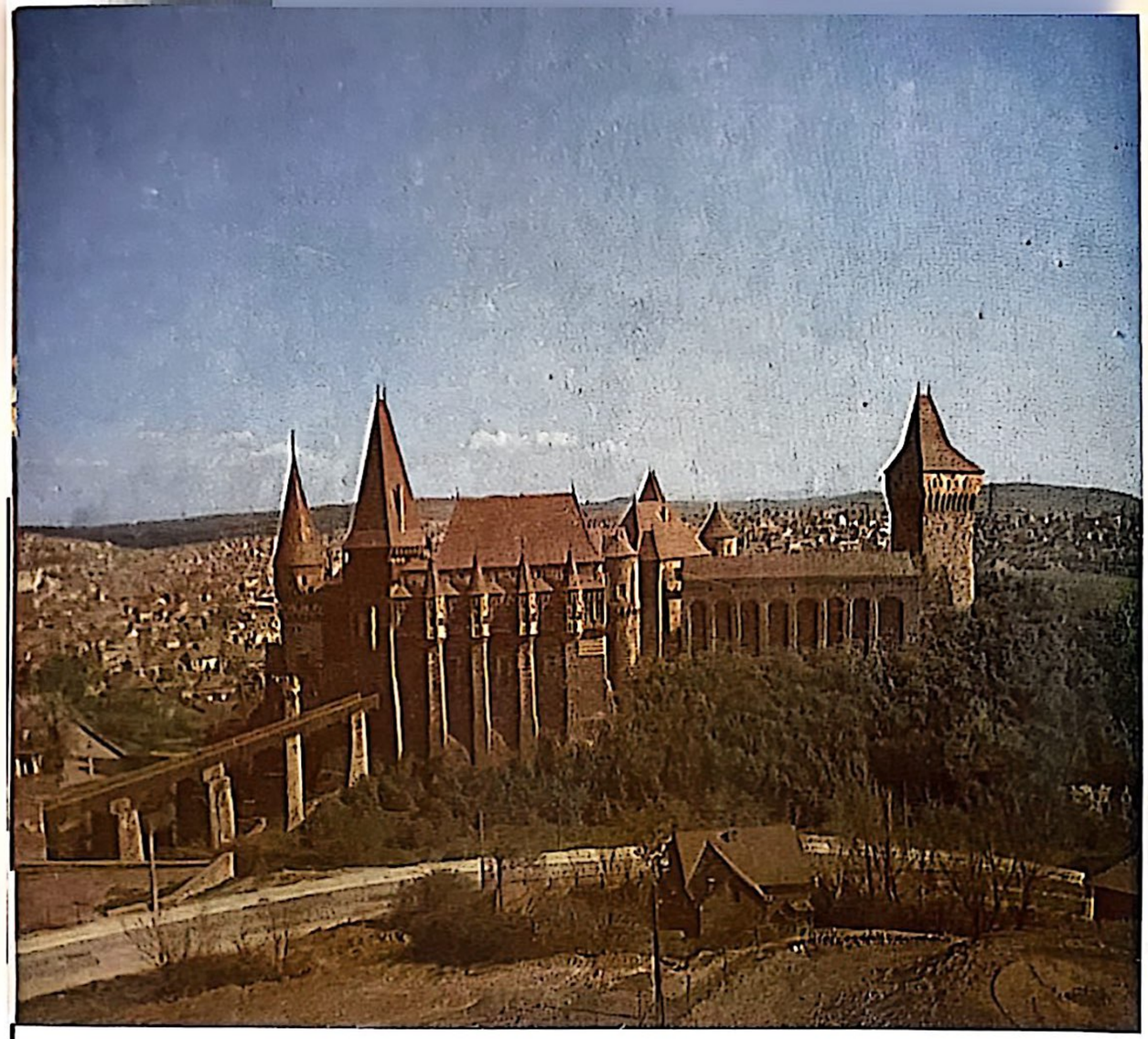
Pietroasa gold treasure, *twelve-sided cup* (3rd—4th centuries A.D.).

Cucuteni culture pottery (4th—3rd milleniums B.C.)





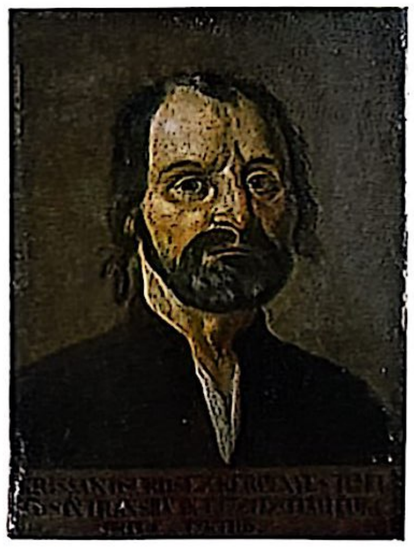
Bran Castle, a remarkable architectural monument, was erected in 1377 by the citizens of Braşov, on the precincts of a former 13th century fortification.

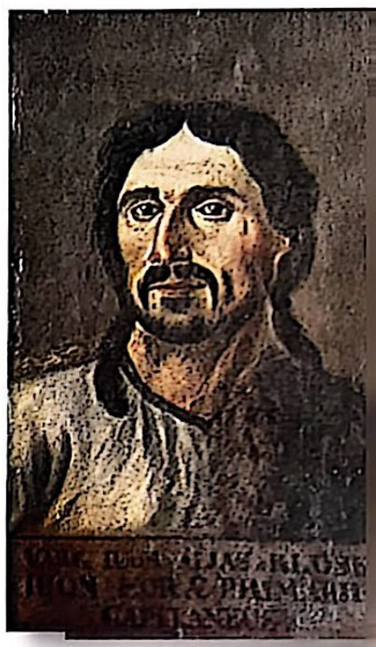


The Hunedoara Castle, in Gothic style, was built in the 14th century.

Matei Basarab, Prince of Walachia (1632—1654), miniature (left). *Princess Elina*, Matei Basarab's wife, miniature (right).

Horia, Cloşca and Crişan, leaders of the great peasant uprising of 1784 in Transylvania.





The *Mogoşoaia Palace*, near Bucharest, princely court built by Prince Constantin Brâncoveanu in 1702.

A group of revolutionary leaders in 1848 (water colour by C Petrescu). ⟶

The *cula* (fortified house) of Tudor Vladimirescu (1780—1821), in Cerneţi, Mehedinţi County.

The Attack at Smîrdan, an episode in the War of Independence 1877—1878, oil painting by Nicolae Grigorescu.

Revolutionary Romania, an allegoric portrait by C. D. Rosenthal (1820—1851).

DECEBALUS, *king of the Dacians (87-106 A.D.), son of Scorillo. He was the successor of Duras-Diurpaneus. A gifted strategist, Decebalus was able to defeat the army sent against him by Roman Emperor Domitian, under the command of Cornelius Fuscus (87 A.D.). Defeated one year later at Tapae by Tetius Julianus, Decebalus concluded an honorable peace with Rome. Although the conditions of peace were favourable to the Romans (Decebalus became a client king of Rome and had to give up a number of bridgeheads on the left bank of the Danube), the ending of hostilities was cleverly exploited by the Dacian king. Decebalus used the subsidies, engineers and military instructors he received under the terms of the Peace Treaty in order to strengthen his position for future confrontations with Rome ; he expanded and completed his fortification system in the Orăştie Mountains, and he equipped and trained his army.*

When Trajan became Emperor of Rome in 98 A.D., he discontinued all assistance to Decebalus and made active preparations for the conquest of Dacia. The war began in the spring of 101 A.D. Defeated again at Tapae, Decebalus unsuccessfully tried to change the course of the war by organizing, together with the Roxolands and other allies, a large-scale diversionary attack against the Roman garrisons on the lower Danube. In 102 A.D., the Romans penetrated the Orăştie Mountains, took the fortress at Costeşti and closed on the capital city of Sarmizegetusa. Decebalus asked for peace and obtained it on very unfavourable terms, losing part of his territory and being obliged to destroy his fortifications and to renounce his independence in foreign policy. Trajan regarded the peace only as an interval between two wars. He concentrated his troops on the border and built a strategic bridge across the Danube at Drobeta. Realizing that another war was inevitable, Decebalus made hasty preparations for defence. After the outbreak of hostilities in 105 A.D., he captured Longinus, the commander of the Roman troops in Dacia, and tried to induce the Emperor to conclude a Peace Treaty, but the Roman general committed suicide. The war ended in the summer of 106 A.D. following the Roman conquest of the Dacian fortresses in the Orăştie Mountains. Decebalus committed suicide and Dacia became a Roman province.

The King of Dacia, *Decebalus* (87—106).

balus, as well as the increasing threat of Roman expansion led, during the reign of Emperor Domitian, to a first war between Rome and Dacia (86—89), concluded with a peace based on compromise.

Golden helmet, discovered at Coţofeneşti in 1927; it is made of solid gold in repossé and weighs about one kg (left).

Silver cup, from the Agighiol treasure store, dates back to the 4th century BC, richly decorated (right).

Roman Dacia

During the two wars waged in 101—102 and 105—106, Emperor Trajan succeeded, after hard battles at Tapae and Adamclisi, to defeat the Dacians and their allies, and turned a large part of Dacia (Transylvania, the Banat and Oltenia) into a Roman province. The Geto-Dacian population living beyond the limits of the province — in Free Dacia (Moldavia between the Dniester and the Carpathians, Bucovina, Maramureş, Crişana and Walachia) —, the *Carpi* and the *Costoboci* preserved their freedom, yet their culture was permanently influenced by the Roman civilization. Massive and organized colonization with Romanic and Romanized elements, the use of the Latin tongue and the assimilation of Roman civilization, as well as the intensive urbanization have all led to the Romanization of the autochthonous population and to the making, by the amalgamation of Dacians with Roman colonists, of the Daco-Roman population, the major factor of ethnogenesis of the Romanian people. After the withdrawal of the Roman army and administration South of the Danube in 271, the Daco-Romans preserved their ethnic entity; they continued uninterruptedly on the same territory their old traces as ploughmen and shepherds and gravitated in the political, economic and cultural sphere of influence of the Roman Empire and the Byzantine Empire. Under these circumstances, the Romanization process continued its course, and it was accompanied by the dissemination of the Christian faith, preached and practiced in Latin. First introduced in the 2nd-3rd centuries A.D., the Latin Christian faith was generalized in the Danubian provinces at the beginning of the 4th century. Through

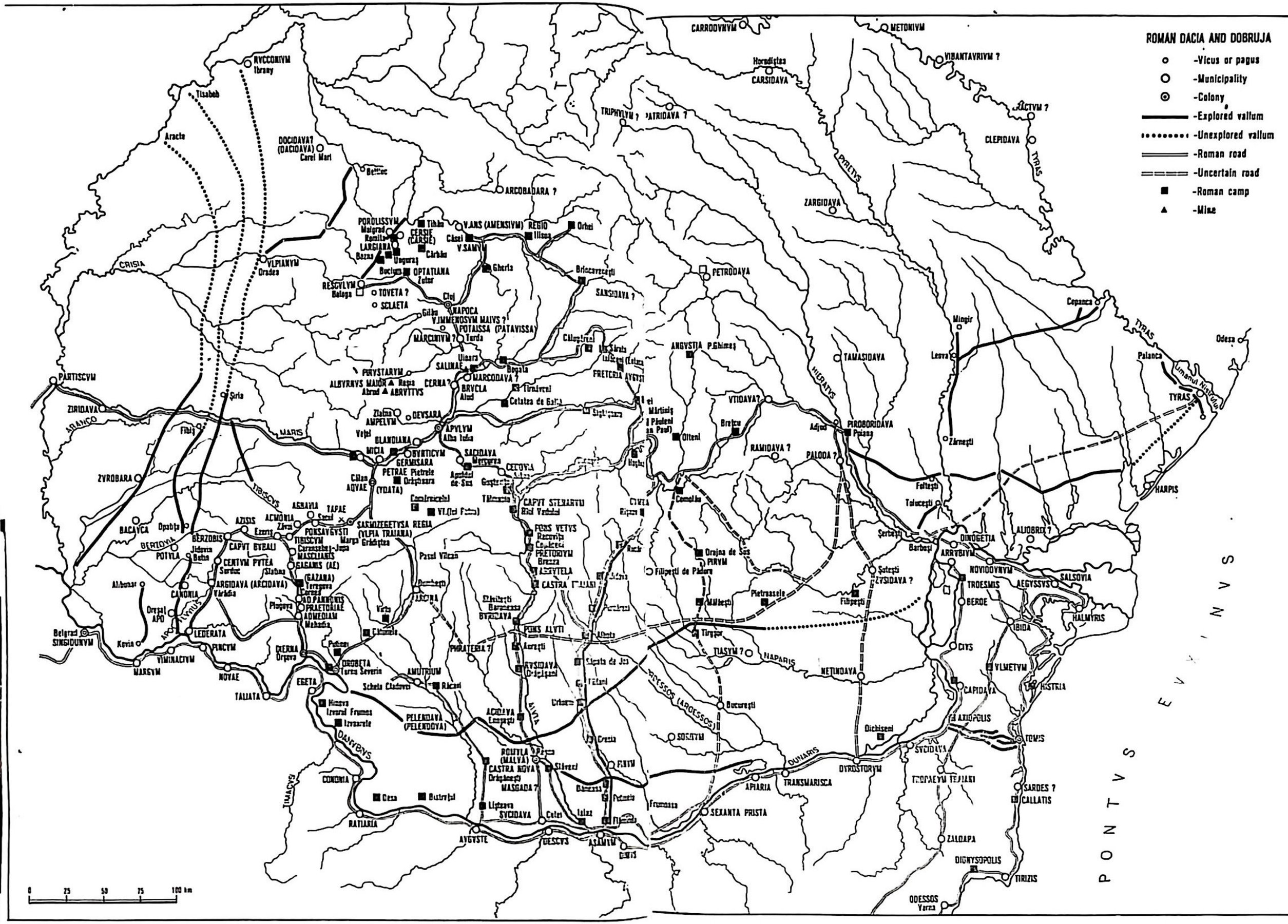
A silver-gilt rhyton, dated in the third century B.C., found in the village of Poroina, near Turnu Severin.

Sarmizegetusa Regia, the capital city of the Dacian Kingdom. Vestiges of the Sanctuary.

that period until the 6th—7th centuries a new Romanic people, the proto-Romanians, emerged within the Eastern Roman world, one that was distinct from all the other Romance peoples that had been, or were being formed on the territory of the Roman Empire. The language, „the Seal of Rome", as the great Romanian scholar Nicolae Iorga used to call it, was a major factor in preserving the Romanian people's heritage and national entity through many centuries on the same territory.

The awareness of their ethnical and territorial unity has always been alive with the Romanian people despite the fact that for some time various parts of the country's body were subjected to temporary foreign dominion. It was that awareness that prompted the numerous attempts made by outstanding Romanian leaders — Ştefan cel Mare (Stephen the Great) and Petru Rareş in Moldavia, Mircea cel Bătrîn (Mircea the Old) and Vlad Ţepeş (Vlad the Impaler) in Walachia or Iancu of Hunedoara in Transylvania — to re-establish the old Daco-Roman unity; among such endeavours, the deed accomplished by Mihai Viteazul (Michael the Brave) stands out, namely the achievement of the union of all Romanian lands within one political and state entity.

A most precious exhibit in the Archaeological Museum of Constanţa: the *Fantastic Snake*, with eight coils carved in a single marble bloc. Its head has human ears, eyes and hair, and a dog's or lamb's muzzle. It has been attributed various interpretations: it could be God Asclepius' healing snake or a Hellenistic daemon of good luck called Glycon.


ROMAN DACIA AND DOBRUJA
-Vicus or pagus
-Municipality
-Colony
-Explored vallum
-Unexplored vallum
-Roman road
-Uncertain road
-Roman camp
-Mine
PONTVS EVXINVS
0 25 50 75 100 km

Ruins of the bridge across the Danube built at Drobeta by Apollodorus of Damascus between 103—105 A.D., by orders of Emperor Trajan.

Early Feudal Organization

Due to history's adversities, during the centuries following the withdrawal of Aurelianus, the Romanian people could not organize themselves into a unitary state and political body, and they were obliged to continue their development in several separate lands, which *ab antiquo*, had been part and parcel of the ethnical and territorial birth-place of their ancestors. During the 4th to the 10th centuries those territories were swept by migratory peoples. Some of them lingered for a longer time and were assimilated into the mass of the native Romanized population, uniformly distributed throughout Daco-Romania. The migration of the Slavs and the fall of the line of fortifications built by the Romans along the Danube (the Danubian *limes*) led to the dislocation of the compact body of the Eastern Roman world, which used to cover the entire Carpatho-Balkan space. The Proto-Romanians maintained their Romanic nature and gradually assimilated some elements of culture brought along by the migratory populations, even though the latter exercised, temporarily and partially, their political and military authority over the Carpatho-Danubian area.

The completion of the process of formation of the Romanian people and language took place during the 7th — 9th centuries. By origins, structure and its basic word stock Romanian is a Romance language, the only one to have descended directly from the Latin spoken in the Carpatho-Danubian provinces of the Roman Empire. In spite of the devastating actions of the migratory peoples (Germanic, Slav and Turanian), the autochthonous Romanian population preserved its entity and its ethnical and territorial unity.

Golden *cenochoe*, part of the hoard found at Pietroasele in 1837 (left). Pietroasele, the golden thesaurus; a *bird-shaped fibula* (right)

In the 10th — 11th centuries, following an intensified internal process of the development of feudal relations, small political formations can be found throughout the Carpatho-Danubian area, known as *knyazates* and *voivodates*, like those led by Menumorut, Glad and Gelu in Transylvania and the Banat (10th century), Dimitrie (10th c.), Tatos, Sacea and Seslav (11th c.) in Dobruja. The gradual conquest of Transylvania by the Hungarians in the 10th — 13th centuries hindered to a certain extent the emergence of a Romanian feudal society; nevertheless, the conquerors had to accept the autochthonous institution of the *voivodate*, as a form of organization in Transylvania, which was able thus to preserve its individuality within the Hungarian kingdom. The great Mongolian invasion of 1241—1242 could not nullify the results of the development process of the Romanian society, and so the political formations in the South and East of the Carpathians continued their cumulative progress towards feudal structures. Historical evidence dating back to 1247 attests to the existence on the territory between the Carpathians and the Danube of some „lords of the land" *(majores terrae)*, who boasted of a certain military force and whose economic power and political authority derived from the exploitation of the mass of peasants *(rustici)*, compelled to perform servitutes and pay duties. It was against that background that the 10th century communities developed into actual states in the 12th — 13th centuries, such as those ruled by Litovoi, Ioan and Farcaș in Oltenia or Seneslau in Walachia. To the East of the Carpathians, more important were the state formation established along the Moldova river valley with its capital at Baia, another one in the Northern parts with

DACIA FROM THE 1st CENTURY B.C. TO THE 2nd CENTURY A.D.

- -Geto-Dacian finds
- -Important Geto-Dacian walled cities
- -Greek walled cities

during Burebista's rule

- -Geto-Dacian market towns and villages
- -Important Geto-Dacian walled cities
- -Roman towns in the province of Moesia
- -Roman camp

during Decebal's reign

Bratislava
Mikulčice-Hradec
DANVBIVS
Szentendre
Zemplin
ANARTI
Miskolc
TEVRISCI
DACI MRI
Oncești
SAVVS
Debrecen
TISIA
OBOCI
ANSAMENSES
Szolnok Színtelek
Marca
Mojgrad
Partiscum
Tápé
Napoca
CADENSES
Békéscsaba Fényes
Cifi
Petelea
Hódmezővásárhely
Szeged
Pecica
(Zerind)
MARISVS
BIEPHI
APPVLI
Piatra Craiului
Cenad
Apulum
Germisara
Ocna
Căpîlna
Orăștie
Cetățeni
Tîrnava
Arpașu de Sus
SERRI
Comidava
Piatra Roșie
Ulpia Traiana KOGAIONON?
SARMIZEGETVSA REGIA
Tapae
Banița
Petrodava
Piatra Șoimului
Zargidava
Lucus Ciuril
Matrici
Lehaci-Vechi
OLBIA
TYRAGETAE
CARPIANI
TYRAS
Zăvoaia
ROXOLANI
HARPIS
Piroboridava
Ulpia Slacensis
Tîrgu Ocna
Târnăveni
Ulpia Traiana
Zeiden
Brețcu
Ilișua
Odorheiu Secuiesc
Stîlpu Gheorghe
Covasna
Rafiov
Cîndești
Barboși
Dinogetia
Ismail
Orlovka
Argidava
TROESMIS
Cîrlomănești
Ramidava ?
Tîrgșor
Piscu Crasanilor
Popești (Argedava?)
Radovanu
DUROSTORUM
ARGAMUM
CARSIUM
HISTRIA
Axiopolis
TOMIS
CALLATIS
DIONYSOPOLIS
ODESSOS
Tîrgoviște
MESEMBRIA
ANCHIALOS
APOLLONIA
CROBIZI
TIRIZI
DACO MOESI
PONTVS EVXINVS
Celăfeni
Cetățeni ?
BVRIDENSES
ORDESSOS
IORDESENSES
Lisura
Crăiești
Pelendava
POTVLENSES
Drobeta
Dierna
SALDENSES
IERON
Izvoarele
Gornea
CORDISCI
SINGIDVNVM
LEDERATA
SIMONIANVM
Vărgal
Jdioara
Arcidava
Zăvoi
Berzovia
Airis
Tibiscum
ALBOCENSES
Ratiaria
Oescus
Zimnicea
Nicopolis
Pleven
Iscus
Batin
Cătunu
Oltul
IBRVS
Oltenița
Arcidava
Tîrgșor
Ramidava ?
Cetățeni
Cîrlomănești
Barboși
Cîndești
Piscu Crasanilor
Popești (Argedava?)
Radovanu
Tîrgoviște
Batin
Zimnicea
Oltul
Oltenița
Ratiaria
Oescus
Nicopolis
Pleven
Iscus
Altimir
Tîrnava
Ocna

A Roman *Castrum* built in Southern Dacia during the reign of Emperor Trajan, near the Municipality of Drobeta.

its capital at Siret, and in Southern Moldavia the formation ruled by a certain Costea in the 14th century. The consolidation of such formations hampered the expansion of the Hungarian Kingdom beyond the Carpathians, so that a conflict between that kingdom and the leaders of the Romanian state formations became

Dacian army unit with battle standards, relief on Trajan's Column.

inevitable. In 1277, Litovoi, who had extended his authority over some territories (presumably on the left bank of the Olt River) and had refused to pay tribute to the Hungarian King, was killed in battle, but his brother was recognized as his lawful successor. In the second half of the 13th century and the first half of the 14th, when feudalism was becoming stronger throughout Romania's territory and when external circumstances were also favourable (feudal anarchy in the Hungarian Kingdom, weakening of the political and military force of the Bulgarian Tsarate and of the Golden Horde), the Romanian rulers South and East of the Carpathians achieved the unification of the existing political formations in two feudal states: Walachia in 1310 and Moldavia in 1359.

Dacian warriors, relief on Trajan's Column.

Basarab I, Voivode of Walachia (1310—1352), as a result of the battle at Posada in 1330, and Bogdan I, Voivode of Moldavia (1359—1365), strengthened their states' independence, by foiling the Hungarian Kingdom's attempts to expand its dominion over the Romanian territories South and East of the Carpathians. The establishment of the Romanian feudal states favoured their demographic and economic development, set up a social, political and military organization of their own, and gave the Romanian people a political identity, sparing them the danger of integration within the boundaries of neighbouring kingdoms that were contending for dominion over the Carpatho-Danubian space.

The existence during the Middle Ages of several Romanian Lands: Transylvania, Walachia, Moldavia and Dobruja did not affect in the least the ethnical and cultural unity of the Romanian people, who always kept alive the awareness of their Roman origins and of their socio-economic and cultural-spiritual unity. The Romanian states had very close political and cultural relations; as household economy was being replaced by more complex relations, trade exchanges across the borders also became an important factor. Therefore, the incentives were not missing for attempts to confederate the Romanian Lands or even to unite them under the authority of one ruler.

Basarab I, ruling prince of Walachia (about 1310—1352); he achieved the union of the voivodates on other bank of the Olt river and established the foundations of a feudal state in Walachia.

It should be also noted that along the centuries people belonging to other nationalities (Magyars, Szecklers, Swabians, Saxons and others) also settled in the Romanian Lands. Despite the divisive and discriminatory policies pursued by the ruling classes, they established close bonds of friendship and cooperation with the majority Romanian population and made a specific contribution to the economic, social and cultural development of the country.

The economic and socio-political structure of the Romanian Lands in the Middle Ages had all the classical characteristic features of feudalism: economic autarchy, holding of land in fief, the estate being the basic economic unit within which the peasants were held in bondage (villeins or serfs called *iobagi, rumâni, vecini*) and were compelled to pay a feudal rent to their lords. A specific trait of mediaeval society in Walachia and Moldavia was the existence of an important category of free peasants (called *răzeşi* or *moşneni*), organized in communities of their own and enjoying some liberties and privileges, which gave them an important weight in the social and political life of the Romanian Lands.

The worsening of the system of feudal obligations (to the state and to the owners of the landed estates), the enslavement of the free peasantry — to which, in Transylvania, national oppression by the Hungarian noblemen was also added — caused the peasantry's resistance and struggles, culminating with the Uprising of Bobîlna (1437—1438) and the 1514 Peasant War led by Gheorghe Doja. By the turn of the 16th century, this process of peasant enslavement worsened even more. Under the *Tripartitum* — Verbőczi's book of laws — 1517, the right of free movement of the dependent peasants was abolished in Transylvania. Similar measures were adopted in Walachia (1595) and Moldavia (several regulations in the 17th century). Peasant uprisings took place in Moldavia and Walachia as well, but the most common form of resistance put up by the rural masses was to flee from the lords' estates.

The execution of Gheorghe Doja (†— 1514), the leader of the peasant war of 1514.

From their very inception, the Romanian Lands had to face the expansionist tendencies of the neighbouring imperial powers and the policy of conquest carried on by the Ottoman Empire, which in 1393, became Walachia's Danubian neighbour. The brunt of the struggle against the Ottoman aggression was carried mainly by the peasantry, the defence of independence often acquiring the character of a people's war. In the struggle against the Ottoman invaders, the rulers resorted increasingly to the support of the free peasants, the small gentry and townspeople, to compensate for the political instability of the great landowners, who were ready to accept the formula of Ottoman suzerainty in order to preserve their privileges and their political authority, which were menaced by the policy of consolidating central authority carried out by the sovereigns in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Simultaneously with measures for the organization of political, administrative, judicial and military structures, the first Romanian voivodes developed an active foreign policy, whose major goal was to protect their countries' independence. A solution frequently resorted to, and actually called for by the political situation of European feudalism, was to recognize the nominal suzerainty of some big neighbouring kingdoms so as to enable the country to avoid falling under the real suzerainty of foreign powers. Since the second half of the 14th century, the Romanian Lands were engaged in a long struggle to defend their integrity against the Ottoman Empire. In the process the Romanian rulers also distinguished themselves as military commanders of remarkable ability. In Walachia, Mircea cel Bătrîn (Mircea the Old, 1386—1418), repeatedly fought the Ottoman army and won the Battle of Rovine (1394); after the Mongolian victory at Ankara (1402), he interfered in the struggles for the succession of the Ottoman Empire, succeeding to impose one of his protégés as a Sultan for a while. Yet, after the latter's fall,

MIRCEA CEL BĂTRÎN *(Mircea the Old) was a statesman and military leader, Ruling Prince of Walachia (1386—1418), a prominent figure of the fight for independence during the epoch of Ottoman expansion. His reign was interrupted between 1394—1397 by Vlad Uzurpatorul (Vlad the Usurper). Mircea the Old was very much concerned with the country's economic and cultural development. With a view to organizing the struggle against the Ottoman Empire, he consolidated the fortresses along the Danube, reorganized the Severin administration and improved the military organization of the territory. He extended his rule over Dobruja (1388—1389). On October 10, 1394, Mircea the Old defated, at Rovine, a strong Ottoman army, led by Sultan Bayazid Ildèrim. After having participated in the Battle of Nicopolis (1396), he repelled a new Ottoman campaign (1397). In 1402, he played a part in the struggle for the succession of the Ottoman Empire, supporting Musa and Mustapha as pretenders to the throne. In 1415 he accepted to pay an annual tribute to the Porte in return for the latter's non-interference in Walachia's domestic affairs. He founded the Cozia and Tismana Monasteries.*

Mircea cel Bătrîn (Mircea the Old), Ruling Prince of Walachia (1386—1418). Fresco at the Curtea de Argeş Monastery.

Vlad Ţepeş (Vlad the Impaler), Ruling Prince of Walachia (1456—1462; 1476). German engraving (15th century).

Mircea was obliged to pay an annual tribute to the Porte (1415). In order to resist enhanced Ottoman pressure, Transylvania's Voivode, Iancu of Hunedoara, organized a bloc of the Romanian Lands — by supporting the accession of some of his friends to the throne in both Walachia and Moldavia — and he successfully checked the Ottoman advance by the defence of Belgrade (1456) against the siege of Mohammed II, the conqueror of Constantinople. His action was continued by the Walachian Voivode Vlad Ţepeş (Vlad the Impaler, 1456—1462, 1476), who after having destroyed the Turkish garrisons at the Danube, defeated an Ottoman expedition (1462), and gained a fame of European renown with a night attack against Mohammed II's camp.

IANCU DE HUNEDOARA *(? — 1456), a Romanian nobleman, ruler of Transylvania, one of the great political and military leaders of his time. He played a significant role in the struggle against Ottoman expansion in Europe. Son of Voicu Corvin de Hunedoara, he was Ban (captain) of Severin (1438) and Voivode (Regent) of Hungary from 1446. He was a champion of authoritative central power. His main aim was to create a political alliance based on closer ties between the three Romanian lands in order to build up an anti-Ottoman front. He gained victories over the Turks at Ialomiţa (1442) and during the „long campaign" (1443—1444), when he advanced South of the Danube as far as Zlatitsa; he was defeated at Kossovopolje (1448), but scored a brilliant victory over Mohammed II at Belgrade (July 21—22, 1456). Iancu de Hunedoara died of the plague in his military camp at Zemun, on August 11, 1456. His son, Matei Corvin became king of Hungary (1458—1490).*

Iancu de Hunedoara (?—1456), Voievode of Transylvania

The reign of Moldavia's Voivode Ştefan cel Mare (Stephen the Great, 1457—1504) marked the apex of the struggle against Ottoman expansion. Consolidating his authoritty at home by a vigorous policy of centralization, Stephen imposed respect to his neighbours: in 1467, at Baia, he defeated Mathias Corvinus, the King of Hungary, and in 1497 he scored a brilliant victory at Codrii Cosminului over John Albert, the Polish King. He joined the anti-Ottoman coalition of Venice, Hungary and Uzum-Hassan's Turkoman State

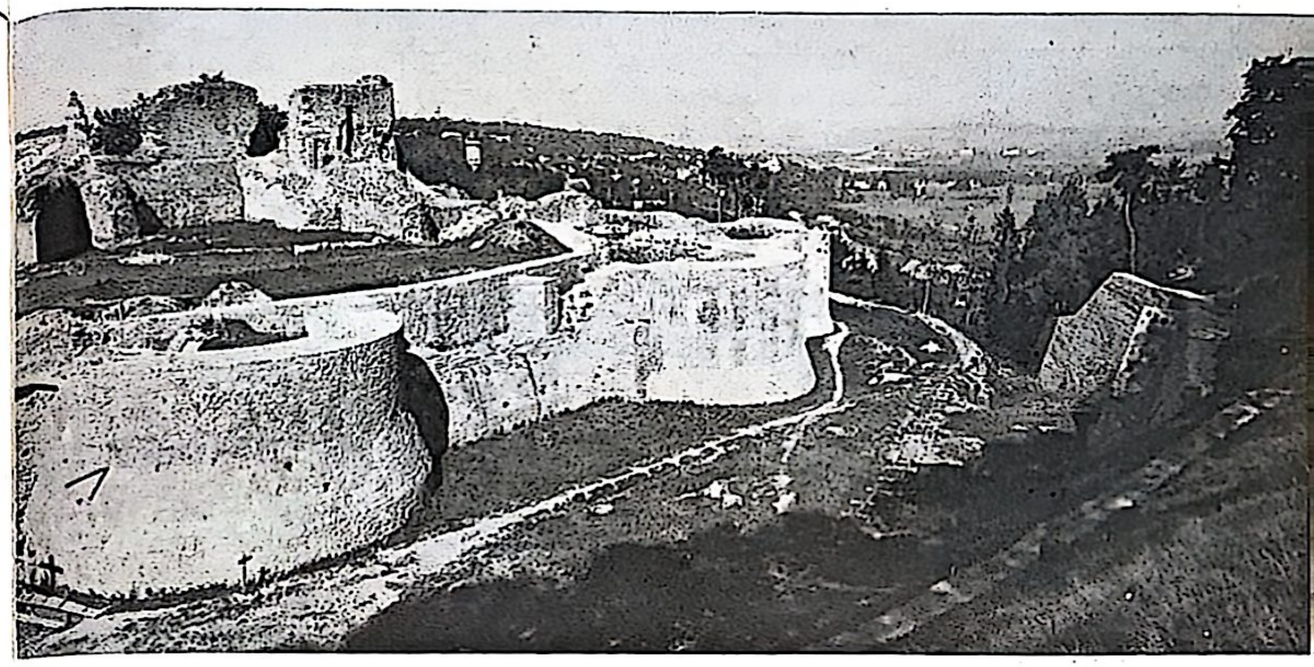
Curtea Domnească (The Princely Court) of Tîrgovişte, a museum ensemble comprising the Princely House, the Dormition of the Holy Virgin Church (Domnească Mare), St. Friday's Church (Domnească Mică) and the Chindia Tower. The early structures were raised by Ruling Prince Mircea cel Bătrin at the end of the 14th century. Prince Petru Cercel moved the capital of Walachia to Tîrgovişte in 1584 and expanded the complex by adding a new storeyed building.

Ştefan cel Mare (Stephen the Great), a national hero, gained fame throughout Europe with his brilliant victories in the struggle for Moldavia's independence. Under his reign (1457—1504), he founded numerous monasteries and churches, which are treasured as precious historical, art and architectural monuments. Miniature in *The Gospel* of Humor Monastery.

STEPHEN THE GREAT (Ştefan cel Mare), Prince of Moldavia (1457—1504), was one of the greatest personalities in Romanian history. Throughout his reign he made great efforts to consolidate the central power, relying mainly on the gentry, the free peasants and the townspeople. This broad social basis lent his rule an exceptional stability at home and provided him with the military strength which enabled Moldavia to resist the expansionist tendencies of the big neighbouring powers and to assert itself in international affairs. A remarkable military commander and brilliant diplomat, Stephen the Great gave Moldavia an important political standing in East and South-East Europe. At the beginnig, his foreign policy was aimed at closer cooperation with Poland in the struggle to regain control over Chilia, which was eventually reincorporated by Moldavia in 1465. The victorious battle of Baia (1467) foiled an attempt by the Hungarian King Mathias Corvinus to establish his domination in Moldavia. In 1469 Stephen defeated a Tatar army at Lipnic near the Nistru. After 1470 Stephen sought to wrest Walachia from its dependence on the Ottoman Porte.

This effort inaugurated the second stage of his foreign policy: the struggle to stop Turkish expansion. In this he collaborated with Hungary, Venice and the Turkoman state of Uzum Hassan. In January 1475 Stephen won a brilliant victory over the Ottoman armies at Vaslui, which met with large occlaim throughout Europe. Owing to Stephen's stubborn resistance, the invasion of Moldavia in 1476 by a large Turkish army under the personal command of Sultan Mehmed II ended in utter failure, despite the initial defeat of the Moldavian army at Podul Inalt. During the last part of his rule, Stephen the Great was in conflict with Poland. In 1497 he defeated King John Albert's army at Cosmin Forest. Arts flourished during the rule of Stephen the Great, particularly church architecture. The first historical records of Moldavia were also written due to his initiative.

in the Turko-Venitian war (1463—1479). A victor in the Battle of Vaslui (1475), the Romanian Voivode had to face another Ottoman retaliatory expedition ordered by Mohammed II the following year, but again it ended in a Turkish failure. Lacking the support of European powers, whom he repeatedly approached with calls for common action, Stephen eventually had to accept the payment of an annual tribute to the Porte



The ruins of the fortress at Suceava, the capital of Moldavia during the Middle Ages.

in exchange for the latter's pledge not to interfere in the country's domestic affairs. At the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century, the conquest by the Ottoman Empire of the fortresses of Chilia and Cetatea Albă in 1484, the occupation of Belgrade in 1521, the crushing of Hungary at Mohács in 1526 and the opportunity to use the Tartars of Crimeea (Porte's vassals since 1475) as a political and military accessory, compelled the Romanian Lands to accept Ottoman suzerainty, preserving, nevertheless, their statehood and never becoming pashalyks. The subsequent attempts of the Porte to extend the pashalyk régime North of the Danube were met with vigorous opposition by the rulers of the Romanian Lands (Radu de la Afumaţi, Petru Rareş), forcing the Ottoman Empire to abide by the existing agreements.

The Union of the Romanian Lands under Mihai Viteazul

The Ottoman domination resulted, besides the annual tribute, in a hard régime of material obligations (grains, cattle, timber, money etc.) which exhausted the economic resources of the Romanian Lands. The considerable aggravation of that régime caused the Romanian Lands to rise in arms in an attempt to liberate themselves from the Porte suzerainty. A first heroic, but unsuccessful, attempt was made by Ioan Vodă, Voivode of Moldavia (1572—1574). By the end of the 16th century the three Romanian Lands, which had joined a new European alliance (The Holy League) took part in a great anti-Ottoman war. During the war, the Voivode

Mihai Viteazul (Michael the Brave), Ruling Prince of Walachia (1593—1601), Transylvania (1599—1600) and Moldavia (1600), succeeded to achieve for a short period of time the union of the three Romanian historical provinces. Contemporary engraving by Aegidius Sadeler.

MICHAEL THE BRAVE *(Mihai Viteazul), ruler of Walachia (1593—1601), Transylvania (1599—1600), and Moldavia (1600) was a remarkable statesman and military leader. Aiming to strengthen the central autority, he consolidated the position of the boyars loyal to him, particularly the Oltenian aristocracy. He decreed a bondage, according to which peasants were tied to the estates on which they lived, and the masters from whom they had fled could not take them back. Displaying an extraordinary spirit of political strategy and blending his diplomatic astuteness with bold military action, Michael the Brave successfully built a system of anti-Ottoman alliances designed to increase the role of Walachia in international affairs. In 1594, Michael started a war of liberation from the domination of the Ottoman Empire; he attacked the Turkish fortresses on the Danube, and in 1595 he routed several Tatar and Turkish invasions at Putinei, Stăneşti and Şerpăteşti. His excellent strategy and personal bravery caused the defeat of the great Ottoman army led by Sinan Pasha at Călugăreni on August 13 (23) 1595 and at Giurgiu in October 1595. His victorious anti-Ottoman campaigns South of the Danube in 1596 and 1598 encouraged the resistance of the peoples in that region and enhanced their hopes to win their freedom. In 1599, Michael defeated Prince Andrew Bathory at Şelimbăr and established his rule over Transylvania, and in May 1600, after a lightning campaign, also over Moldavia, thus achieving the first political union of the three Romanian lands and assuming the title of Ruler of Walachia, Transylvania and the entire country of Moldavia. Although the union forged by Michael the Brave could not be maintained in the historical conditions of the time, it did represent a natural expression of the uninterrupted human, political, economic, cultural and military links that existed across the centuries between the three Romanian Lands. Defeated at Mirăslău in September 1600 by the Magyar nobility with the assistance of the Austrian Imperial troops, and then by the Poles, who had occupied Moldavia and then reached into Walachia, Michael had to appeal for help to Emperor Rudolph II. Michael carried the day against the army of the Magyar nobility at Goăslău in 1601, but soon after he was murdered at Cîmpia Turzii on August 9 (19) 1601. Michael the Brave and his deeds embodied the Romanian people's ideal of independence and unity, and his political programme had an overwhelming impact on the subsequent development of the national awareness.*

of Walachia Mihai Viteazul (Michael the Brave, 1593—1601), scored a series of brilliant victories, the most important at Călugăreni (1595).

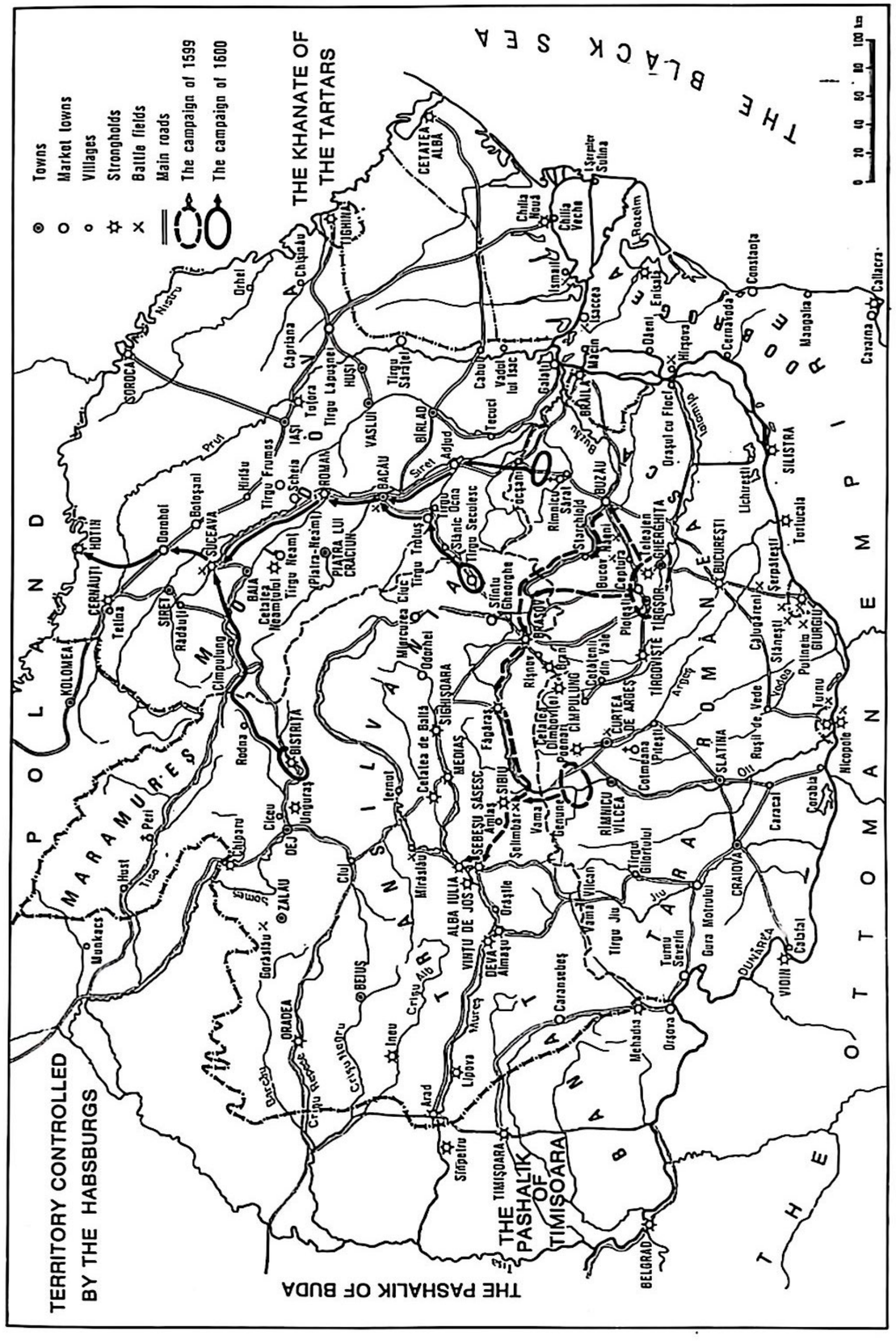
The outstanding place held by Mihai Viteazul in the history of the Romanian people is mainly due to his brilliant accomplishment of the first political union of the Romanian Lands (Walachia, Transylvania and Moldavia). Brief as it was, the completion of the Union under the sceptre of Mihai Viteazul made a lasting impact on the political thinking and action of the leading Romanian personalities in the struggle for unity and national independence. For fear of renewed armed resistence by the Romanians, the Ottoman Empire was compelled to respect the self-governing status of the three Romanian States. That was the new framework of the reigns of Radu Şerban (1602—1611), who followed up the political programme of his illustrious predecessor Mihai Viteazul, and Matei Basarab (1632—1654), who displayed great political ability, in Walachia; Vasile Lupu (1634—1653) who strived to revive the heritage of Imperial Byzantium, in Moldavia; and the Transylvanian ruling princes Gabriel Bethlen (1613—1629), who aimed at restoring the territorial unity of historicall Dacia, and Gheorghe Rakóczi I (1630—1648), who sought to obtain advantages for his country from

Triumphal welcome given to Michael the Brave in the city of Alba Iulia (November 1, 1599).

Fortifications around the city of Cluj-Napoca, 14th century.

an intervention in the Thirty-Years War. Another anti-Ottoman campaign, undertaken by the Romanian Lands and led by Constantin Şerban (1654—1658), Mihnea III (1658—1659) and Gheorghe Rakóczi II (1648—1660) was savagely repressed by the Porte. The military setbacks suffered by the Ottoman Empire in the second half of the 17th century favoured the intensification of the struggle for the emancipation of the oppressed peoples from under the Porte suzerainty. Şerban Cantacuzino (1678—1688) and Constantin Brâncoveanu (1688—1714) in Walachia, conducted secret negotiations with the Christian Powers, while Dimitrie Cantemir, Prince of Moldavia (1710—1711), openly joined the anti-Ottoman struggle and participated in the campaign against the Porte waged by Tsar Peter I (1711).

After the Porte's defeat by the Austrian armies and after the institution of Habsburg dominion in Transylvania (1699), the Ottomans introduced in Walachia (1716) and Moldavia (1711) the Phanariot régime (until 1821) — so called because the Porte began to appoint rulers in the Romanian Lands chosen from the Greek aristocracy of the Phanar district of Istanbul —, which resulted in a more limited autonomy of the Romanian



The Union of the three Romanian Lands under Mihai Viteazul in 1599—1600

Vasile Lupu, Ruling Prince of Moldavia (1634—1653), founder of the Three Hierarchs Church. He introduced printing in Moldavia and founded Academia Vasiliană (left).

Matei Basarab, Ruling Prince of Walachia (1632—1654). His reign was marked by the development of crafts and trade (right).

Lands and a harsher Ottoman exploitation. The rapid deterioration of the economic condition of the peasantry and the resulting fiscal crisis induced the Phanariot rulers to carry out a programme of reforms, which began with taxation and gradually covered other fields; the most important reform was the abolition of bondage initiated by Constantin Mavrocordat (1746 in Walachia and 1749 in Moldavia), the first of that kind in Central and Eastern Europe. In Transylvania numerous peasant uprisings took place, culminating with the great revolt led by Horea, Cloşca and Crişan (1784—1785), which also led to the abolition of serfdom. The Russo-Austro-Turkish wars for the solution of the „Oriental Question", were waged in the 18th and 19th centuries mostly on the territory of the Romanian Lands; they had devastating effects, caused heavy loss of human lives, and were concluded with territorial amputations at the expense of Walachia and Moldavia. Oltenia passed temporarily under Austrian occupation (1718—1739), Bucovina was ceded by the Porte to the Habsburg Empire (1775—1918). Under the Peace Treaty of Bucharest (1812) which put an end to the Russian-Turkish War (1806—1812), Bessarabia was incorporated in Tsarist Russia.

Constantin Brâncoveanu, Ruling Prince of Walachia (1688—1714) whose reign was particularly remarkable for the blossoming of culture.

The decay of feudal structures and the rise of the bourgeoisie were accompanied by an enhanced struggle for national emancipation. In Transylvania, the régime of the „privileged nations" (Magyars, Szeklers, Saxons), which did not recognize equal rights for the majority Romanian population, was the main obstacle to the Romanians' national emancipation.

The initiator of the Romanians' political struggle in Transylvania was Bishop Ioan Inochenţiu Micu (Clain), who argued that the autochthonous nature, numerical

preponderance and massive fiscal contribution of the Transylvanian Romanians entitled them to enjoy the same rights as the other three nations. Micu's endeavours were continued and developed in the *Supplex Libellus Valachorum Memorandum* (1791), drawn up by the leaders of a cultural and political trend, known as The Transylvanian School, which demanded equal rights and proportional representation in the Diet.

In Moldavia and Walachia, continued Ottoman domination was incompatible with the development of new capitalist relations; the abolishment of the feudal system called for emancipation from subjection to the Porte.

The 1821 Revolution

The intensification of the movement for social and national freedom at the beginning of the 19th century was an integral part of the liberation struggle waged by the peoples in South-Eastern Europe. It culminated in the 1821 Revolution in Walachia, led by Tudor Vladimirescu, whose avowed goals were to overthrow Ottoman domination and to abolish feudal structures.

Tudor Vladimirescu (1780—1821), organizer and leader of the revolutionary movement in Walachia (1821). Portrait by Theodor Aman.

The Revolution called to struggle and actually involved all social categories that were interested in the overthrowal of Ottoman domination. As the movement developed, the massive participation of the peasants caused the big landlords to worry about their privileges. The aims of the Revolution were disavowed by the Tsar at the Saint Alliance Congress of Laibach (today Ljubljiana). As a result, Tudor Vladimirescu was compelled to enter into negotiations with the Turks. This aroused the hostility of his former comrade-in-arms Alexandros Ypsilanti, the leader of the Greek nationalist organization *Hetaeria*; at his order, Tudor was captured and murdered. The penetration of the Turkish army in Walachia and Moldavia put an end to the Revolution.

Although it was defeated, the 1821 Revolution brought about the abolishment of the Phanariot system, once again native princes were called to the throne. The programme of the 1821 Revolution and the consequences it entailed ushered in the modern epoch in the history of the Romanian people; it was a turning point in the struggle for freedom and social justice, for the elimination of foreign domination and for the assertion of the Romanian people's national rights. The number of reform programmes increased in the subsequent period, mirroring the general aspiration for social and political renewal. That tendency — more strongly felt in Moldavia, where a representative of the petty bourgeoisie, Ioniţa Sandu Sturdza, was ruling prince — was also expressed in the draft Constitution of 1822, worked out by a group of *cărvunari (carbonari)*, a

name emphasizing the links of the Romanian reformers with the European democratic movement.

The Russo-Turkish war of 1829 opened the way for deeper changes in the domestic affairs of the Romanian countries. The Treaty of Adrianople abolished the trade restrictions imposed by the Porte upon Moldavia and Walachia, and it facilitated the entrance of the two Romanian principalities in the European economic circuit. To meet the increased demand for grain on Western markets, the big land estates were turned into farming units based on corvée, and the output was mainly destined for export. At that time the boyards began to get rid of the old feudal servitutes and to convert feudal land ownership into capitalist property. In point of legislation, such changes materialized in the *Organic Regulations* adopted in 1831 and 1832 in Walachia and in Moldavia, respectively. The contradictions of early capitalist development and the emergence of the bourgeoisie were compouned in Transylvania by additional antagonisms because of the national oppression to which the Romanian population was subjected.

The 1848 Revolution

The Revolution of 1848—1849 broke out almost simultaneously in the three Romanian Lands — the social and political causes being virtually the same —, and it was an expression of the unity and solidarity of all the advanced forces of the Romanian people, part and parcel of the European democratic revolution.

The development of the productive forces, the expansion of the domestic market and the emergence of capitalism, on the one hand, and the maintenance of feudal relations and of boyards' privileges, Turkish suzerainty (in Walachia and Moldavia) and Habsburg domination (in Transylvania), on the other, were all determining factors of the intensification of the struggle for social and national liberation. The programmes of the 1848 Revolution in Moldavia, Walachia and Transylvania („Our Principles for the Homeland's Reformation", May 1848; „The Wishes of the National Party in Moldavia", August 1848; the Proclamation of Islaz and the National Petition of Blaj, May 1848) contained social and political demands, which were fundamentally identical on the essential points, such as: abolition of villeinage and serfdom; allotment of land to the peasants without indemnification or with indemnification by the State; abrogation of the tithe and other duties to the landlords; nullification of the ranks and privileges held by the nobility and boyards; equal share of public duties for all people according to their economic status; liberty, equality, and fraternity; distribution of offices and jobs according to merits, and not to birth; fundamental personal and civil liberties; freedom of assembly, speech and the press.

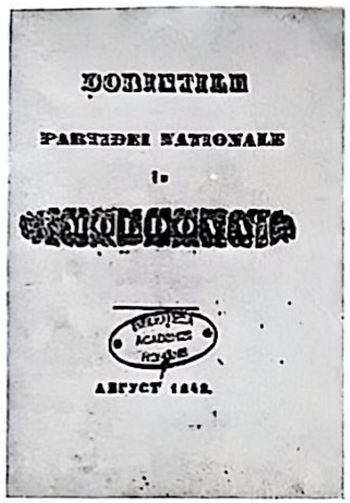
Avram Iancu (1824—1872), one of the leaders of the 1848—1849 Revolution in Transylvania. Portrait by Barbu Iscovescu.

Nicolae Bălcescu (1819—1852), a statesman, historian, economist and democratic-revolutionary thinker, leader of the Revolution of 1848. Portrait by Gheorghe Tattarescu.

BĂLCESCU, NICOLAE *(b. 29.6.1819, Bucharest — d. 28.11.1852, Palermo, Italy) was a Romanian statesman, historian and revolutionary democratic thinker. He participated in the Walachian revolutionary movement of 1840 led by Dimitrie Filipescu and was a founding member of the secret revolutionary society* Frăția *(Brotherhood) in 1843. From 1845 to 1847 he edited, together with the Transylvanian scholar August Treboniu Laurian, the review* Magazinul istoric pentru Dacia *(Historical Magazine for Dacia), and he was an active participant in the* Literary Society of Romania. *Because of his revolutionary activities he was forced to leave the country and went to Paris in 1846. He returned home in April 1848 and became one of the leaders of the 1848 Revolution. Together with Ion Ghica and A. G. Golescu-Negru, he was elected to the Executive Commission of the Revolution and he took an active part in the drafting of the revolutionary programme.*

During the Revolution in Walachia (June-September 1848), Bălcescu was, first, Minister of Foreign Affairs and, then, one of the four government Secretaries for Internal Affairs. Arrested in Bucharest on September 13, 1848, by the Turkish troops which quelled the Revolution in Walachia, Nicolae Bălcescu was again forced into exile. After a further unsuccessful attempt to build an alliance between the Hungarian revolutionaries headed by Kossuth Lajos and the Romanians of Transylvania led by Avram Iancu in 1849, Bălcescu left for Paris, where he helped to set up the Romanian Emigree Association *and published the magazine* România viitoare *(Future Romania) in November 1850. Bălcescu's goal was united revolutionary action against the oppressors.*

For Bălcescu the knowledge of history was a basic factor of national awareness. He paid special attention to military history, to the development of ownership and the way of life of the Romanian peasantry and to the pursuit of the Union of the Romanian Lands. His main works are: Puterea armată și arta militară de la întemeierea principatului Valahiei pînă acum *(Army Power and Military Art since the Foundation of the Walachian Principality to Our Own Days — 1844);* Despre starea socială a muncitorilor plugari din principatele române în deosebite timpuri *(On the Social Status of the Working Ploughmen in the Romanian Principalities at Various Times — 1846);* Mersul revoluției în istoria românilor *(The Progress of Revolution in the History of the Romanians — 1850);* Question économique des Principautés Danubiennes, *Paris 1850;* Istoria românilor sub Mihai Vodă Viteazul *(The History of the Romanians under Prince Michael the Brave), published in 1857.*

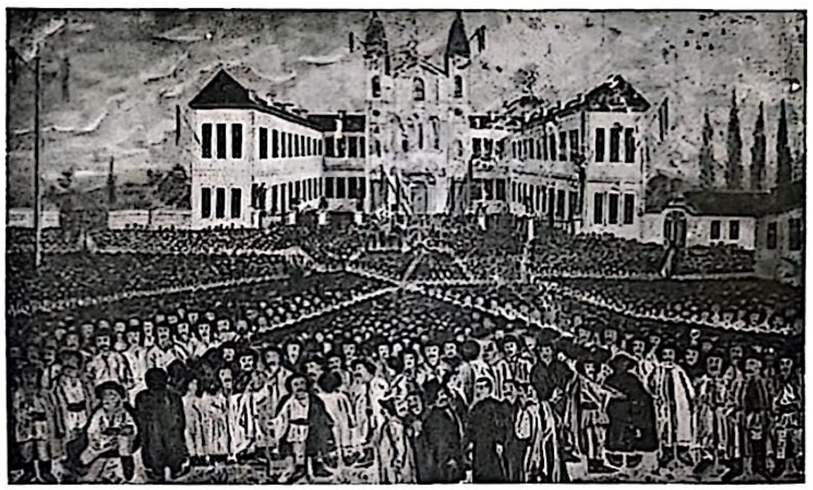

DORINȚELE
PARTIDEI NAȚIONALE
în
MOLDOVA
AUGUST 1848.

Facsimile of the revolutionary programme adopted by the National Party of Moldavia.

Ştefan Ludwig Roth (1796—1849), a German historian and philosopher in Transylvania, active supporter of the Romanian democratic revolution of 1848.

The people's masses, led by Nicolae Bălcescu, Avram Iancu, Gheorghe Magheru, Alexandru G. Golescu (Negru), Simion Bărnuțiu, George Barițiu, Eftimie Murgu, Mihail Kogălniceanu, Alexandru Ioan Cuza, Costache Negri, etc., constituted the main force of the 1848 Revolution in the three Romanian Lands. The great political rallies and mass manifestations in Moldavia, the temporary gaining of state power by the revolutionists in Walachia and the defence of the revolutionary government by the masses against the reactionaries, the armed struggles waged by the revolutionaries in Transylvania, demonstrated the high degree of radicalization of the masses, the huge political force they represented, their ability to impose their own will and to determine the course of historical events. The Revolution of 1848—1849, an important moment in Romania's history, gave a strong impetus to the growth of the Romanian people's self-awareness, and it offered a decided expression of the determination voiced by the Moldavians, Walachians and Transylvanians alike to crush the old social rules, to build up national unity in one state and to advance on the road of progress and democracy.

After 1848, social and political life in the Romanian Lands was dominated by the struggle for the establishment of the Romanian national state. The international situation which had made possible the Russian-Turkish-Austrian intervention against the Revolution in 1848—1849 underwent a drastic change following the Crimean War (1853—1856). The Union of the Romanian Principalities (Walachia and Moldavia) became a question of a European scope. By the Treaty of Paris (1856), the two Romanian Principalities still remained under the suzerainty of the Ottoman Empire, but their new political status was guaranteed by the seven European signatory Powers.



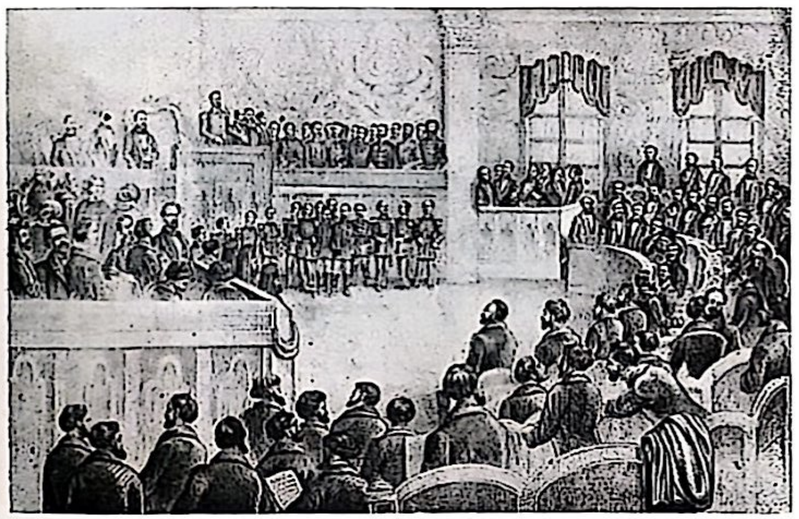
The National Assembly of Blaj (May 3—5/15—17, 1848), a momentous event of the Romanians' Revolution in Transylvania in 1848.

The Union of the Romanian Principalities

The *ad-hoc* Divans (representative assemblies), convened in Walachia and Moldavia under the provisions of the Congress of Paris, openly formulated the demand for the Union of the Principalities to form a neutral and autonomous state: Romania (October 1857). Taking advantage with great ability of the lack of precision in the wording of the decisions made by the representatives of the seven "guarantor" Powers, who had not foreseen the possibility of one and the same person being elected in each of the two Principalities, both the Moldavians and the Walachians chose to have Colonel Alexandru Ioan Cuza, the candidate of the National Party, as Prince (January 5 and 24, 1859). It was thus that the union of Walachia and Moldavia was completed. European public opinion supported the rightful aspirations of the Romanian people for unity and national independence. Outstanding political and cultural personalities like Jules Michelet, Edgar Quinet, A. H. I. Ubicini, Paul Bataillard, Leon Plës, J. A. Vaillant, N. G. Cernyshevski, N. A. Dobroljubov, Vegezzi Russcala, a. o., spoke in favour of the fulfilment of the Romanian people's wish to be united within their own national state.

The Union of 1859 was the fruit of the struggle waged by the people's masses and by the patriotic scholars of that time; it marked a historic moment of crucial importance in the life of the Romanian people, and laid down the foundation for the Great Union of 1918, when the logical process of the formation of the Romanian unitary national state was finally brought to completion.

The new Prince, after having secured the international recognition of the Union of Walachia and Moldavia in one state, initiated a series of internal reforms,



The opening session of the newly elected Chamber of the United Principalities, 12 March 1860.

Alexandru Ioan Cuza (1820—1873), the first Ruling Prince of the United Principalities (1859—1862) and of the national state of Romania (1862—1866). Portrait by Carol Popp de Szathmary.

CUZA, ALEXANDRU IOAN *(b. 20.3.1820, Huşi — d. 15.5.1873, Heidelberg, Germany) was the first Ruling Prince of the United Principalities (1859—1862) and of the Romanian national state (1862—1866). An active participant in the revolutionary movement of 1848 in Moldavia and in the struggle for the union of the principalities, Cuza was elected Prince of Moldavia on January 5, 1859, and also of Walachia on January 24, 1859; that double election sealed the union of the two Romanian lands. Prince Alexandru Ioan Cuza carried out sustained political and diplomatic actions for the recognition of the Union of 1859 by the souzerain Power (the Ottoman Empire) and by the guarantor powers, and he further worked for the completion of the political Union of the Romanian Principalities through constitutional and administrative measures. That goal was eventually achieved in January 1862, when Moldavia and Walachia became a unitary state under the name of Romania, with its capital in Bucharest, having one legislative assembly and one government. Cuza initiated and carried out important structural changes in the social, economic, political and cultural fields, including the law on the secularization of monastic property (1863), the law on the organization of the armed forces in Romania (February 1864), the adoption of a new Constitution and of a new elections law (July 1864), the agrarian reform (August 1864), the Penal Code, the Code of Penal Procedure and the Civil Code (December 1864), and the law on education (December 1864). The Universities of Iaşi (1860) and Bucharest (1864) were created during his rule. Cuza's reforms met with strong opposition from the conservatives and radical-liberals, whose conspiracy forced him to abdicate on February 11 (23) 1866 and to leave the country.*

designed to consolidate the Union, to eliminate the social and political structures that had outlived themselves, to provide the new state with modern institutions and to ensure the progress of the capitalist development. Cuza's measures, however, aroused the hostility of the conservative circles, who, while accepting the secularization of monastic property, vigorously opposed the land reform. To put an end to that resistance Cuza, supported by his close associate Mihail Kogălniceanu, dissolved by a *coup d'Etat* the Legislative Assembly, formed mainly of conservative boyards (2/14 May 1864), and promulgated a new Constitution. The Land Reform, which was eventually adopted, provided for the liberation of the peasants from feudal

servitudes; they became the owners of the plots of land they had been assigned in exchange for some indemnification to be paid to the landlords through the agency of the State. By an Additional Act to the Convention of August 1858 (signed in Constantinople in June 1864) Cuza obtained Romania's full autonomy. The reforms carried out by Cuza, particularly the Land Reform and the Electoral Law, further enhanced the opposition of the conservatives and liberal-radicals, who joined in a conjuration and forced him to abdicate (February 11/23 1866) and to leave the country. Complying with the desire voiced during the debates in the *ad-hoc* Divans, the *Locotenenţa Domnească* (an interim governing body instituted after Cuza's abdication) called upon a foreign Prince, the German Prince Carol of Hohenzollern, to accede to the throne of the country (1866). The Constitution adopted in 1866 proclaimed Romania a constitutional monarchy.

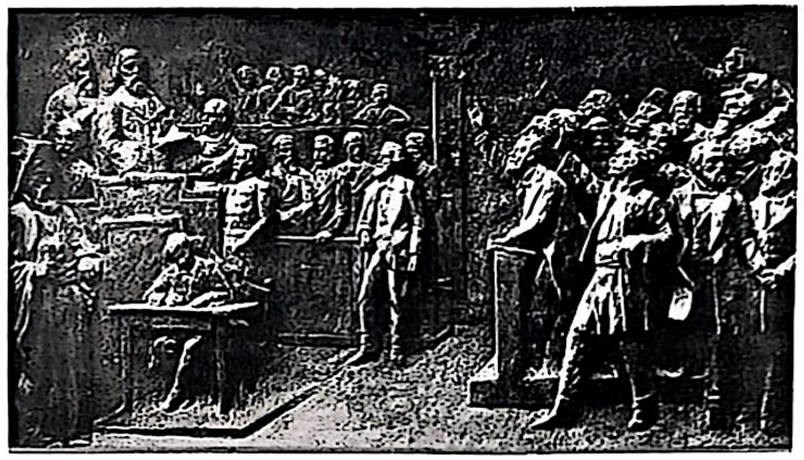
During the following decade, the economic, social and political developments were making it clear that the winning of full state independence had become a matter of great urgency. Within the country the first ten years under the new rule were characterized by government instability, as a result of the strife between various political groups. However, the intensification of the liberation movements in the Balkans opened a new stage in the development of the Oriental Question and shifted the focus of general attention from domestic to foreign policies. After the negotiations conducted at Livadia (October 1876), a Romanian-Russian Convention was signed (April 4/16, 1877) providing permission for the Russian armies to pass across the Romanian territory and Russia's pledge to defend Romania's territorial integrity. The declaration of war made by Russia to the Porte, and the entrance of the Russian army into the Romanian territory caused Turkey to decide a military retaliation: the bombing of the Romanian territory (May 8, 1877).

Mihail Kogălniceanu (1817—1891), a politician, historian, writer and journalist; he played a significant part in the struggle for the union of the Romanian Principalities and in the drafting of democratic legislation.

Proclamation of State Independence

In those circumstance, on May 9, 1877, the Romanian legislative body proclaimed the country's state independence. The note the Romanian Government addressed to the main European Powers asking for the recognition of Romania's full independence elicited a guarded and in some cases a downright negative response. Consequently, the Romanian Government decided to defend and sanction the newly acquired independence on the battlefield, to impose it on the Ottoman Empire and to have it recognized by the European Powers as an accomplished fact.

On June 22, 1877, the Russian armies, under the command of Grand Duke Nicholas, forced the crossing of the Danube at Zimnicea and made their way into



The Romanian Parliament proclaiming the nation's independence on 9 May 1877.

the Balkans. On July 16, 1877 Prince Carol sent two regiments of the Fourth Romanian Division to cooperate with the Russian troops in the battles fought on the Bulgarian soil. The repeated Russian attacks on the fortress of Plevna were repelled by the Turks and the worsening military situation eventually determined Grand Duke Nicholas to cable to Prince Carol of Romania, on July 31, 1877, asking him for aid. Following other telegrams sent by Grand Duke Nicholas on August 9 and 19, 1877, two more Romanian divisions were sent across the Danube, the number of Romanian troops in the field rising to 38,000 out of a total of 58,700 men the Romanian army then had, besides the special order troops, frontier guards, militia and civic guards. The Romanian and Russian armies joined forces in the Plevna sector, under the command of Carol I, assisted by the Russian General Zotov and the Romanian General Alexandru Cernat, and they gave a decisive battle, known as the third battle for Plevna. General Osman Pasha, the Commander of the Turkish troops in the Plevna zone, finally surrendered to the Romanian units. The Romanian soldiers distinguished themselves in the assault of the Grivitsa redoubts, in the battles of Rahova (Orjahovo), Smîrdan (Smyrdan), Vidin and other localities in the Balkans. The participation of the Romanian army in the 1877—1878 war and its contribution to the final victory was highly praised by many historians, military and political leaders, as well as by a great number of contemporary writers and journalists.

Romanian state independence received international recognition by the Peace Treaty of San Stefano and the Congress of Berlin (1878). Moreover, the Peace of Berlin restored the authority of the Romanian state in Dobruja, an old Romanian territory which had been conquered by the Turks in 1417. The winning of independence in 1877, was a natural requirement for the further development of Romanian society, and it gave a strong impetus to the struggle for the liberation of all the Romanian territories from foreign domination and for the completion of the unitary national state, it offered favourable conditions for a better use of the country's material and human potentialities and for its sovereign assertion in international affairs.

Early Capitalist Development of the Economy

The period of stability between the proclamation of independence and the outbreak of World War I favoured a rapid development of the national economy. The law on the encouragement of national industry (May 12/24, 1887) and the adoption of protectionist customs tariffs helped the autochthonous industrial production to develop at a higher rate. Most significant progress was recorded in the oil and coal mining industries, foodstuffs and timber precessing. Economic needs also pressed for the development of the railroads and the improvement of river harbours (Turnu Severin, Giurgiu, Brăila and Galaţi). But faster economic progress was still hindered by the maintenance of some remnants of feudal relations in agriculture and by a growing dependence on foreign capital, which at the turn of the 19th century had monopolized the main industrial branches.

Romania remained a country with a poorly-developed economy, still markedly agrarian. Its economic and social structure at the beginning of the 20th century was that of the incipient stage of industrial development, the first stage of capitalism.

Internal politics revolved around the Liberal Party, representing the interests of the bourgeoisie, and the Conservative Party, representing the interests of the landlords. The alternating accession to power of the two parties was a characteristic feature of the Romanian government system at that time. With the emergence of the proletariat and in step with its growing class organization, the ideas of scientific socialism began penetrating into Romania. The seventh and eighth decades of the 19th century witnessed the setting up of the first workers' clubs and associations, and socialist circles were created. An important part in the dissemination of Marxist revolutionary ideas was played by C. Dobrogeanu-Gherea's work *Ce vor socialiştii români* (What the Romanian Socialists Want, 1886). In 1893 the Social-Democratic Party of the Workers of Romania was established on the principles of scientific socialism; its work raised the struggle of the working class to higher levels and enhanced its role in the entire socio-economic development of the country.

The Social-Democratic paper *România muncitoare* (Worker's Romania) reporting on the successful outcome of a strike in Galaţi.

The great strike of the tannery workers in Ploiești (1910).

After 1848, Transylvania became directly dependent on the Habsburgs, and after the institution of Austrian-Hungarian dualism (1867) it was annexed to Hungary; this resulted in a worsening of social, political and national oppression against the Romanians living in that historical province. The Romanian bourgeoisie of Transylvania created the Romanian National Party (1881), one of its most important actions was the *Memorandum* of 1892, forwarded to Emperor Franz-Joseph in Vienna, a document which revealed the unfair treatment to which the Romanian Transylvanians were subjected as a result of the Hungarian policies concerning the national problem; the document also presented the fundamental demands of that time in the political, national, cultural and economic spheres.

The early development of capitalist agriculture took place in parallel with the continued existence of outdated forms of agricultural exploitation; the resulting contradictions, alongside the expansion of the lease system and the pauperisation of the peasantry, caused numerous peasant revolts, the most important being those of 1888 and 1907. The 1907 uprising — by its amplitude, duration and intensity, by its programme and claims — was the most significant struggle of the peasantry in the modern history of Romania.

Romania in World War I

On July 28, 1914 the First World War between the Entente and the Central Powers broke out. King Carol I died, and his nephew Ferdinand I (1914—1927) succeeded him to the throne. In August 1914 Romania proclaimed its neutrality, but that could not prevent — in spite of the Treaty of alliance between Romania and the Central Powers — a gradual rapprochement with the

December 1, 1918. The Great National Assembly of Alba Iulia, supported by a popular rally of 100,000 people, decided the union of Transylvania with Romania.

Entente. Eventually, Romania joined the Entente and declared war on Austria-Hungary (August 14/27, 1916). After having made a limited advance into Transylvania, the Romanian army was caught between a two-pronged German offensive supported by Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish troops, coming from the Carpathians and the Danube. As a result, the Romanian army was compelled to abandon Oltenia and Muntenia (Minor and Major Walachia). King Ferdinand I and the Government took refuge in Iași. In the summer of 1917, the attempt of the German-Austrian forces to break through the Romanian front failed due to a Romanian counter-offensive at Mărăști (July); a renewed German-Austrian-Hungarian offensive led by Marshal Mackensen was repelled in the battles of Mărășești (August) and on the Trotuș Valley (the third battle of Oituz). The Romanian position became critical after the German-Russian negotiations at Brest-Litovsk; in the circumstances the Romanian Government had to start negotiations with the Central Powers and concluded the truce of Focșani (November 26/December 9, 1917), followed by the Preliminary Treaty of Buftea and the Peace of Bucharest (April 24/May 7, 1918). The Treaty imposed upon Romania heavy territorial losses and economic concessions in favour of the Central Powers. In November 1918, the Romanian Government denounced the Treaty and resumed the campaign against the Central Powers.

Establishment of the Romanian Unitary National State

The outbreak of the First World War and the sharpening of the inherent contradictions of the capitalist system caused an unprecedented upsurge of the struggles waged by the oppressed peoples for their freedom and national unity. The historic victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution caused the downfall of the Tsar's Empire and ushered in the era of the elimination of imperialist and colonial domination and of the peoples' liberation from all oppression and exploitation. The Habsburg Empire also fell under the heavy blows dealt by the peoples' liberation struggle and a number of independent national states emerged on its ruins. Those were the historical circumstances in which the Romanian unitary national state was established. In April 1918 and on November 28, 1918, Bessarabia and Bucovina, respectively, were united with Romania. A widely representative National Assembly of the people of Transylvania and Banat held on December 1, 1918 at Alba Iulia solemnly proclaimed their union with Romania. A long process leading to the establishment of the Romanian unitary national state was thus completed; and it received international recognition by the Peace Treaties of 1919—1920. On June 28, 1919, Romania became a founding member of the League of Nations. The course of historical events clearly proved that the union of all the Romanian provinces was not the outcome of favourable circumstances or agreements reached through negotiations, but rather the result of the struggle carried by broad masses of people; it was an act of profound national justice, which accomplished a low-like conformity of objective reality and of the inalienable rights of the people with a properly established national framework.

The Romanian Communist Party

A new stage in the development of the socialist movement in Romania took shape at the beginning of the 20th century, with the re-establishment of the Social-Democratic Party at the Congress of 1910. Working class continued to assert itself ever more actively in the country's political life. The deep changes that took place in Europe and the impact of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia caused a rise of revolutionary movements throughout the continent. The growth of class struggles in Romania between 1918 and 1920, culminated in the general strike of October 1920. The Congress of the Socialist Party (May 8—13, 1921) decided by majority vote to transform it into the Romanian Communist Party (R.C.P.), which embraced the ideology of scientific socialism.

After World War I and the completion of national unity, the main problems facing the Romanian state were economic rehabilitation, consolidation of a unitary administrative and political structure throughout the country, and, in foreign affairs, the safeguarding of independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The first steps to be taken were the electoral system reform of 1918 (ensuring a broader participation of the masses, especially of the peasantry, in the country's political life) and the land reform of 1921 (by which large estates totalling 6,000,000 ha, i.e. 68 per cent of all the land owned by the landlords were expropriated with indemnification). The land reform, which solved the peasant question only partially, gave an impetus to the development of capitalism in agriculture, and it weakened the economic strength of the landlords, further reducing their role in Romanian politics. Between 1921—1930 there was a more marked development of the productive forces, mainly in industry, which became significantly stronger and more diversified, although consumer goods and mining industries were still predominant in its structure. Similarly, an intensified concentration and centralization of the capital took place, and the Romanian great bourgeoisie began to challenge the foreign capital, while consolidating its own class positions in several industrial and commercial fields. Nevertheless, international monopolies continued to hold an important share of Romania's economy. In 1923 a new Constition was adopted, proclaiming Romania "a national unitary and indivisible state"; it also contained some democratic provisions (freedom of work, of association and of the press, universal suffrage etc.). It did not prevent, however, a worsening of anti-workers and anti-communist persecutions.

Facsimile from the press of the time describing the general strike of 1920.

After three years of legal activity, the Romanian Communist Party was banned (1924) by the Government. Combining legal with underground work, the Romanian Communist Party initiated and led numerous revolutionary actions in the years 1924—1928, such as the great working-class struggles in the Mureş Valley, the general strike at the Reşiţa Works etc. Under the leadership of the R.C.P. new mass organizations were set up, such as the Worker-Peasant Bloc, the Human Rights League etc., which enjoyed broad adhesion by the proletariat, peasantry and progressive intellectuals.

The world economic crisis of 1929—1933 violently affected all branches of Romanian economy. In 1932, the general index of industrial output went down to a value of 57.7 per cent as against 1929; many enterprises were closed down; the unemployment rate reached some 35 per cent; wages were cut to a half. The crisis

ruined millions of agricultural producers and deepened the degradation of agriculture. The economic crisis was accompanied by a political one; splits occurred in the political parties of the ruling classes, and government instability led to greater economic dependence on foreign monopolies. In June 1930, Carol II (who had been barred from succession to the throne in 1926, royal prerogatives being nominally passed through 1927—1930, to his son Mihai I, still a minor, under the tutelage of a regency) was recalled to the country and proclaimed King (1930—1940).

The attempts of the government circles to cope with the crisis by means of foreign loans (available only on very harsh terms), by massive lock-outs and wage-cuts, stirred up great social confrontations and workers' strikes (the most important being that of the miners at Lupeni in 1929), culminating in the struggles of the oil workers at Ploiești and the railway men at the Griviţa Works in Bucharest (January-February 1933). By their immediate results and the deep influence they had on the subsequent political and social developments, the revolutionary battles of 1929—1933 constituted an important political victory of the working class in Romania.

After the economic crisis, industrial and agricultural production went up at a steady pace, reaching in 1938 the highest pre-war level. The concentration of capital and production was intensified particularly in the mining and processing industries, and monopoly holdings began to dominate the country's economic and political life. In the countryside, the remnants of the semi-feudal relations were still holding back the development of the productive forces, agriculture remaining the weakest sector of the Romanian economy. The differentiation of the peasantry deepened. The domination of foreign monopolies in industry (on the eve of World War II, 38 per cent of the shares in industrial companies were held by foreign capital) further enhanced Romania's dependence on the imperialist Powers.

The workers occupied the *Griviţa* rolling stock repair works in Bucharest during the strikes of January-February 1933.

Evincing a sharp awareness of the dangers posed by fascism, the Romanian Communist Party carried out an ample activity for the setting up of a broad Anti-fascist Popular Front, rallying together all social groups and political parties around the common goals of safeguarding national sovereignty, territorial integrity and democracy against the expansionist policies of the Nazi Reich and of its local agents. The Romanian Communist Party took the lead in setting up several legal anti-fascist organizations (the Anti-fascist National Committee, the League of Labour, the Democratic Bloc, Madosz — the Magyar Working People's Union of Romania —, the Women's Front etc.), which included many outstanding politicians and men of culture. Besides the underground Party press, numerous legal publications were issued, intended, all of them, to warn the people against the fascist danger.

The Troubled Years

After World War I, the Romanian foreign policy was centered on a series of political, economic and diplomatic actions aimed at consolidating the status of Romania as a unitary national state and preserving national sovereignty and territorial integrity. In 1920 and 1921 bilateral Treaties of alliance were signed with Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, which laid the basis for an international political association, the *Little Entente*. In 1921, Romania signed a defensive Treaty of alliance with Poland. Committed to the maintenance of peace through the defence of the territorial *status quo*, Romania renewed in 1926 her Treaty of alliance with Poland of 1921; and in the same year, signed a Treaty of friendship and arbitration with France (renewed in 1936). By a Treaty concluded with Italy (in 1926) Romania normalized its relations with that country. In the subsequent years, Romania participated in the diplomatic efforts directed against the revision of the Peace Treaties, and it set into motion several initiatives with a view to safeguarding the peace and achieving a rapprochement between the Central European and the Balkan states. At the General Assembly of the League of Nations, in 1930 and 1931, when Foreign Minister Nicolae Titulescu was elected President for two consecutive sessions, Romania actively campaigned for the peaceful solution of disputed issues, for disarmament and security. Romania took the initiative

Nicolae Titulescu addressing the General Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva.

TITULESCU, NICOLAE *(b. 4.3.1882, Craiova — d. 17.3.1941, Cannes), Romanian statesman and one of the great diplomats in his time. He took a degree in law in Paris, and in 1904 he was appointed professor of civil law at the University of Iaşi and at Bucharest University in 1909. He was President of the International Diplomatic Academy of Paris, member of the Romanian Academy (1935), Doctor Honoris Causa of several foreign universities. Titulescu became a member of the Romanian Parliament in 1912; he was Minister of Finance (1917—1918 and 1920—1921), Romanian chief delegate at the Paris Peace Conference (1920), where he signed the Treaty of Trianion, permanent delegate at the League of Nations (1920—1936), Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Romania to London (1922—1927 and 1928—1932), Minister of Foreign Affairs (1927—1928 and 1932—1936), member of the Council of the League of Nations (1927—1930 and 1935) and President of the General Assembly of the League of Nations (1930 and 1931).*

Titulescu was a political scientist and expert of international law, a remarkable advocate of reform in internal politics and a fine analyst of foreign affairs. He formulated the principle of the indivisibility of peace, and he maintained that a system of collective security was the best way to foil the revisionist claims and aggressive designs of Hitler's Germany and fascist Italy.

Titulescu took residence in France in 1937. During his last years he continued to work for the preservation of European peace and Romanian national independence.

of reorganizing the Little Entente (1933), signed the London Conventions on defining aggression (1933), concluded together with Yugoslavia, Turkey and Greece the Balkan Pact (1934), established full diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. (1934) and conducted negotiations (in 1936) for the conclusion of a Romanian-Soviet Pact of mutual assistance. Romania also supported the application of economic sanctions against fascist Italy, which had attacked Ethiopia (1935), and it protested against the invasion of the Rheinland zone (1936) and the annexation of Austria (1938) by Hitler's Germany.

In February 1938, King Carol II established a royal dictatorship, during which several drastic measures were taken (the Constitution of 1923 was abolished, political parties were dissolved, the powers of the Parliament were restricted etc.). Under such circumstance, the democratic and progressive national forces made repeated efforts to unite in order to repel the fascist and Hitlerite danger menacing Romania's national independence and territorial integrity. These actions culminated in the great workers' and popular demonstration of May 1, 1939, in which a major part was played by the young communist leader Nicolae Ceauşescu. After the Munich Agreement (1938) and the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Hitler's forces, the Romanian governing circles were forced to accept the conclusion, in 1939 and 1940, of some economic Treaties with Germany. As a result, the country's economy was harnessed to serve Nazi Germany's aggressive interests. In the complex situation obtaining after the outbreak of World War II, Romania found itself isolated and lacking any outside support. Its position became even more critical after the capitulation of France, Romania's main ally (June 1940), and when Great Britain, defeated on the continent, was menaced by a direct Nazi invasion. On June 26, 1940, Bessarabia and Northern Bucovina were incorporated into the U.S.S.R. The defeats suffered by Great Britain and France on the Western front strengthened the hand of the pro-German political groups in Romania's ruling circles. On July 4, 1940 a new government headed by Ion Gigurtu came into office, in which important positions were held by representatives of the pro-fascist groups. The Gigurtu Government renounced the French-British guarantees of April 1939 and proclaimed Romania's adherence to the Rome-Berlin Axis. On August 30, 1940, Hitlerite Germany and fascist Italy imposed the Vienna Diktat upon Romania, whereby the northern part of Transylvania (with an area of 43,000 square kilometers and a population of 2,600,000, by far mostly Romanians) was torn away from Romania and

handed over to Horthy's Hungary. On September 7, 1940, the southern part of Dobruja (The *Quadrilater*) was incorporated by Bulgaria. Throughout that period of time the Romanian Communist Party made strenuous efforts to rally broad masses of people and various social forces, and it organized manifestations in Cluj, Braşov, Timişoara, Baia Mare, voicing the Romanian people's protest against the Vienna Diktat. The internal political crisis, aggravated by a succession of catastrophic international events, compelled Carol II to abdicate in favour of his son Mihai I (1940—1947). Actually, however, the country was ruled by General Ion Antonescu ; he governed, first in collaboration with the Iron Guard, a fascist organization which was later eliminated after an unsuccessful attempt to assume absolute power (the Legionaire rebellion of January 1941). Romania was drawn into Nazi Germany's sphere of influence, and it was pushed against the will of the people into the war against the U.S.S.R.

The Romanian Communist Party condemned from the very beginning Hitler's aggression and was in the van of the struggle to take Romania out of the war. At the initiative and under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, patriotic forces organized strikes and sabotaged Hitler's war machine. Partisan detachments were formed in the Bucegi, Caraş, Parîng, Vrancea Mountains, in the Danube Delta and in the Suceava and Bacău zones. Such actions acquired greater scope as the German Wehrmacht began to suffer defeats on the war fronts in 1942—43 and were enhanced by the ruthless exploitation of Romanian economic resources (the pillage practiced by the Nazi Reich in the 1940—1944 period was tantamount to Romania's national budget for more than 12 years). The opposition against the Antonescu Government was swelling ; the National Peasant and National-Liberal parties tried to find a solution to the military and political crisis by starting secret talks with Great Britain and the United States. The main political forces opposing Antonescu's régime were organized, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, into the *Anti-Hitler Patriotic Front* (1943), consisting of the Romanian Communist Party, the Ploughmen's Front, the Patriots' Union, *Madosz* (the Magyar Working People's Union of Romania), the Social Peasant Party and several local organizations of the Social-Democratic Party ; that alliance was followed by the *United Workers' Front*, based on the agreement between the Romanian Communist Party and the Social-Democratic Party (spring, 1944), and the *National-Democratic Bloc* (June 1944), which, besides the Romanian Communist Party and the Social-Democratic Party, was joined, after a long period of dallying, by the National-Peasant Party and the National Liberal Party.

ROMÂNIA LIBERĂ

23 AUGUST 1944

RĂSTURNAREA REGIMULUI HITLERIST DIN ROMÂNIA

DECLARAȚIA GUVERNULUI

The first legal issue of *Romania liberă*, the official paper of the Romanian Communist Party, the day after the Revolution of Social and National Liberation.

The Social and National Liberation Revolution of August 23

The mapping out of concrete plans for an armed insurrection had been started by the basic cadres of the Romanian Communist Party in the summer of 1943 and they were completed in July-August 1944. The royal circles and King Mihai I also adhered to the insurrection plan proposed by the Romanian Communist Party. In the context of the military victories won by the anti-Hitler coalition and in particular of the advance of the Soviet Army, the national patriotic forces in Romania — whose main nucleus was the Romanian Communist Party, the initiator and organizer of the anti-fascist and anti-war actions — started on August 23, 1944 and successfully carried out the Anti-imperialist and Anti-fascist Social and National Liberation Revolution. The Antonescu Government were arrested, the Romanian Army turned weapons against Hitler's Germany and, together with the partiotic forces, quickly liberated Bucharest and other centres, routing and capturing the main force of the German army in Romania.

On September 12, 1944, Romania signed, in Moscow, an Armistice with the Governments of the United Nations. After the victory of the insurrection which led to the liberation of Muntenia, Dobruja, Oltenia, Banat, Crişana and the southern part of Transylvania, the Romanian Army (16 divisions) fought heavy battles alongside the Soviet Army for the liberation of the entire national territory (completed on October 25, 1944) and then of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, up to the final defeat of Hitler's Germany. Romania participated with an effective force of about 540,000 men and lost 170,000 dead, wounded and missing, thus holding the fourth

Romanian Army units that participated in the final defeat of Hitler's Germany, marching under the Arch of Triumph, Bucharest, August 23, 1945.

place, after the U.S.S.R., the United States and Great Britain, in the anti-Hitler military effort. The Romanian Army fought along over 1,000 km, crossed 17 mountain massifs, forced 12 rivers, and liberated 3,831 places among them, 53 towns, causing considerable human and material loss to the enemy.

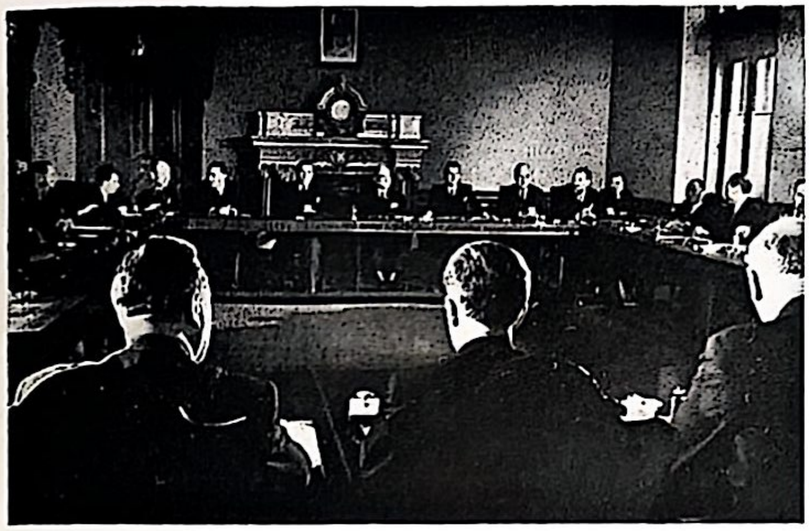
The People's Democratic Revolution

The Social and National Liberation Revolution of August 1944 inaugurated a period of deep-going transformations, it marked the beginning of the people's revolution in Romania and opened the perspective for the socialist revolution. In the new internal and international circumstances, the masses of the people, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, set into motion a process of radical changes in the country's political, economic and social life. Faced with an upsurge of the social and political forces committed to Romania's democratic development, the reactionary circles tried to take advantage of their positions in the Government and in other links of the state apparatus in order to step up their opposition and to check the progress towards stronger and broader democratic gains. In October 1944, the democratic and patriotic forces regrouped themselves under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party and formed the *National Democratic Front*. In January 1945, the unity of the trade-union movement was restored by the setting up of the *General Confederation of Labour*. Under the guidance of the Romanian Communist Party, the peasant masses, supported by the workers, started to effect the land reform by revolutionary means; this strengthened the alliance between the working class and the peasantry.

Under the pressure of mass struggles, the Governments having a reactionary majority, headed by General Constantin Sănătescu and General Nicolae Rădescu, respectively, were swept away from power, and on March 6, 1945 ,a democratic Government came into office under the chairmanship of Dr. Petru Groza. The pre-eminent role in the new Government was played by the representatives of the working class and the peasantry. This event marked the beginning of the revolutionary and democratic power of the workers and peasants, and ushered in a stage of deep revolutionary changes in Romania's economic, social and political life. On March 22, 1945, the Government of democratic concentration enacted the land reform, distributing 1,100,000 hectares to the landless and other poor peasants; along with the big estates, landlords thus ceased to exist as a class.

In the context of these economic, social and political changes, which took place in Romania after

Dr. Petru Groza (1884—1958), a progressive statesman, head of the first revolutionary-democratic government of Romania (6 March 1945—2 June 1952), President (2 June 1952—7 January 1958) of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly.



The new cabinet formed after the elections of 6 March 1945.

March 6, 1945, and of the new international situation obtaining after World War II, the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party was held in October 1945. It decided that the Party's activity should be focussed on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the national economy, the development of industry, priority being given to heavy industry, the improvement of the living standards of the population, the consolidation of the unity of the working class and of the alliance between the workers, peasants and intellectuals, the strengthening of the unity of all democratic and anti-imperialist forces. The National Conference elected Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

On November 19, 1946, the first post-war parliamentary elections were clearly won by the Block of

March 1945. Implementation of the Agrarian Reform.

Democratic Parties with 79.86 per cent of the votes. The bourgeois-landlord parties were completely isolated from the masses, and they soon evanesced for good from the political scene. After the elections the new Parliament took a number of economic measures of an anti-capitalist nature: the National Bank was placed under State control (December 1946), industrial offices were established (May 1947), which controlled the economic activity of both the state-owned and the private capitalist sectors, cartels were abolished, production programmes were introduced for several important enterprises etc.

In the sphere of foreign affairs, Romania resumed diplomatic relations with the U.R.S.S. (August 1945), with the United States and Great Britain (February 1946). In February 1947, the Peace Treaty with the Allied and Associated Powers was signed in Paris, which confirmed *de jure* the nullification of the Vienna Diktat. After signing the Peace Treaty, Romania carried out an active foreign policy, and expanded her participation in international collaboration.

The Proclamation of the People's Republic

The radical changes that were taking place in the balance of political and social forces in favour of the working class and of its allies eventually brought about the elimination of monarchy on December 30, 1947. Romania was proclaimed a People's Republic, a state of the working people in towns and villages. The

Dr. C. I. Parhon takes his oath as President of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly on 30 December 1947.

winning of full political power by the working class in alliance with the peasantry and the other categories of working people and the establishment of the people's democratic régime enabled Romania to enter a new stage of development, that of fulfilling the tasks of the socialist revolution.

In February 1948, the Romanian Communist Party and the Social-Democratic Party merged into the Romanian Worker's Party, based on the organizational and ideological principles of scientific socialism. On April 13, 1948, the Grand National Assembly (elected on March 28, 1948) adopted the country's first democratic Constitution. On June 11, 1948 it passed a law providing for the nationalization of the main industrial, mining, banking, insurance and transport enterprises, which put an end to the economic power of the great industrial and financial bourgeoisie. It laid the basis of socialist ownership and ushered in the stage of planned management and development of the national economy.

The implementation of the annual plans of economic and social development (1949—1950), the five-year plans (1951—1955, 1956—1960, 1960—1965), and the electrification plan (1951—1960) pursued the industrialization policy, the establishment and development of the technical and material basis of socialism. In the spring of 1962, the process of cooperativization of agriculture (which had begun in 1949, according to the programme endorsed by the Plenum of the Party Central Committe in March 3—5, 1949) was concluded, marking the generalization of socialist relations in the whole economy and the achievement of a unitary socialist economy.

Romania on the Road of Building the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society

The Ninth Congress of the R.C.P. (July 1965) adopted a programme for Romania's many-sided development in the 1966—1970 period, the guide-lines for the furthering of socialist construction, and it approved the directives for the harnessing of power resources and the country's electrification during the 1966—1975 decade. The Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party elected Nicolae Ceauşesou as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the R.C.P.

On august 21, 1965 the Grand National Assembly voted on a new Constitution which proclaimed the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In December 1967, the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party adopted further measures for the improvement of the planning and management of the national economy, of administrative and territorial organization and the planning of rural localities, of the methods of organization and running of social affairs, in accordance with the country's new stage of socialist development. In November 1968 on the initiative of the Romanian Communist Party, the Socialist Unity Front (re-named in January 1980 Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity) was set up as a permanent representative political organism.

The Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party (August 1969) thoroughly analysed the stage attained by Romania in the process of socialist construction; it established that the fundamental goal of the country's future development plans was the building up of the multilaterally developed socialist society. The Congress approved the directives for Romania's economic and social development in the 1970—1975 period and the guide-lines for 1976—1980, as well as the programme for the development of power resources and electrification in the 1971—1980 decade. The Congress elected Nicolae Ceaușescu as General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party of November 3—5, 1971, adopted the Programme of the Romanian Communist Party for the Improvement of Ideological activity, for raising the general level of knowledge and socialist education of the masses, for grounding the relations in society on the principles of socialist and communist ethics and equity. The National Conference of the R.C.P. (July 1972) established the main guide-lines concerning Romania's immediate and long-term development, the improvement of the planned management of society and the development of socialist democracy, the growing role of the Party in the buildding of socialism and communism, and the Party and State international activity. On March 28, 1974, the Grand National Assembly instituted the office of President of the Socialist Republic of Romania and elected Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, as the first President of the country.

The Eleventh Congress of the Romanian Communist Party (November 1974) adopted: The Programme of the Romanian Communist Party for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism; the Directives concerning the 1976—1980 Five-Year Plan and the guide-lines for Romania's economic and social development over the 1981—1990 period; the Code of the principles and norms of work and life of the communists, of socialist ethics and equity. The Congress marked a higher stage in the organization and management of the historic work of building socialism and communism in Romania. The Congress re-elected Nicolae Ceaușescu as General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

In June 1976, The Congres of Political Education and of Socialist Culture adopted a unitary Programme regarding all ideological, political and cultural education activities. The Congress of the Managing Councils of Socialist Agricultural Units, of the Entire Peasantry, held in April 1977, adopted several important measures for the development of modern, highly efficient agriculture. In July 1977, the Congress of the Councils of the Working People in Industry, Constructions and Transports, the first Congress of the working class, endorsed further measures aimed at accelerating the economic and social development and enhancing on that basis the living standards of the entire nation.

Romania has been a member of the United Nations since 1955 and participated in the activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) since 1949 and of the Warsaw Treaty since 1955.

The resolutions of the R.C.P. National Conference held in December 7—9, 1977 brought further improvements to the development of socio-economic mechanism, and enhanced the expression of direct democracy through the effective participation of the working people in the elaboration and implementation of the domestic and foreign policies of the nation and in the management of public affairs.

The Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party (November 19—23, 1979) analysed, on the basis of the Report submitted by Nicolae Ceaușescu, the General Secretary of the Party, the activities carried out over the last five years, and it established the general line

The Presidium of the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party (November 19—23, 1979).

of policy and the fundamental guidelines for the development of the Romanian society in the following stage, for the raising of the scientific management of economic and social affairs to a new level of quality, for the development of socialist democracy and for the implementation of the R.C.P. Programme. The Congress endorsed the Directives on the economic and social development of Romania during the 1981—1985 five-year plan and long-term guidelines until 1990, and the directive-programmes concerning scientific research and technological progress, energy resources, economic and social development of the territorial units, raising of the living standars and of the quality of life. At the same time, the Congress highly commended the international policy of the Party and the State and endorsed the guidelines for an increasingly active participation of Romania in the struggle for a democratic policy of co-operation, détente and peace in the world. It was also decided that a new Party Programme, covering the period until the year 2000 or 2010, should be elaborated so that it can be submitted to the Thirteenth Congress of the R.C.P. The Congress unanimously elected Nicolae Ceaușescu as General Secretary of the Party.

HEADS OF THE STATE

Sovereigns

1859, January 24/February 5 — February 11/23 1866, ALEXANDRU IOAN CUZA, Prince.
1866, February 11/23 — April 8/20, Princely Lieutenancy formed of NICOLAE GOLESCU, LASCAR CATARGIU, NICOLAE HARALAMBIE.
1866, May 10/22 — September 27/October 10, 1914, CAROL I of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Prince of Romania, and King beginning March 14/26, 1881.
1914, September 28/October 11 — July 20, 1927, FERDINAND I.
1927, July 20 — June 8, 1930, MIHAI I reigned under a Regency formed of Prince Nicolae, Patriarch Miron Cristea, and the First Chairman of the Court of Cassation, Gheorghe Buzdugan (after 1929, Constantin Sărățeanu).
1930, June 8 — September 6, 1940, CAROL II.
1940, September 6 — December 30, 1947, MIHAI I. On December 30, 1947, King Mihai I abdicated and the Romanian People's Republic was proclaimed.

Presidents

1947, December 30 — June 2, 1952, Dr. CONSTANTIN I. PARHON, President of the Provisional Presidium of the Romanian People's Republic; after April 13, 1948, President of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly.
1952, June 2 — January 7, 1958, Dr. PETRU GROZA, President of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly.
1958, January 11 — March 21, 1961, ION GHEORGHE MAURER, President of the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly.
1961, March 21 — March 19, 1965, GHEORGHE GHEORGHIU-DEJ, President of the State Council.
1965, March 24 — December 9, 1967, CHIVU STOICA, President of the State Council.
Since 1967, December 9 — NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU, President of the State Council.
Since 1974, March 28 — NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

The Romanian language

Romanian is a Romance language, the result of the evolution of the Latin spoken in the Eastern parts of the Roman Empire, comprising the Romanized Danubian Provinces (Dacia, Southern Romania, Dardania, Upper and Lower Moesia). The Getae or Dacians, the ancestors of the Romanians, used to speak a Thracian idiom. The contacts between the Thracians and the Romans went way back into the past, starting as early as the 2nd century B.C.

Decisive for the growth and survival of a Romance language at the European limits of the Roman Empire was the Romanization of Dacia, a north-Danubian province, conquered by Emperor Trajan in A.D. 106. Renowned in the Ancient World for its rich resources, the new province attracted a great number of Roman and Romanized colonists, who accelerated the process of the Romanization of the autochthonous population in Dacia. It is to be noted that the process of the Romanization of Dacia had started long before Trajan's conquest, as the Danube had never been a linguistic barrier during the Ancient times. The resulting ethnical synthesis gave birth to the Romanian people.

Officially, Dacia remained a Roman province until 271—275, when Emperor Aurelianus ordered the withdrawal of the military and administrative apparatus. The population of Dacia, however, formed of the descendents of the Roman colonists and Romanized Dacians continued their existence in the same territory, keeping close relationships with the Roman world and especially with *Romania,* as the Eastern Roman Empire used to be called. The making of the Romanian people and of the Romanian language was generally completed in the 5th—6th centuries, so that the Slavs, who penetrated Dacia in the 6th — 7th centuries, found a population with a higher material and spiritual civilization and were assimilated during the following centuries. With this, genesis of the Romanian people and the

Romanian language was completed. In the 10th century, Byzantine, Slavic and Magyar sources recorded the Romanians as a people clearly differentiated from all the others, under the name of *vlahi, valahi or volohi,* an ethnograph initially designating any speaker of a Romance idiom. The Romanians would call themselves *Român* or *Rumân,* from the Latin word *romanus,* being the only neo-Latin people to preserve the word.

The Romance character of the Romanian language is easily perceived both in structure and grammar, and more obviously in the vernacular. Thus, in morphology, the most stable section of a language, most of the differences between Latin and Romanian can be explained by the evolution of Latin elements, according to a linguistic mechanism operating long before the separation of Dacia from the Empire. In spite of its isolation, Romanian basically developed in a way similar to the other Romance languages, particularly with respect to its internal, grammar structure.

Generally speaking, the Latin spoken by the Oriental group had a popular character, opposed to the more sophisticated, learned idiom spoken by the Western group, especially by the Gallo-Romans. The popular character is even more obvious with the Romanian language, the sole survivor (after the evanescence of Dalmatian) of the Latin spoken in past times in the Balkan Peninsula and in the Danubian provinces of the Roman Empire.

A comparison with the Albanian language, a direct offspring of the Thraco-Illyrian, reveals a relatively significant number of words preserved in Romanian from the language of the autochthonous Dacians (among others the suffix *esc,* so highly characteristic of the Romanian language : *românesc, latinesc,* proper names in particular : *Ionescu, Popescu, Georgescu, Florescu* etc.), which constitutes the substratum of the Romanian language. Unfortunately, the *Booklet of Getic Verse,* written by Ovid during his exile in Tomis (now Constanţa) was lost, and so written sources on the Thraco-Dacian language are rather limited. From the few words left, however, one can conclude that the Thraco-Dacian was an Indo-European language, of the *Satem* type, related to the Illyrian spoken in the North-Western part of the Balkan Peninsula and in Calabria-Appulia (Messapica) and to the Iranian.

To the Thracian substratum of the Romanian language Slavic and other influences were added, proving the existence of close contacts and exchanges with the neighbouring peoples. The Slavic elements in the structure of the Romanian language (mainly in the vocabulary) grew in importance following the contact of the Romanian language with the neighbouring Slavic lan-

guages (which, in their turn, borrowed words from the Romanian), and particularly owing to the fact that for some centuries, Slavonic was the language spoken in church and used by the administration of Romanian Lands in the Middle Ages.

Worth mentioning is also the contribution made by the Greek to the enrichment of the Romanian vocabulary, both during the Hellenic period (through Latin), and during the subsequent, Byzantine and Neo-Greek periods. Other influences, less important (Hungarian, Turkish, Polish, German), generally operated at the periphery of the vocabulary.

In the 18th and particularly in the 19th centuries, Romanian was modernized; a significant number of Slavonic, Neo-Greek, Turkish a.o. terms became outdated and were purged from the language, while a massive penetration of Romance neologisms took place. Thus, Romanian completed its original Romance character also at the level of educated word stock.

Social and State Organization

Romania is a Socialist Republic, a state of the working people in towns and villages, a sovereign, independent and unitary State. All power in Romania is vested in the people and is based on the worker-peasant alliance. The people exercises its power through the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils, bodies of state power elected by universal, equal, direct and secret ballot. The Romanian Communist Party is the leading political force of society. The fundamental law of the state is the Constitution adopted in 1965, with subsequent amendments. All the activity of the state is aimed at building the multerally developed socialist society and at increasig the prosperity of the socialist nation, steadily raising the Romanian people's material and spiritual well-being, and ensuring the freedom and dignity of all individuals and the many-sided development of human personality. For these purposes the Romanian Socialist State organizes, plans and manages the national economic and social structures, protects socialist property, guarantees the full exercise of the citizens' rights, ensures socialist legality and the rule of law, develops education at all levels, provides the conditions for the development of sciences, the arts and culture, carries out public health protection, ensures the defence of the country and organizes its armed forces, organizes relations with the other states.

The main instrument through which Romania's planned management of its economic and social development is carried out is the National Master Plan. It ensures the rallying of all material and human forces of society with a view to developing industry, agriculture, science and culture, and enhancing the living standards of the people.

BASIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE CITIZENS

The citizens of Romania, irrespective of their nationality, race, sex or religion, have equal rights in all fields of economic, political, juridical, social and cultural life. The basic rights of the citizens are: right to work (each citizen has the opportunity to carry on, accor-

THE NATIONAL FLAG AND EMBLEM OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA

The supreme title of honour *Hero of the Socialist Republic of Romania*

Order of *Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania*

Order of *Victory of Socialism*

Order of *23 August*, first class

Order of *Tudor Vladimirescu*, first class

The title of *Hero of Socialist Labour*

ding to his or her training, an activity useful to society, remunerated according to the quantity and quality of work done), the right to leisure (the maximum duration of the working day is established at eight hours, a day of weekly rest is guaranteed as well as annual paid holidays; the 1976—1980 Five-Year Plan provides for the introduction and generalization of the 46-hour working week); the right to material security in case of old age, sickness or incapacity to work (pensions for work done and age limit, and also to disabled or to dependants, paid sickness and maternity leaves, free medical assistance in health establishments, etc.); the right to education (compulsory general education, free education at all levels, the system of state scholarships).

The coinhabiting nationalities are ensured the free use of their mother tongue, as well as books, newspapers, periodicals, theatres and education at all levels in their own languages. In territorial-administrative units also inhabited by population of non-Romanian nationality, all the bodies and institutions use in speech and in writing the language of the nationality concerned and appoint officials from among the people having that nationality or other citizens who are familiar with the language and way of life of the local population.

The Constitution of Romania establishes that women have equal rights with men. Women are ensured equal rights and opportunities to assert themselves in all fields of activity — economic, social, political, cultural. The Romanian State protects marriage and the family and defends the interests of mother and child, it ensures young people the conditions required for the development of their physical and intellectual aptitudes.

The citizens of Romania who have reached the age of eighteen have the right to elect and, at the age of twenty three, to be elected, deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the People's Councils. All citizens have the right to associate themselves in trade-unions, in cooperative, women's and socio-cultural organizations, in artistes unions, in scientific, technical and sports associations and in other public organizations. The Romanian State gives support to the mass and public organizations, creates conditions for the development of the material basis of those organizations and protects their property. Mass and public organizations ensure the broad participation of the masses in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the country and in the exercise of public control. The Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity (founded in 1968), a permanent, revolutionary and democratic political body having a widely representative character, provides the

organizational framework for uniting, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, the political and social forces of the socialist nation and all mass and public organizations. The most advanced and conscious citizens — workers, peasants, intellectuals and other categories of working people — join the Romanian Communist Party, the highest form of organization of the working class, its vanguard detachment.

Freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, meetings and demonstrations, which are not used for purposes hostile to the socialist system, are also guaranteed by the Constitution. Freedom of consience is guaranteed to all citizens; the mode of organization and functioning of the religious cults is regulated by law. In Romania there are 14 religious cults and denominations: Orthodox, Roman-Catholic, Reformed, Evangelic of Augustan Confession and of Synod-Presbiterian Confession, Unitarian, Mosaic, Armenian-Gregorian Eparchy, Muslim, Old Rite Christian, Neo-Protestant (Baptist, Adventist, Pentecostal). The Constitution guarantees the inviolability of the person, of the domicile, the privacy of correspondence and use of telephone, the right of petition. The Constitution protects the right to personal property and of inheritance.

The State guarantees the equal rights of all the citizens, and any attempt at establishing restrictions or discriminations on the grounds of nationality, race, sex or religion, as well as nationalist, chauvinist propaganda and fomentation of racial or national hatred are punished by law.

The citizens of Romania are bound to observe the Constitution and the laws, to contribute to the strengthening and development of the socialist system, to defend socialist property. Military service is by conscription and the defense of the homeland is the sacred duty of every citizen.

STATE BODIES

The form of government in Romania is the Socialist Republic; state power is exercised by representative bodies, elected by the people without any discrimination, as well as directly through the citizens' immediate participation. The Socialist Republic of Romania is a unitary national state, and its territory is organized into territorial-administrative units at two levels: the county and the basic level — the municipality, the town or the commune.

The unitary system of state bodies includes: the bodies of state power, the bodies of state administration, the judicial organs and the organs of the public prosecutor's office.

The building of the Grand National Assembly, Bucharest.

The Grand National Assembly

The supreme body of state power and the sole legislative body is the Grand National Assembly, elected for a term of five years; the Grand National Assembly does business in open sessions — in plenum or in commissions. It has a unicameral structure and is formed of 369 deputies elected from all walks of life — workers, peasants, intellectuals, etc., Romanians, Magyars, Germans, as well as citizens of other nationalities. The Grand National Assembly exercises over-all control on the activity of all State organs. The Grand National Assembly elects the President of the Republic, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Chairman and the members of the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor General. The Chairman of the Grand National Assembly has been Nicolae Giosan, since 1974.

According to Article 42 of the Constitution, the Grand National Assembly is the sole legislative body in the Socialist Republic of Romania. The Grand National Assembly has the following main powers: to adopt and amend the Constitution, to adopt the National Master Plan of economic and social development, the State Budget and the general final account of the budgetary exercise; to organize the Council of Ministers; to establish the general rules for the organization and functioning of the ministries and the other central administration bodies; to regulate the organization of the law-courts and the public prosecutor's office; to issue regulations for the organization and functioning of the People's Councils; to establish the State's general lines of home and foreign policy; to regulate the electoral system; to establish the administrative organization of the territory; to ratify and denounce international treaties that imply modification of laws; to elect from among its deputies the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly; to declare the state of necessity; to declare partial or general mobilization, to declare the state of war (the state of war may be declared only in the event of an armed aggression directed against Romania or against another state towards which Romania has mutual defence obligations arising from international treaties, or if a situation has emerged for which the obligation of declaring the state of war has been stipulated).

The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

With a view to improving the state organization, the office of the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania was institutionalized among the supreme bodies of state power, by an amendment to the Constitution, adopted on March 28, 1974. The President of the Socialist Republic af Romania is the Head of the State and represents the state power in domestic and foreign relations. In keeping with the Constitution and the laws, the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania has the following main prerogatives: to preside over the State Council, and to preside over the meetings of the Council of Ministers whenever necessary; to appoint and recall, at the suggestion of the Prime Minister, the ministers and the other members of the Government; to appoint and recall the heads of other central state bodies who are not members of the Government; to appoint and recall the members of the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor General, while the Grand National Assembly is not in plenary session; to grant pardon, to grant citizenship; to commission the ranks of general, admiral and marshal; to confer decorations and honorary titles and to authorize the wearing of decorations conferred by other states; to grant the right of asylum; to establish the level of diplomatic missions, to accredit and recall diplomatic representatives of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to receive the letters of credence and recall of foreign diplomatic representatives; to conclude intenational treaties in the name and on behalf of the Socialist Republic of Romania; to declare, in case of emergency, the state of necessity, in some localities or throughout the territory of the country etc.

The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania is also President of the State Council, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, and President of the Defence Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania. In the exercise of his prerogatives, the President of the

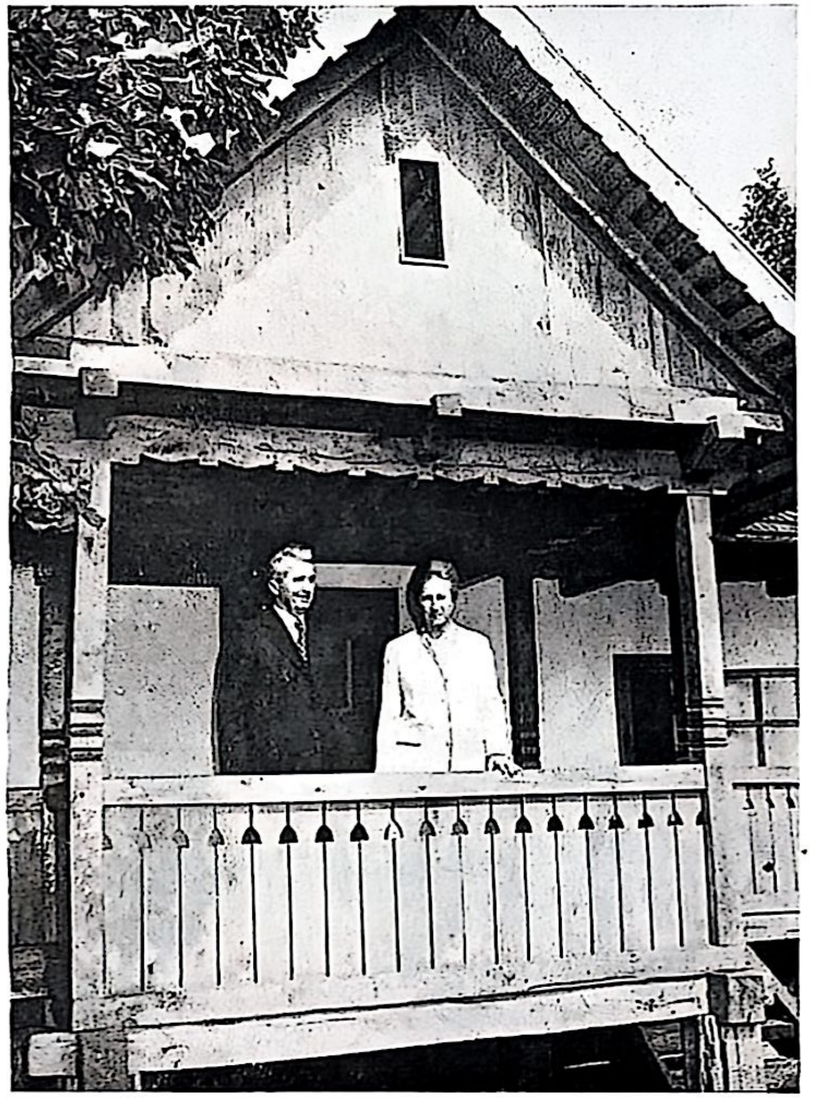
(continued on p. 109)

Ceremony of investiture as President of the Socialist Republic of Romania (1980).

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU *(b. January 26, 1918, at Scornicești, Olt County), eminent Romanian politician and statesman, outstanding militant of the communist and working-class movement, prestigious personality of the international political life. General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party (since 1969, and re-elected in 1974 and 1979); President of the Socialist Republic of Romania (since 1974, re-elected in 1975 and 1980) and President of the State Council (since 1967, re-elected in 1969, 1975 and 1980). 1965—1969 First Secretary and then General Secretary of the Central Committee of the R.C.P.; since 1974 member of the Executive Political Committee (after being a member of the Executive Committee and of the Standing Presidium in 1965—1974) of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, and of the Standing Bureau of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party (since 1974). Chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front (1968—1974) and Chairman of the Socialist Unity Front (since 1974) and of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity (since January 1980). Chairman of the Defence Council and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces (since 1969). Chairman of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development (since 1973). Chairman of the National Working People's Council (since 1977). Doctor of Political Sciences and Doctor of Economics (1978). Honorary Chairman of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences (since 1970). Doctor Honoris Causa of the University of Bucharest (1973); the Central University of Quito, Ecuador; the University of Bogota, Colombia; the Principal National University of Lima, and the National Engineering University of Lima, Peru (1973), the Arab University of Beirut, Lebanon, the National University of the South, Bahia Blanca, and the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina (1974), the University of Nice, France; the University of the Philippines, Quezon City; the University of Yucatan, Mexico; the University of Teheran, Iran (1975).*

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU *was born into a peasant family, the third of ten children; he began to work at the age of 11 in several workshops and factories in Bucharest. At the age of 15, he became an active member of the revolutionary working-class movement. He was arrested for the first time in 1933, for his participation in the strikes and demonstrations of the workers of Bucharest. In the same year he joined the Union of Communist Youth (U.C.Y.) and the Romanian Communist*

President Nicolae Ceaușescu and Elena Ceaușescu on the porch of his parents' home in Scornicești, in September 1979.



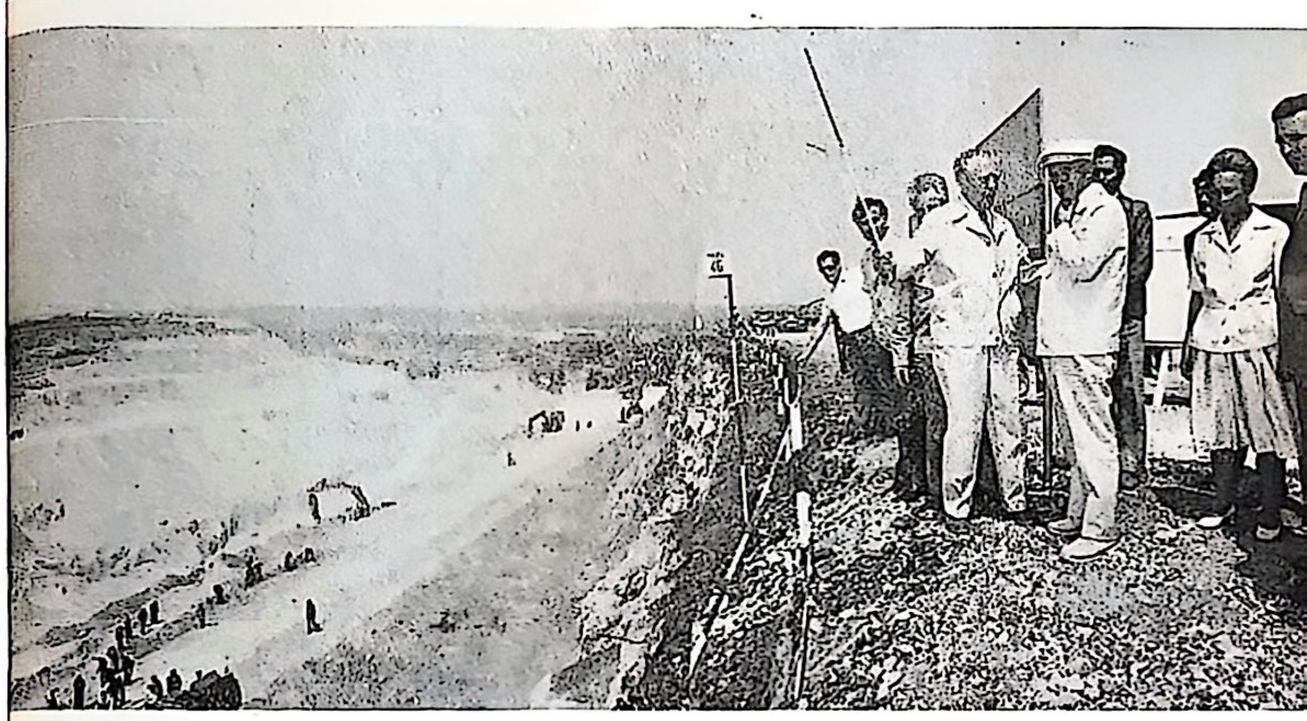
At 21 the young revolutionary leader was among the principal organizers of the great anti-fascist demonstrations of May 1, 1939.

Party (R.C.P.). Between 1933 and 1936 he was Secretary of the Union of Communist Youth Regional Committees for Prahova and Oltenia. He participated in, and organized, a number of actions against the danger of fascism, for democratic rights and freedoms, in defence of the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. In 1934 he represented the democratic youth in the Anti-Fascist National Committee of Romania. His consistent activity as a revolutionary, patriot and anti-fascist won him the admiration of his comrades in the struggle, but also led to his being arrested and jailed time and again. Between 1936 and 1938 he was in prison in Brașov and at Doftana. In 1939 he became Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth. He directly participated in the organization of the huge mass demonstration on May 1, 1939 against the peril of Hitlerism and in defence of Romanian independence. Sentenced in absentia by a military tribunal for his anti-fascist activity, he was subsequently arrested and jailed: between 1940 and 1943 at Jilava and Caransebeș, and between 1943 and 1944 in the concentration camp for political prisoners at Târgu Jiu. During his detention he continued to work, alongside other militants of the Romanian Communist Party, with an aim to overthrowing the military-fascist dictatorship and achieving the complete liberation of the country from Hitler's domination. After the victory of the Social and National Liberation, Anti-fascist and Anti-imperialist, Revolution of August 23, 1944, he was in the front ranks of the large-scale political actions for Romania's democratization, for the implementation of the agrarian reform, support to the anti-Hitler front and rehabilitation of the national economy. He held important Party and State offices during those years; he was Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth (1944—1945); he was elected a member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party at the October 1945 National Conference of the Party; he was Secretary of the Regional Committees of the R.C.P. of Dobruja, and then of Oltenia (1946—1948). He was elected deputy to the Assembly of Deputies in 1946, and since 1948 he has been re-elected a member to all subsequent legislatures of the Grand National Assembly. At the Unification Congress of the Romanian Communist Party with the Social Democratic Party in 1948 he was elected an Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Party. He was elected to the membership of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party in 1952, and then re-elected Member of the Central Committee at the Seventh through Twelfth Party Congresses. He became Deputy Minister of Agriculture (1948—1950), and between 1950 and 1954 he headed the Superior Political Directorate of the Army and was Deputy Minister of the Armed Forces, having the rank of Lieutenant General. He was elected Alternate Member (1954—1955) and then Member (1955—1965) of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party (1954—1965).

In March 1965, the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party elected him First Secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P. At the Ninth Con-

Among the delegates to the Eleventh Congress of the Romanian Communist Party (1974).

gress of the Romanian Communist Party in July, 1965, he gave the Report of the C.C. of the R.C.P. on the activity of the Party between the Eighth Congress and the Ninth Congress of the R.C.P. The Congress unanimously elected him General Secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P. He chaired the Commission for the Drafting of the new Constitution of Romania and gave the Report on the basis of which the Grand National Assembly adopted the new Constitution on August 21, 1965, proclaiming the Socialist Republic of Romania. At the December 1967 National Conference of the R.C.P., he gave the Report on the measures for the improvement of the management and plannig of the national economy and the improvement of the country's territorial administrative organization. In December 1967, the Grand National Assembly elected NICOLAE CEAUŞESCU *President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania. At the Tenth Congress of the R.C.P. in August 1969 he gave the Report of the C.C. of R.C.P. on the activity of the Party between the Ninth and Tenth Congresses and on the future tasks of the Party. The Congress unanimously elected him General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. At the July 1972 National Conference of the R.C.P., he gave the Report on Romania's economic and social development in the forthcoming years and in the future, on the improvement of the planned management of society and the development of socialist democracy, the growth of*



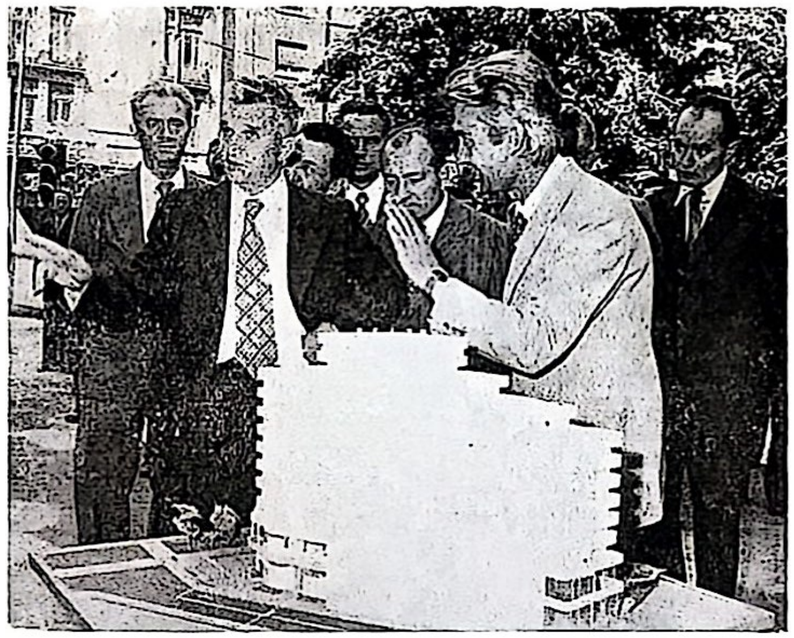
On the site of the Danube-Black Sea Canal (August 1979).

the leading role of the Party in the building of Socialism and Communism, and on the international activity of the Party and State. In March 1974, the Grand National Assembly created the office of President of the Socialist Republic of Romania and elected NICOLAE CEAUŞESCU *as the first President of the Socialist Republic of Romania. In March 1975, the Grand Natio-*

Chatting with the workers of the Machine-Tools Aggregate Works in Bucharest (May 1978).

Working visit to the Experimental agricultural station of Lovrin, Timiş County (September 1979).

nal Assembly re-elected NICOLAE CEAUŞESCU *to that high office at the first session of its seventh legislature. At the Eleventh Congress of the R.C.P. in November 1974, he gave the Report of the C.C. of the R.C.P. on the activity of the R.C.P. between the Tenth and the Eleventh Congresses and the future tasks, and he introduced the draft Programme of the Romanian Communist Party for the Building of the Multilaterally Developed*



Discussion on the site of a new housing project with the architects of Bucharest (May 1979).

Traditional welcome in Maramureş County (September 1979).

Socialist Society and Romania's Advance toward Communism. The Congress unanimously re-elected him as R.C.P. General Secretary. At the December 1977 National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party he gave the Report on the fulfilment of the decisions of the Eleventh Congress and of the Programme of the Romanian Communist Party, and on the future tasks.

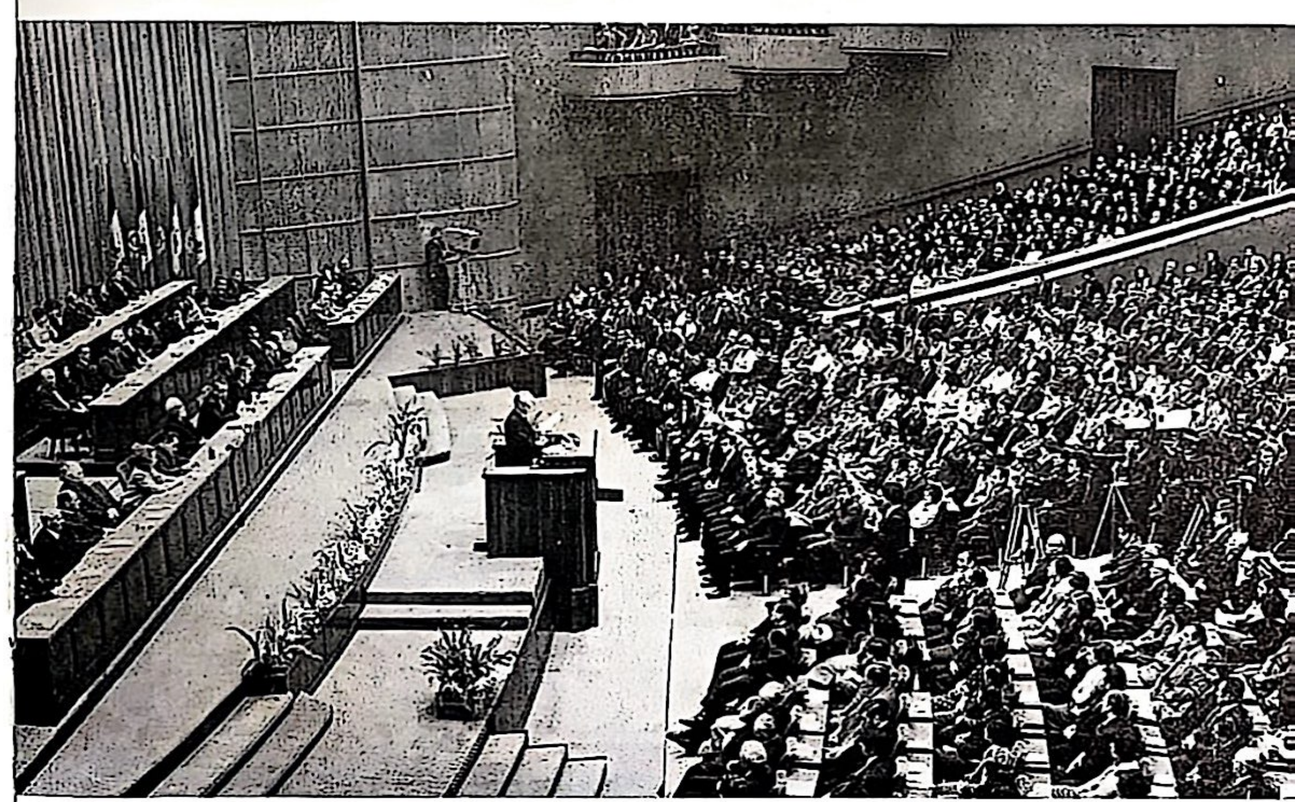
At the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party (November 19—23, 1979), he presented the Report of the Central Committee on the work of the R.C.P. during the period between the Eleventh and the Twelfth Congresses and the future tasks of the Party. The Congress commended in particular the theoretical and practical activity of the General Secretary of the Party, his decisive contribution to the implementation of the goals set by the Eleventh Congress and to the substantiation of the directions and guidelines for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. Following his initiative, the Congress took the decision to elaborate a new Party Programme, covering the period until the year 2000 or 2010, to be submitted to the next R.C.P. Congress. The Congress unanimously elected him as General Secretary of the R.C.P.

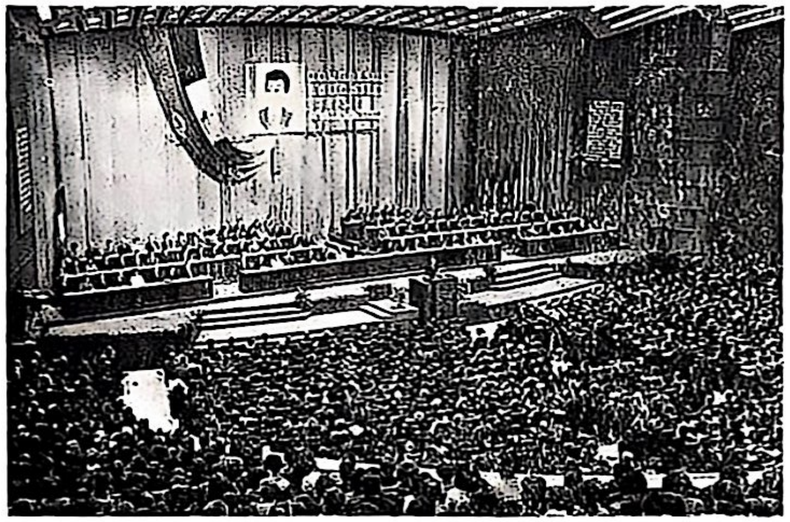
As General Secretary of the R.C.P. and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, he carried out a manysided activity in socialist construction, political life, state and civic affairs, and in international relations.

Delivering the closing speech at the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party (November 23, 1979).

NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU *is a remarkable political activist and thinker, relying on the revolutionary valuation of the best traditions of Romanian social and political thought, on a profound knowledge of Romania's realities and the country's possibilities of achieving progress, on the careful and continuous observation of social evolution ; thus he plays a decisive role in the elaboration of Romania's domestic and foreign policies and of the complex programme for the construction of the multilaterally developed Socialist society. His is a constant work for the theoretical summing up of the experience of socialist revolution and socialist construction in Romania, for the clear-sighted scientific forecasting of the country's advance to Communism, as demonstrated by his initiative and decisive contribution to the elaboration of the Party Programme adopted in 1974. At the same time he is making remarkable efforts to elucidate the social and political problems of the contemporary world. His theoretical work and his political outlook highlight a strong personality, an original thinking that is adverse to stagnancy and dogmatism ; he is most receptive to novelty and characterized by dialectical mobility. These features are an expression of creative scientific Socialism applied to the concrete conditions of contemporary Romania. An essential contribution has been made by* NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU *to the elaboration and implementation of the policy of industrialization, of modernizing the agriculture and bringing it closer to industrial activity, of developing scientific research and education in close connection with the actual needs of production. Problems pertaining to culture and the arts, to ideological activity and the raising of the level of the masses' socialist awareness, to the dynamization of their creative energy and forces, to the continuous growth of their responsible participation in the solution of civic pro-*

The Second Congress of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity, January 1980.

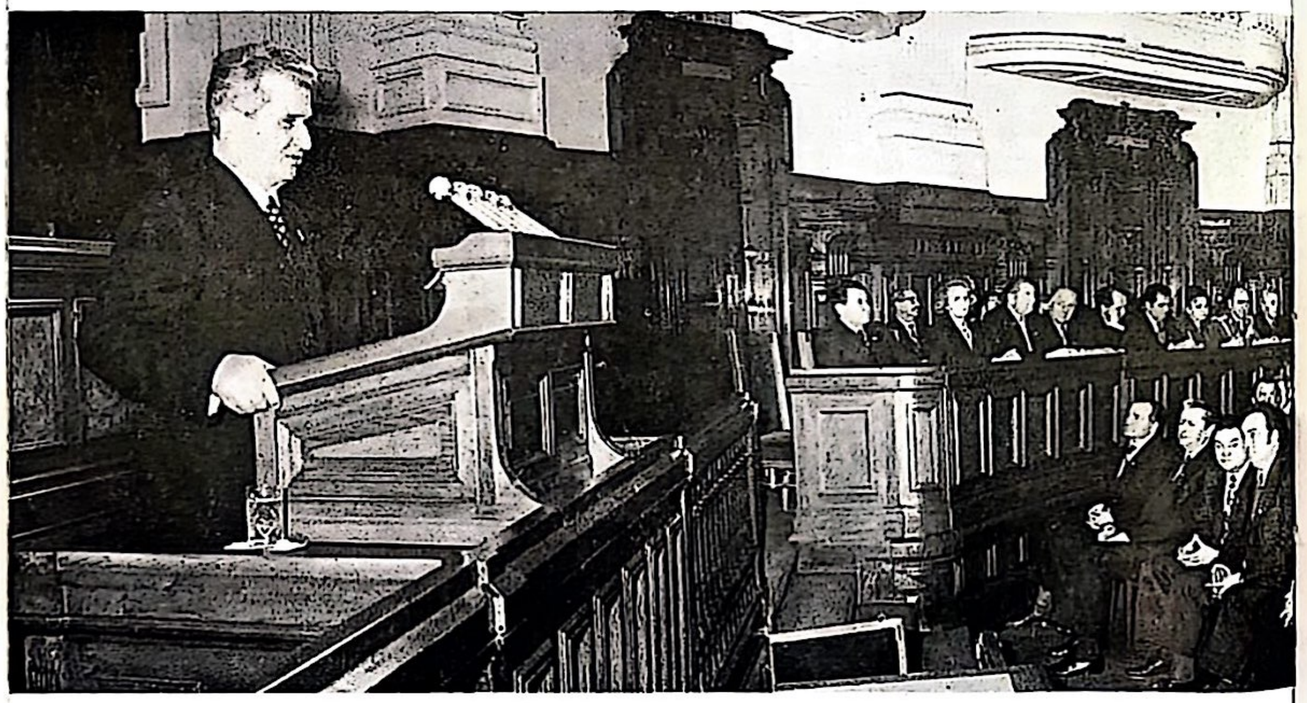




All-Romania Congres of Education and Instruction, 11 February 1980.

blems in the spirit of democratic centralism, to the concentration of the entire people's efforts in a single direction whose final purpose is Man and the many-sided development of the human personality are constantly focussing NICOLAE CEAUŞESCU's *theoretical and practical preoccupations. Due to a deep-going analysis and a singular power of synthetization and generaliza-*

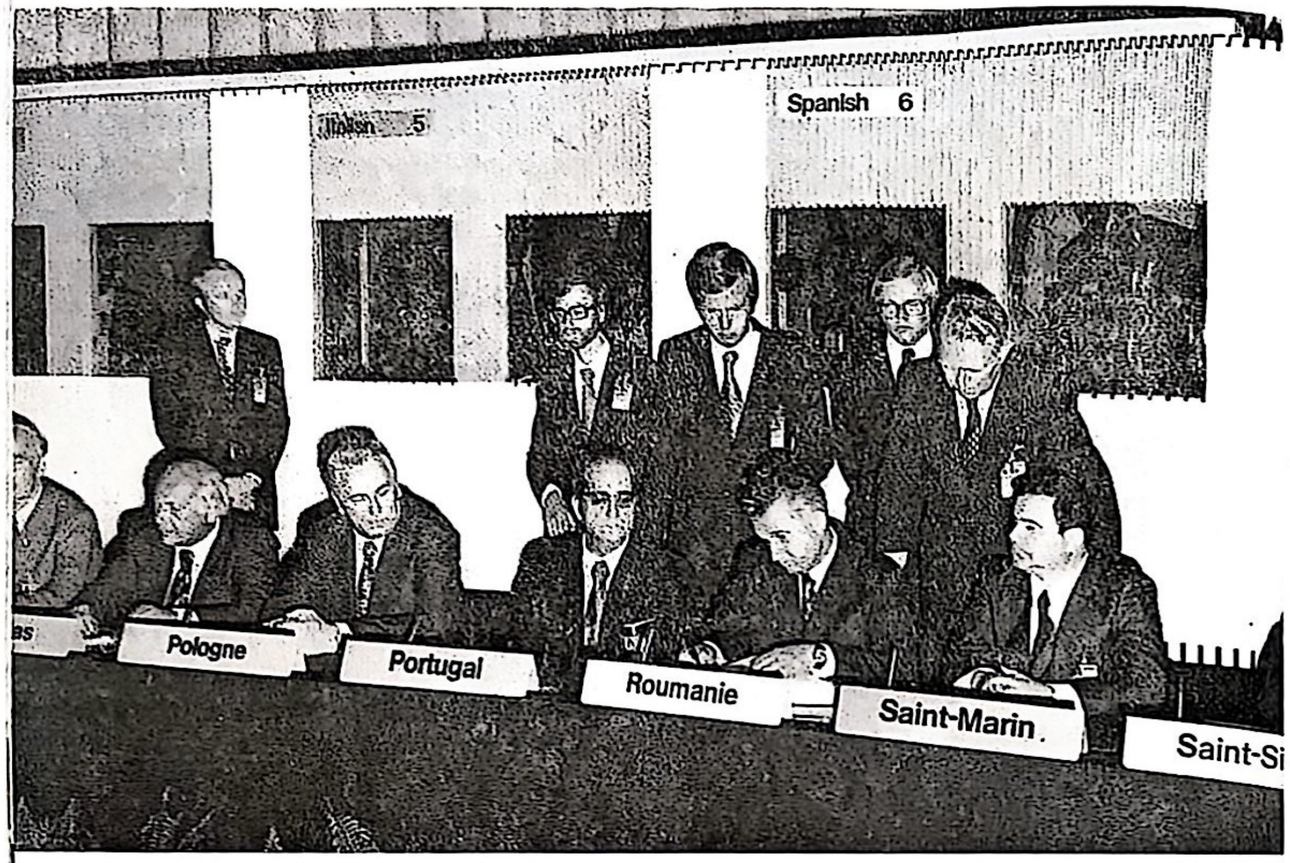
President Nicolae Ceauşescu addressing the Grand National Assembly, 29 March 1980.



tion, the social-political thinking and the entire theoretical and practical work of NICOLAE CEAUSESCU *represent a valuable contribution to the enrichment of the working class world-view and to socialist construction. Emphasizing the important historical role of the nation in our era, a role that grows considerably under Socialism,* NICOLAE CEAUŞESCU *has made a significant contribution to the assertion of the socialist Romanian nation as a factor of progress and civilization in the world today and to the growth of its international prestige.*

In international relations, NICOLAE CEAUŞESCU's *activity stands out by the consistent promotion of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual respect and mutual advantage, renunciation of force and the threat of force in the relations between states and peoples. Under his leadership, the Romanian Communist Party and Socialist Romania are consistently promoting a policy aimed at expanding and strengthe-*

Address to the General Assembly of the United Nations (October 1970).



Signing the Final Act of the Helsinski Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (1975).

ning the cooperation with all socialist countries, at enhancing the relations with the developing and non-aligned countries, with all the countries of the world, irrespective of their social system, at fostering the peaceful solution of litigious problems, the establishment of security and peace in the world, and the setting up of a new international economic order, based on the principles of law and equity. An eminent personality of international political life, NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU *is a consistent militant for the active participation of the small and medium-sized states, of all states, in the solution of the major problems of our time. This has won him high appreciation in the world and led to the growth of Romania's prestige. He paid visits to various countries in Europe Asia, Africa and America, participated in international conferences, met heads of state and other representatives of numerous countries, and many leaders of political parties, and progressive, democratic and national liberation organizations and movements. On these occasions important documents of international significance were agreed and contributions were made to the continuous expansion of Socialist Romania's external relations. He participated in the jubilee session of the U.N. General Assembly in October 1970, when he outlined Romania's attitude towards the principal problems of international life and emphasized the need to strengthen the United Nations and increase its role in the settlement of the burning problems of the contemporary world. Throughout his international activities,* NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU *has proved to be a tireless militant for the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the international communist and working-class movement, of the revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces everywhere and of the entire anti-imperialist front, an impassioned promoter and defender of the right of each nation to decide its fate by itself, a combative fighter against the imperialist policies of domination and dictate, a vigorous activist for the political, peaceful settlement of all litigious issues, for the establishment of a climate of peace and security in the world.*

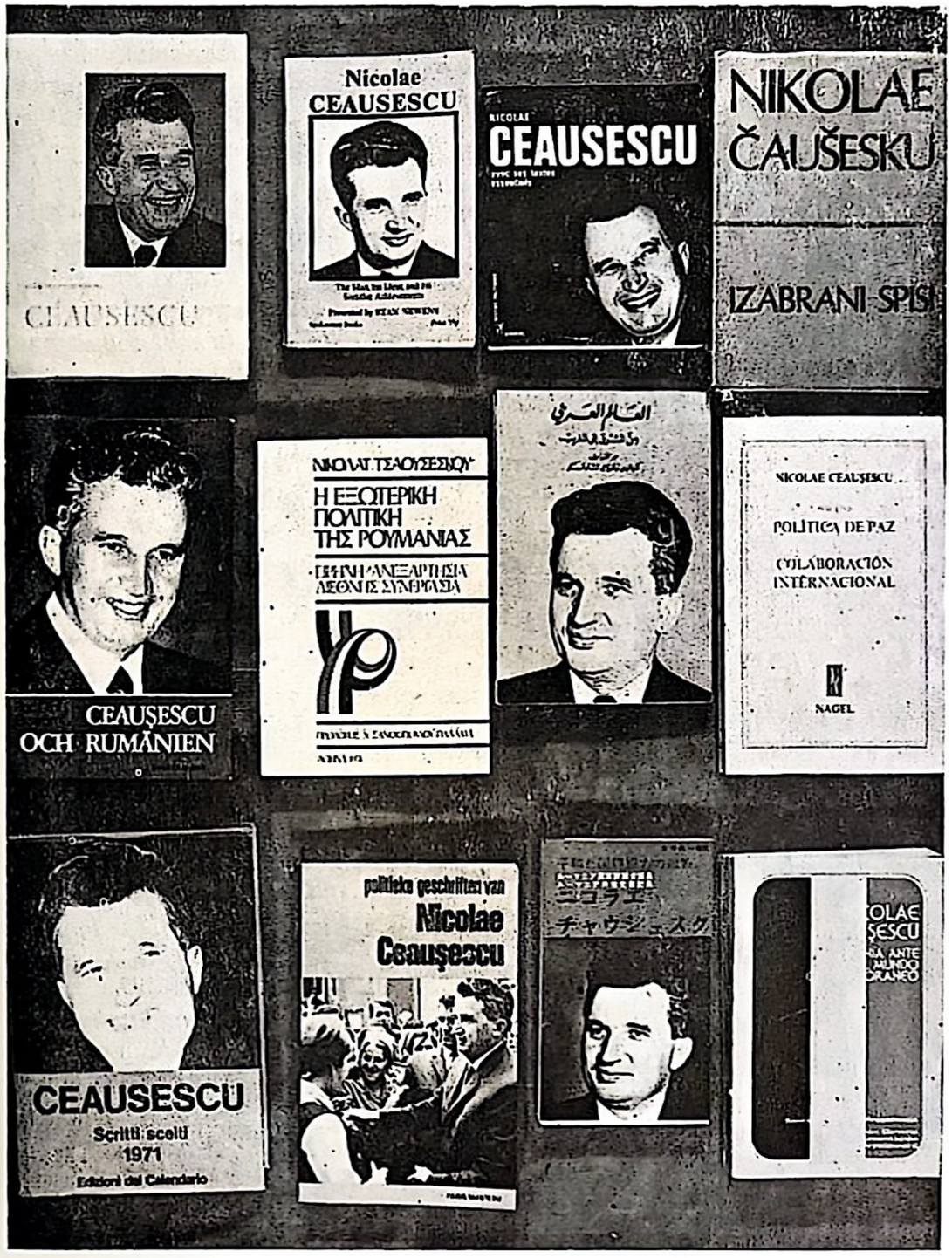
NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU *has eloquently demonstrated that the old international relations created by the capitalist system no longer correspond to the present*

Receiving the participants in the International Festival *The Children of the World Want Peace* (Neptun, July 1979).

Awarding of the Gold Peace Medal Frederic Jollot-Curie (1978).

stage of social development and can no longer offer appropriate solutions to the highly complicated problems of the world today. The establishment of a new international economic order requires the elimination of under-development, the finding of concrete solutions to the world problems pertaining to raw materials, energy and food, a large access of all states, without any discrimination or barrier, to the gains of contemporary science and technology, the promotion of commercial exchanges and international eco-

Receiving the award of the Institute for the Questions of a New International Economic Order, 27 February 1980.



Books about President Nicolae Ceaușescu and his work were published in 18 languages in many foreign countries.

nomic cooperation on the basis of fully equal rights, equity and mutual advantage, and the creation of a new international monetary system. A set of precise norms should be drawn up by the United Nations for the new international economic order, mandatory for all member states.

His strong personality as a revolutionary militant and his great qualities as a thinker and statesman, his clearsighted and principled theories and actions, his passionate patriotism, his lofty internationalism and communist humanism have won him the affection and respect of the entire Party and people, and the esteem of world public opinion. In recognition of his remarkable contribution to the cause of peace, collaboration and friendship among the peoples, NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU *was awarded the Frédéric Joliot-Curie gold medal, the highest distinction of the World Peace Movement. He recieved many Romanian and foreign orders and medals. He is a Hero of Socialist Labour (1964), and a Hero of the Socialist Republic of Romania (1971 and 1978).*

His main reports, speeches, articles and interviews since July 1965, summing up the experience of socialist revolution and construction in Romania and the guidelines of the internal and foreign policy of the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Republic of Romania have been printed under the title Romania on the Road of Building the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society *(18 volumes), also published in Hungarian, German, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Selected texts from the works of* NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU, *accompanied by a detailed biography, as well as works presenting his personality, activity and writings have also been published in many foreign countries.*

(continued from p. 91)

Republic issues presidential Decrees and decisions. The first President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, elected on March 28, 1974 (re-elected in 1975 and 1980), is Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The State Council

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania is the supreme standing body of state power, subordinated to, and elected by, the Grand National Assembly from among the deputies, for the duration of its term, in its first session. It consists of the President, Vice-Presidents and members.

The State Council has the following permanent powers: to set the date of elections for the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils; to organize the ministries and the other central state bodies; to ratify and denounce international treaties with the exception of those that come within the competence of the Grand National Assembly; to establish military ranks; to create decorations and titles of honour. Between the sessions of the Grand National Assembly the State Council has the following main powers: to issue, without changing the Constitution, enactments having the force of law; to appoint and recall the Prime Minister; to grant amnesty; to declare, in case of emergency, partial or general mobilization.

In order to improve the organization and management of social affairs, to enhance the democratic nature of the state apparatus, to streamline the coordination of the organization, running and control of the economic

Palace of the Republic, seat of the State Council, Bucharest.

and social activities, specialized Party-and-State bodies for analysis, guidance, decision-making, coordination and control have been established, such as the Supreme Council of Social and Economic Development, the Council for Social-Economic Organization, the Central Council for Worker's Control of Economic and Social Activity, etc.

The Government

The supreme body of State administration is the Council of Ministers, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, elected by the Grand National Assembly for the duration of the term, in its first session. The Council of Ministers consists of the Prime Minister, First Vice-Prime Minister, Vice-Prime Ministers, Ministers, Ministers-Secretaries of State, as well as the Chairmen of other central bodies of state administration, as specified by the law. The Chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation, the Chairman of the National Union of the Agricultural Productive Cooperatives, the President of the National Women's Council, and the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth (as Minister for the problems of the youth) are also members of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers exercises the general management of executive activity throughout the territory of the country, establishes the general measures for the implementation of the domestic and foreign policy. Prime Minister is Ilie Verdeţ, since March 1979.

The People's Councils

The local bodies of state power in the counties, towns, municipalities and communes are the People's Councils, formed of deputies who are elected by constituencies, one deputy for each constituency. The term of office for the People's Councils is five years for the counties and for Bucharest Municipality, and two-and-half years for the municipalities, the districts of Bucharest Municipality, the towns and the communes. The People's Councils manage all local activity, ensuring the economic and socio-cultural development and the physical planning of the territorial-administrative units in which they have been elected, the safeguarding of socialist property, the protection of the citizen's rights, socialist legality and the maintenance of public order. The Executive Committees, or as the case may be, the Executive Bureaus of the People's Councils are local bodies of state administration with general competence in the administrative-territorial units in which the respective People's Councils have been elected.

A new form institutionalizing the direct participation of the representatives of the masses in governing the country is the Congress of the Deputies to the County People's Councils and of the Chairmen of the People's Councils, convenend every five years, a collective forum for the management of the activity of the local state bodies, and for deliberation of the fundamental problems of state activity and of the work carried out by the deputies. The All-Country Conference of the Chairmen of the People's Councils is held once in four years, and the county conferences of the chairmen of communal, town and municipal People's Councils are convened once in two years.

The Judicial Bodies

The Supreme Court, the county courts, the local courts and the military tribunals are designed to defend the socialist order and the lawful rights of the citizens, educating them in a law-abiding spirit.

The Public Prosecutor's Bodies

The organs of the Public Prosecutor's Office (The General Prosecutor's Office, County Prosecutor's Offices, local prosecutor's offices and military prosecutor's offices) are meant to supervise penal prosecution and watch, in accordance with the law, over the keeping of socialist order.

The Arbitration Board

A State Arbitration Board functions for the settlement of differences regarding property between socialist economic units and between other socialist organizations. By measures proposed and decisions taken, the organs of the State arbitration watch over the strengthening of socialist legality, of plan and contractual discipline, of the spirit of responsibility towards the management of socialist property, the development and rational administration of public property.

*

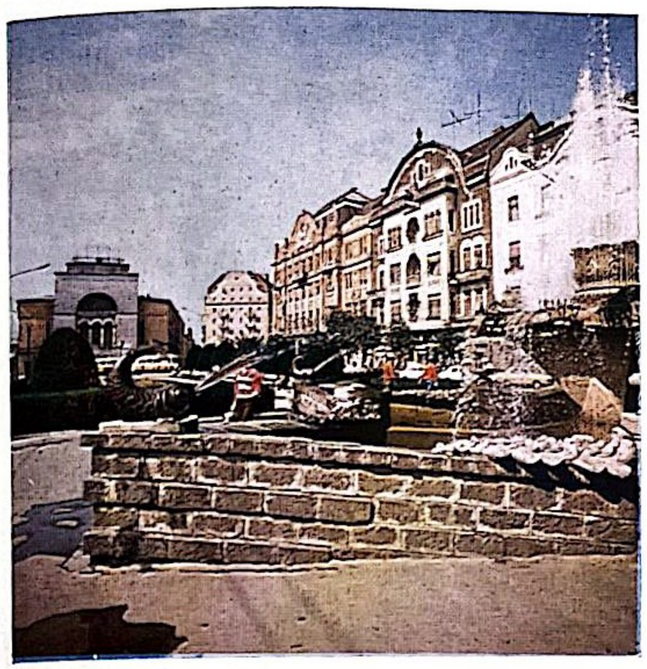
The state organs carry out their activity in keeping with the principle of collective work and management. Romania's social and state organization is being constantly improved by enhancing and broadening democratic expression, both with respect to the exercise of the citizens' rights and freedoms, and to the stimulation of the direct participation of the citizens in the solving of the state and public affairs, and by increasing the role of the representative state power bodies and of the mass and public organizations, so that the governing of the people by the people, and to the benefit of the people should be achieved.

CONSTITUTIONS OF THE MODERN ROMANIAN STATE

1866, July 1/13. The promulgation of the first Constitution of Modern Romania.
1923, March 28. The unity of the Romanian national state having been completed (in 1918), a new Constitution is promulgated (abolished on February 27, 1938 and partially re-inforced on August 31, 1944).
1938. February 27. The promulgation of the Constitution sanctioning the royal dictatorship of Carol II (suspended on September 5, 1940).
1948, April 13. The Grand National Assembly adopts the first Constitution of the Romanian People's Republic.
1952, September 24. The Grand National Assembly adopts a new Constitution of the Romanian People's Republic.
1965, August 21. The Grand National Assembly adopts the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Iaşi. The *Palace of Culture*, built in neo-Gothic style.

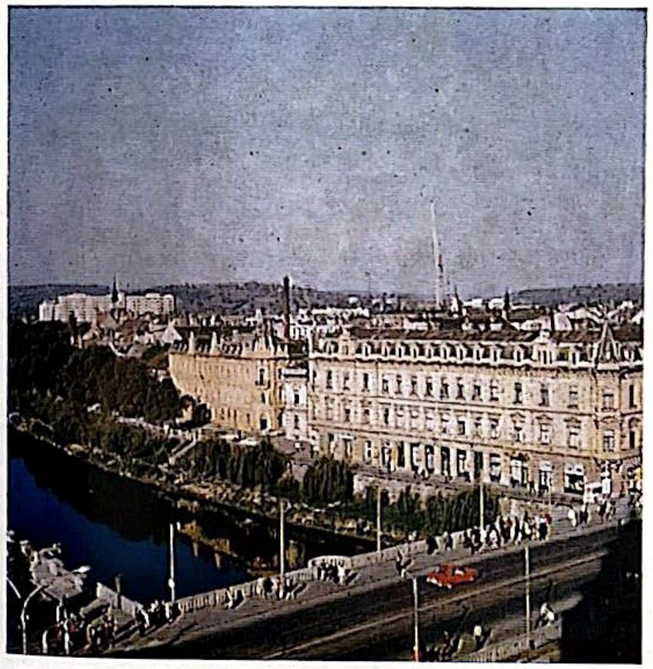
The Clock Tower, at the gate of the Sighişoara citadel, erected in the 14th century.



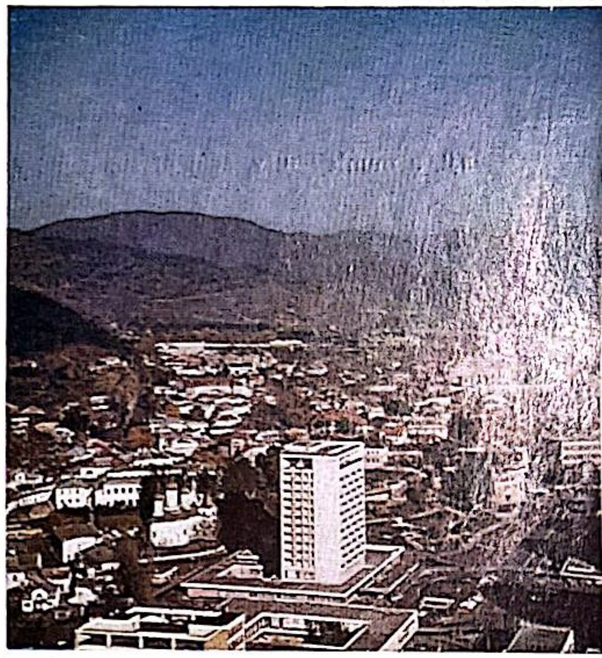
Timişoara, a municipality, seat of Timiş County.

Braşov, a municipality in the Bîrsa Land, seat of the county bearing the same name.

Oradea, a municipality, seat of Bihor County.



Piatra Neamţ, a municipality, seat of Neamţ County.



Iași, a municipality, seat of the county bearing the same name.

The *Avram Iancu Square* in Arad, a municipality, seat of the county bearing the same name.

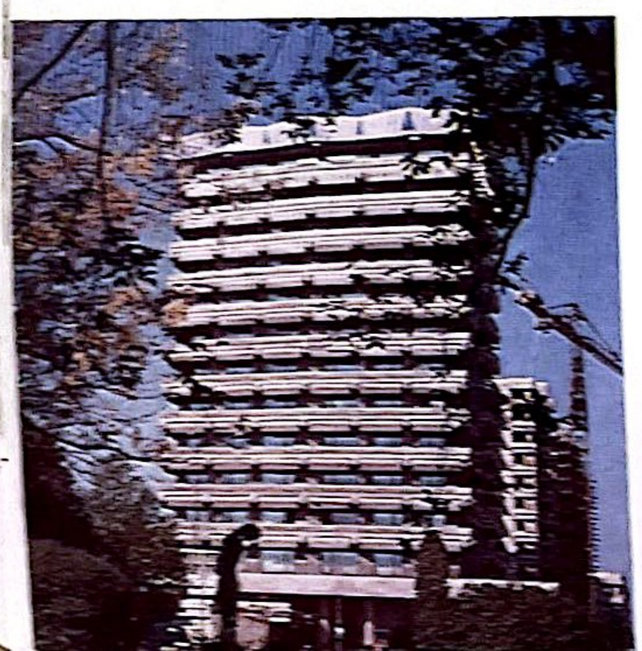
The House of Culture in Suceava, a municipality, seat of the county bearing the same name.

Passage along the walls of the old city fortification (14th—15th centuries) in *Sibiu*, a municipality, seat of the county bearing the same name.

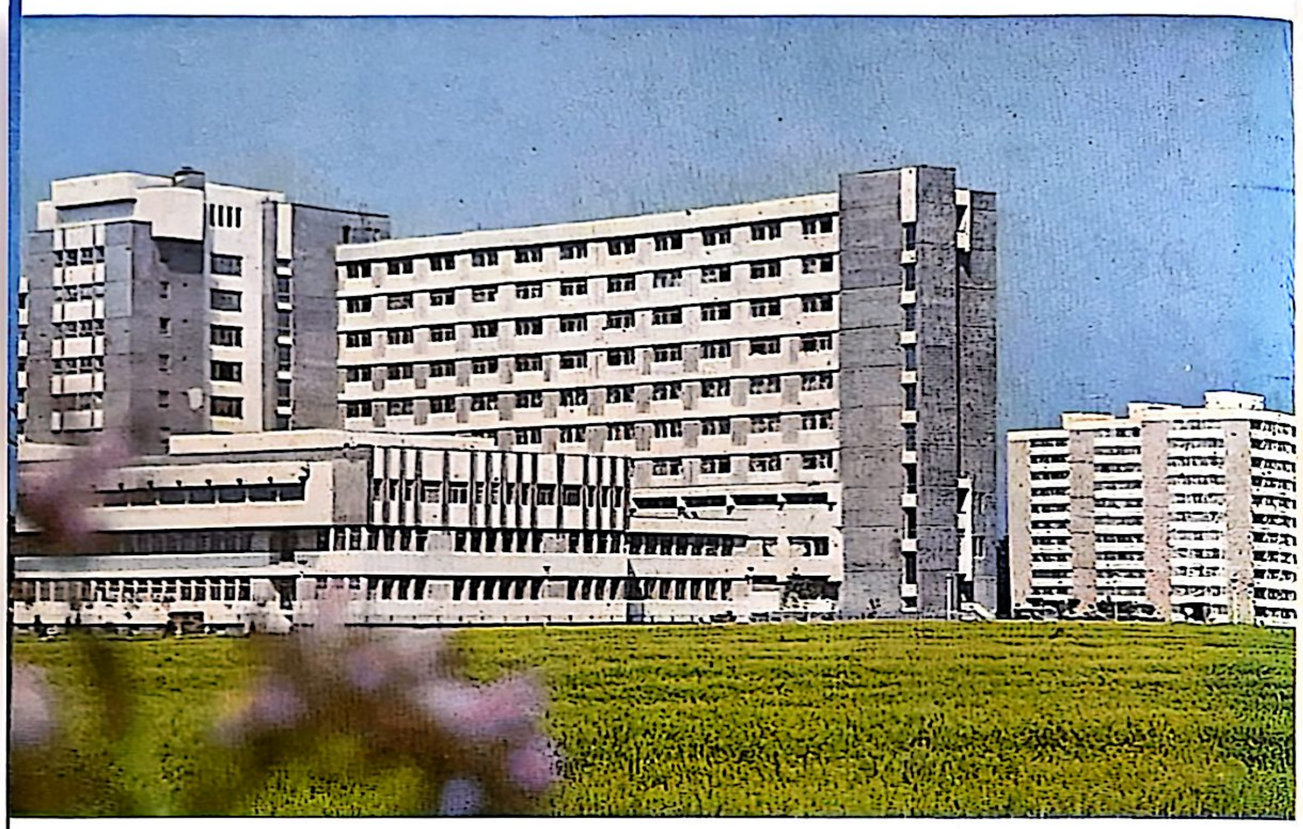
Predeal, famous mountain resort (1,040 m. alt.).

A bird's-eye view of the river port of *Tulcea* on the Danube.

Bacău, Hotel *Decebal*.



Buzău, *Dacia* department store



The new hospital in Timişoara municipality.

Population and Human Settlements

Population and Labour Force

In point of population, Romania, with 21,559,416 inhabitants ranked ninth in Europe, according to the census of January 5, 1977. The density, 90.8 inhabitants per sq.km, is close to the European average; the highest densities are characteristic of the hilly zones and the Romanian Plain, West of Bucharest, and the lowest ones appear in mountainous zones and in the Danube Delta. In 1977, there were 19.6 live births per 1,000 population, and the mortality rate was 9.6 per 1,000. Mean life expectancy rose from 42.01 years in 1932 to 69.76 years in 1974—1977. According to the census of January 5, 1977, 88.1 per cent of the population were Romanians, 7.9 per cent Magyars, 1.6 per cent Germans, 2.4 per cent other nationalities.

The socio-economic changes, and first of all socialist industrialization, determined a sustained process of urban growth; the figures in the table below show that the urban population was 47.5 per cent of the total population at the last census as compared to 21.4 per cent in 1930.

Number, Distribution by Environments and Density of Population.

Census of	Population	Environments (%)		Density per sq. km
		Urban	Rural	
December 29, 1930	14,280,729	21.4	78.6	60.1
January 25, 1948	15,872,624	23.4	76.6	66.8
February 21, 1956	17,489,450	31.3	68.7	73.6
March 15, 1966	19,103,163	38.2	61.8	80.4
January 5, 1977	21,559,416	47.5	52.5	90.8

Important changes were also wrought in the structure of the active population by branches of the national economy, with a marked growth of the people working in industry and other non-agricultural branches.

The structure of personnel by branches has seen important changes, with the industrial employment recording a high overall growth rate. The all-country number of personnel was 3.2 times bigger in 1977 than in 1950, and it grew over the same interval 3.7 times in industry, 4.4 times in constructions and 3 times in transports. In 1977, the average number of personnel was nearly 6,700,000, as against 5,100,000 in 1970 and 3,200,000 in 1960.

In step with the requirements of economic modernization, the skills and training of the working people showed a qualitative upgrading, and important socio-professional mutations have also taken place. The structure of the labour force has been changed according to the level of education and professional training. In 1976 the number of workers was 6,200,000, i.e. 80 per cent of the total personnel; it is worth mentioning that the number of workers grew by 1,600,000 over 1970—1977.

Percent Structure of Active Population by Branches of the National Economy

	1950	1960	1970	1975	1977
Total Active Population	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Industry	12.0	15.1	23.0	30.6	32.8
Constructions	2.2	4.9	7.8	8.1	8.7
Agriculture	74.1	65.4	49.1	37.8	34.4
Forestry	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Transports	1.9	2.4	3.7	4.3	4.3
Telecommunications	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
Goods circulation	2.5	3.4	4.3	5.5	5.9
Communal husbandry, housing administration and other nonproductive services	0.7	1.5	3.0	3.4	3.7
Education, culture, the arts	2.3	2.7	3.7	4.0	4.0
Science and scientific information	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8
Health protection, social insurance and physical culture	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.6	2.6
Administration	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6
Other branches	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2

Ploiești, a municipality, seat of Prahova County, located between the Prahova and Teleajen river valleys. First documentary mention in 1580. Important industrial, commercial and cultural centre. One of the main railway and road junctions. Oil mining and processing, oil processing equipment, farming machinery, vehicles, chemical and food industries, etc.

Baia Mare, a municipality at the foot of Gutii Mountains, seat of Maramureș County. First documentary mention in 1329. The main industrial centre of Romanian non-ferrous metallurgy, also machine-building, building materials, food industries. →

Human Settlements

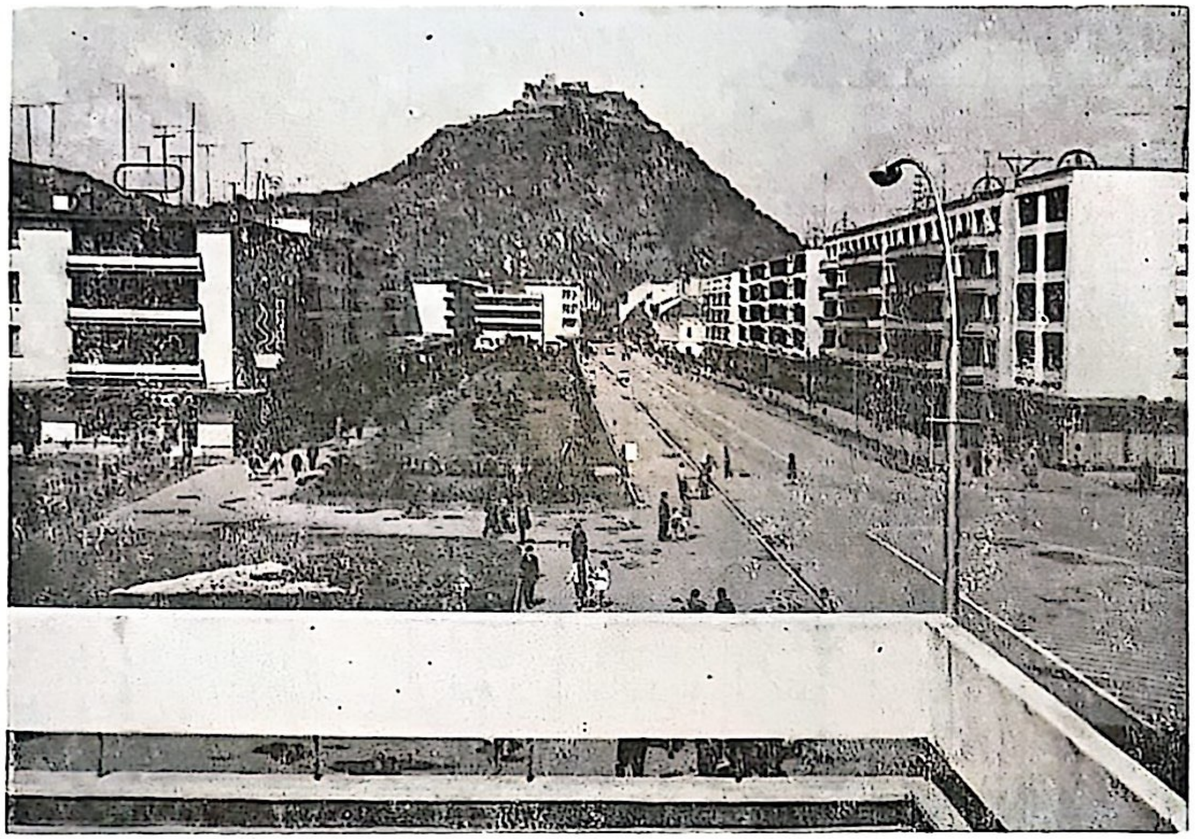
Human settlements are distributed all over Romania's territory, from 3—6 m above the sea level in the Danube Delta to the mountainous areas, at elevations of beyond 1,000 m (in the Apuseni Mts over 1,400 m and even over 1,600 m).

Administrative division of the territory and distribution of population by counties

(January 5, 1977) (estimated data)

County	Area (sq.km)	Population (thous.)	County seat	Population (thous.)
Alba	6,231	409.6	Alba Iulia	41.5
Arad	7,654	512.3	Arad	171.1
Argeş	6,801	631.9	Piteşti	123.9
Bacău	6,603	667.7	Bacău	126.7
Bihor	7,535	633.1	Oradea	171.3
Bistriţa-Năsăud	5,305	286.7	Bistriţa	44.5
Botoşani	4,965	450.2	Botoşani	63.2
Braşov	5,351	582.9	Braşov	257.2
Brăila	4.724	377.9	Brăila	194.6
Buzău	6,072	508.4	Buzău	97.8
Caraş-Severin	8,514	385.6	Reşiţa	85.0
Cluj	6,650	715.4	Cluj-Napoca	262.4
Constanţa	7,055	608.8	Constanţa	256.9
Covasna	3,705	189.1	Sfîntu Gheorghe	40.7
Dîmboviţa	3,738	493.5	Tîrgovişte	61.7
Dolj	7,413	750.4	Craiova	222.4
Galaţi	4,425	581.6	Galaţi	239.3
Gorj	5,641	348.5	Tîrgu Jiu	63.7
Harghita	6,610	326.3	Miercurea Ciuc	31.1
Hunedoara	7,016	514.5	Deva	60.5
Ialomiţa	6,211	327.7	Slobozia	30.1
Iaşi	5,469	729.2	Iaşi	264.9
Ilfov	8,225	780.4	Bucharest	1.807.0
Maramureş	6,215	492.8	Baia Mare	101.0
Mehedinţi	4,900	322.4	Drobeta-Turnu Severin	77.0
Mureş	6,696	605.4	Tîrgu Mureş	130.1
Neamţ	5,890	532.1	Piatra Neamţ	78.1
Olt	5,507	518.8	Slatina	45.0
Prahova	4,694	817.1	Ploieşti	199.3
Satu Mare	4,405	393.9	Satu Mare	103.6
Sălaj	3,850	264.4	Zalău	32.1
Sibiu	5,422	481.6	Sibiu	141.1
Suceava	8,555	634.0	Suceava	62.9
Teleorman	5,872	523.0	Alexandria	37.4
Timiş	8,678	696.7	Timişoara	268.8
Tulcea	8,430	254.4	Tulcea	41.8
Vaslui	5,300	436.9	Vaslui	39.4
Vîlcea	5,705	414.4	Rîmnicu Vîlcea	66.1
Vrancea	4,863	369.7	Focşani	56.5
Bucharest Municipality	605	1,934.0		

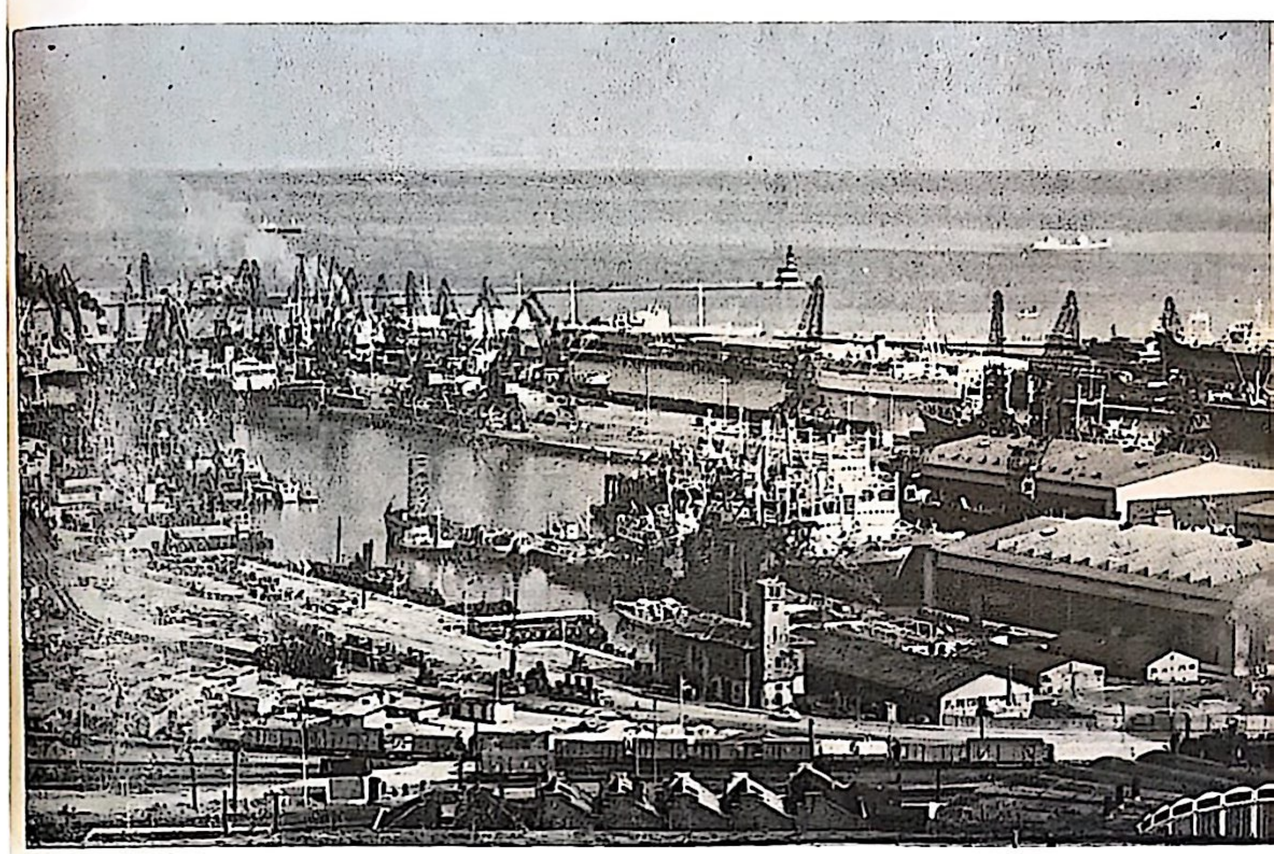
Tîrgu-Mureş, a municipality, seat of Mureş County, in the Mureş river valley. Important industrial, commercial and cultural centre. Machine-building, building materials, textile, food industries.



Deva, a municipality, seat of Hunedoara County, located on the left bank of Mureș river. Gold and silver ore processing, cupriferrous pirites, andesite, foodstuffs, non-ferrous metalurgy.

The Village

There are 13,124 villages, organized into 2,706 communes (of which 147 are suburban communes). The villages may be grouped into three major types: *compact* (gathered or concentrated) in the plains and in the Transylvanian Depression, with homesteads very close to one another, the houses often running wall-to-wall; *scattered* villages, more frequent in the hilly regions covered with vineyards and orchards, yards and gardens, and *dispersed* villages in the mountain hay fields areas, with homesteads placed at a great distance from one another. In point of size they differentiate into small villages (under 500 inhabitants), more often met in the mountainous areas, in the Bîrlad Tableland, the Getic Tableland, the Danube Delta; medium-size villages (500—1,500 inhabitants) which are the common type in Romania; big villages (1,500—2,500 inhabitants) and very big villages (over 2,500 inhabitants). The greatest majority of the villages

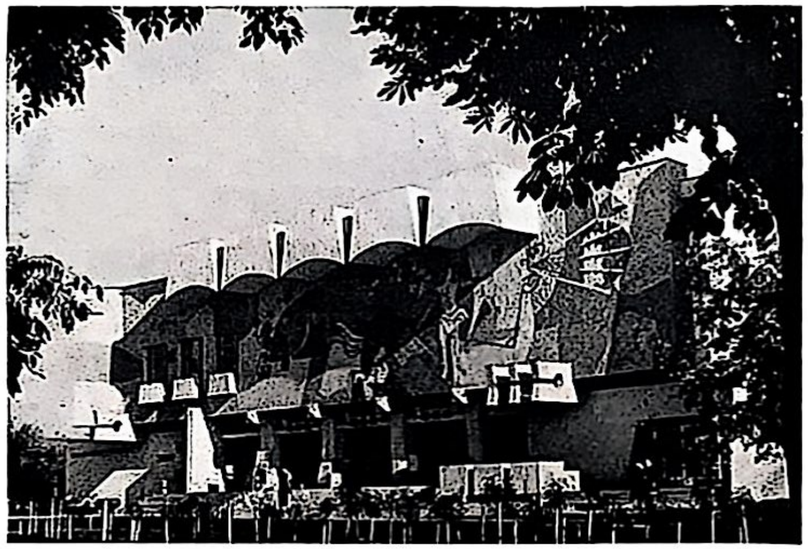


Constanța, a municipality on the Black Sea coast, seat of Constanța County. Romania's greatest sea port. Machine-building, building-materials, pulp-and-paper, textile industries etc. Important health resort and spa. Cultural and artistic centre. Monuments: Roman edifice with mosaic floor (4th century AD), vestiges of precinct wall (3rd cent. AD), two basilicas.

have a marked agricultural character: the grain growing type in the plains, the vegetable growing type in the preurban zones (for instance in the Argeș valley South of Bucharest), treegrowing and vine-growing in the sub-Carpathians and some specific tableland villages (the Odobești, Istrița, Valea Călugărească vineyards), cattle and sheep breeding in the mountainous zones (Maramureș, Bucovina, the surroundigs of Bran, etc.), or of a mixed type, blending some of the above specifications. Several villages have industrial functions, particularly mining, lumbering and wood-processing, food industry.

The Town

The first towns in Romania's territory date as far back as the Ancient times (on the Black Sea shore). They were generalized in the 10th-15th centuries and took modern shape in the 19th century. In 1977, there were



The new Trade Unions House of Culture in *Oradea*, a municipality, seat of Bihor County, located on Crişu Repede river. First documentary mention in 1113. Industrial, commercial and cultural centre. Machine-building, wood-processing, chemical, leather, garments and food industries.

236 cities and towns (47 municipalities), as against 152 in 1948 and 142 in 1930. Most of the 48 towns that emerged after 1948 are of rural origin, and several new towns were built over the last decades (Victoria, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Orşova Nouă). According to the number of inhabitants, the 236 Romanian towns and cities can be grouped into the following categories: one very large city (Bucharest, the capital city), 17 large cities (100,000—300,000 inhabitants), 75 medium-size cities (20,000—100,000 inhabitants) and 143 small towns (under 20,000 inhabitants) that last category forming 61.0 per cent of all urban settlements in Romania. Before World War II, towns and cities had for the most part commercial functions, and only a few had complex functions, including developed industry (Bucharest, Braşov, Ploieşti, Arad) or were pre-eminently industrial (Reşiţa, Baia Mare, Mediaş), some were harbours and ports (Constanţa, Galaţi, Brăila) or health resorts and spas (Borsec, Slănic Moldova, Călimăneşti, Băile Herculane). In the years of socialist construction, the majority of towns have gained productive functions, particulary industrial, and they have developed a network of services with a complex functional character. By 1980 urban population is expected to exceed half of the total, the number of towns and cities will reach 350, i. e. nearly half of the urban population is going to live in large cities.

Rural and Urban Planning

Physical planning of territory aims mainly at a rational, balanced distribution of the productive forces throughout the country. The economic and social-cultural development of all counties is supposed to be harmonized with the general growth indices (level of industrialization and urbanization), scientific organization of the territory, planned development of towns and villages and precise delineation of the dominant profile of each country's zone in relation to nature resources, water and power supply and labour force. Physical planning takes into account the inter-relationships and mutual influences between various localities in the respective area. Special attention is paid to the good administration of the land. New constructions are to be concentrated within the established town perimetre, and good farming land would be restored to agriculture. For some time to come rural population will be encouraged to concentrate in larger settlements, while gradually dismantling small and very small villages. Physical planning is also aimed at protecting the environment against pollution, degradation and other noxious factors. It also implies a selection of the set-

Slatina, a municipality, seat of Olt County, located on the left bank of the Olt river. First documentary mention in 1368. Important centre of the non-ferrous metallurgical industry (The Aluminium Plant), furniture and food industries.

Pitești, a municipality, seat of Argeș County, in the Argeș river valley. First documentary mention in 1388. Important industrial centre and railway and road junction. Electric engines and automobile plants, tanning materials, carbon black mills, petro-chemical aggregate works.

tlements in accordance with their development opportunities for the next 15—20 years, greater attention is to be paid to viable rural localities, capable of exercising a polarizing influence on the surrounding villages. 300 such settlements are going to be developed until 1990 into urban centres. Generally, the physical planning of the territory should be instrumental in gradually narrowing the gap between town and the countryside, and between the development levels of various counties.

Bucharest

Bucharest city, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the seat of Ilfov County, is situated near the centre of the Romanian Plain, on the lower reaches of the Dîmbovița and Colentina rivers, half-way between the Sub-Carpathians and the Danube, at latitude 44°24′ North and longitude 26°06′ East. The Dîmbovița river valley opens into a broad waterside when entering the zone of the city, while the valley of the Colentina is more sinuous and narrower in the Northern part of the city, forming a string of lakes (Băneasa, Herăstrău, Floreasca, Tei, Fundeni, Pantelimon, Cernica). The climate of Bucharest is typically continental. The average annual temperature is 11°C; the highest temperatures go up to 40°C while the lowest registered were —30°C. The average annual rainfall is 469 mm. The city is surrounded by the remnants of the old forest of Vlăsia which centuries ago used to cover huge expanses of land in the central part of the Romanian Plain. Such are, for instance, the forests of Băneasa, Pantelimon, Brănești etc.

In 1977, the population of Bucharest was of 1,807,044 inhabitants, and together with the suburban districts the corresponding figure was 1,934,025 inhabitants.

The History of the City

The area of the city has been inhabited since old times, vestiges of human settlements having come down to us from the Palaeolithic. The settlement developed into a town much later, namely in the 14th century. The first written testimony, dated back to September 20, 1459, is a document issued by Prince Vlad Țepeș. Since that time and up to the mid-16th century, Bucharest successively shared with Tîrgoviște, the role of princely seat of Walachia. From the second half of the 17th century, Bucharest remained Walachia's capital for good. During the 17th-18th centuries, Bucharest ranked second after Istanbul among South-East European cities. In the 18th century and during the first decades of the 19th, Bucharest had a tormented history and lived

View of Bucharest in the early 18th century. Copper-plate engraving dated 1717.

through hard times caused by the Russian-Austrian-Turkish wars that were waged on the territory of Walachia and affected the city and its surroundings, often bringing about also starvation, plague, fires (1718 and 1804) ; it was also afflicted by natural disasters like earthquakes (1738 and 1802) ; and floods (1805). In spite of all vicissitudes, the town continued to grow, it was better planned and knew a blossoming cultural and artistic life. In 1821, Bucharest was one of the centres of Tudor Vladimirescu's revolutionary movement. The 1848 Revolution, a major event in the history of the Romanian people, was also mainly planned in Bucharest. After the Treaty of Paris (1856), a sustained activity was carried out in Bucharest with a view to preparing the union of the Principalities, an event which took place on January 24, 1859. Three years later, on January 24, 1862, Bucharest is proclaimed Capital city of Romania. It was in Bucharest that the foundation Congress of the Social-Democratic Party of the Workers of Romania took place in 1893, and also the General Congress of the Socialist Party, which decided upon the establishment of the Romanian Communist Party (8—12 May, 1921). During World War II the town was bombed by both the British-American air forces and the German ones, which caused major loss of life and damage to the city. On

August 23, 1944, the Social and National Liberation, Anti-fascist and Antiimperialist, Revolution started from Bucharest. Since then the city has witnessed major historical events which marked the way of socialist construction.

Economy

The city of Bucharest is Romania's main economic centre, with a variety of industrial units, which contribute 17 per cent of the national gross industrial output. Bucharest produces sophisticated machines and plants, highly efficient and precise aggregates, mechanization and automation devices and equipment as well as a large gamut of consumer goods. Engines, harvesting combines and farming machinery, radio equipment and parts, semiconductors, Diesel locomotives and tank cars, precision instruments, electronic computers, tyres, buses, troley-buses, plastics, TV-sets, radio sets, medicines and drugs are only a few of the products displaying Bucharest trademarks. The best known industrial units are : the „23 August" Diesel locomotives and Tank Cars Plant, the „Grivița Roșie" Chemical Equipment Plant, the „Semănătoarea" Works producing grain and maize harvesting combines, the „Autobuzul" for buses, „Electronica", „Electromagnetica", „Electrofar", or „Electroaparataj" for electric engineering and electronic devices, the „Danubiana" Tyre Works, the „București" Medicines and Drugs Factory, the „Garment and Knitwear Factory-București" etc.

Bucharest is also the terminal for eight main railroads linking the capital city with all the country's counties and towns. It is also an important road junction. Air transports are serviced by two modern airports : „Băneasa" for internal and „București-Otopeni" for international traffic.

The Face of the City

Bucharest is a modern city, with broad avenues and wide thoroughfares, interesting architectural monuments and vast parks and gardens. Various styles and trends have combined along the years to lend Bucharest its present look. Among the oldest buildings worth mentioning are : the ruins of the Princely Court (15th—16th centuries), churches like Sfîntu Gheorghe Vechi (16th c), Creţulescu (1722), Stavropoleos (1724), the Patriarchate (17th c.) etc., monasteries Plumbuita (early 16th c.), Antim (1714—1715) etc., the Mogoşoaia Palace, erected during the reign of Prince Constantin Brâncoveanu (1688—1714), Manuc's Inn (1808). The old centre is situated on the left bank of the Dîmbovița river where some vestiges can still be seen. This zone comprises also Lipscanli street, one of the oldest shopping areas in Bucharest, which leads to the monumental buildings of the State Bank, the Ministry of Finances and the Central State

A park in the Drumul Taberei housing development, Bucharest.

Library. The old zone is also crossed South-to-North by one of the city's main roads, Calea Victoriei, with important edifices like the History Museum of the Socialist Republic of Romania (formerly the Central Post Office), the Loan and Savings Bank, the Central Telephone Exchange; half way on that main road one comes across the Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej Square, surrounded by the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council Palace, the Central University Library, the Romanian Athenaeum, the „Athénée Palace" Hotel. Calea Victoriei continues North to Victory Square with imposing buildings like the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the „Grigore Antipa" Museum of Natural History. Further on, the Kiseleff Avenue passes by the Museum of History of the Romanian Communist Party, of the revolutionary and democratic movement in Romania; the Triumphal Arch, a monument dedicated to the completion of the Romanian national unitary state in 1918, the „Casa Scînteii" Printing Centre and the EREN Exhibition Halls (Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy), housing, every two years, the well-known Bucharest International Fair. Parallel to Calea Victoriei, right through the centre of the city, other boulevards form a long chain: 1848 Bd. — Nicolae Bălcescu — General Magheru — Ana Ipătescu, with department stores „Unirea" and „Cocorul", the „Colțea" hospital, the first medical establishment in Bucharest (1708), the new building of the National Theatre, the „Intercontinental" Hotel, the History Museum of the City of Bucharest, hotels „Ambasador" and „Lido", the largest cinema hall „Patria". A number of shops, cinemas, restaurants are placed along another chain of boulevards, crossing the centre of the town East to West. To the North of that axis is the University of Bucharest (built in 1857—1864), the „Cișmigiu" Public Gardens (opened in 1806), the Rector's Office of the University of Bucharest, and the Romanian Opera House (1953). Farther away to the South are the monumental buildings of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Bucharest People's Council.

The last decades brought about essential changes on the map of Bucharest by the development of modern residential districts like Balta Albă, Titan, Berceni, Drumul Taberei, Militari, Giulești; a number of penetration routes and highways have been modernized, such as Colentina, Pantelimon, Giurgiului, Calea Griviței, Bucureștii-Noi Bd. In 1979, the first line of the Bucharest underground railway was opened to traffic.

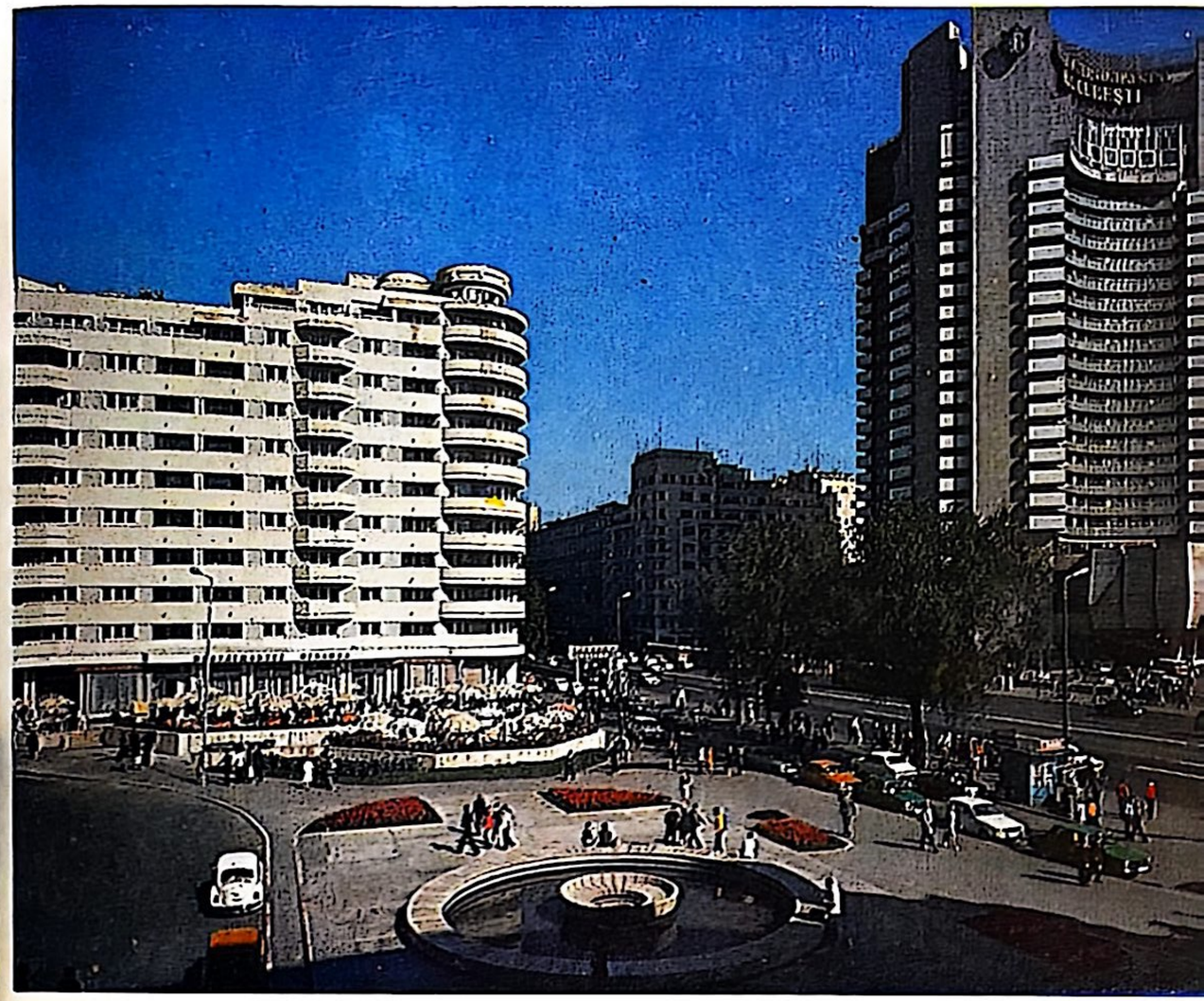
The image of the city is rounded off by beautiful parks: „Herăstrău", „Libertății", „23 August", „Cișmigiu", „Tineretului", „Titan" etc. and the Botanical Gardens (17 ha) with over 10,000 plants from various parts of the world.

Bucur-Obor Square, Bucharest. Entrance to the underground passage-way.

Education and Culture

Bucharest is the major academic centre in Romania, with 13 higher learning establishments, including the University of Bucharest and the Polytechnic Institute, and also the main offices of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, the Academy of Agricultural and Sylvicultural Sciences and the Academy of Medical Sciences, the National Council for Science and Technology and specialized institutes for scientific reasearch. Bucharest has over 50 museums among which the Arts Museum of the Socialist Republic of Romania, exhibiting 70,000 pieces of Romanian and World Art, the History Museum of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Museum of History of the Romanian Communist Party, of the revolutionary and democratic movement in Romania, the „Grigore Antipa" Museum of Natural History, the Central Military Museum, the Village and Folk Art Museum, a most interesting and well organized open-air ethnographic museum. There are 11 drama theatres, an Opera and Ballet House, three musical theatres, two puppet theatres, five song and dance ensembles, three symphony orchestras and two folk music orchestras, some 70 cinema halls, a Circus, 65 houses of culture, cultural athenaeums and clubs.

The underground railway in Bucharest, commissioned in 1980

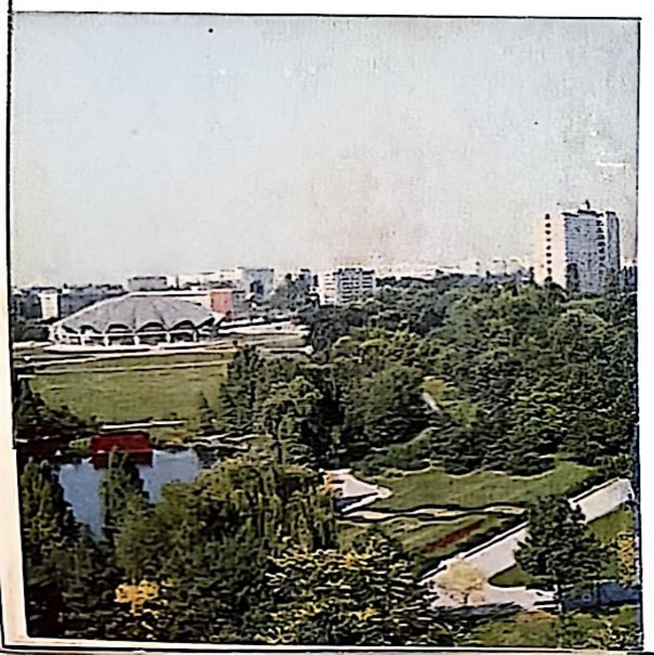


Intercontinental-Bucureşti Hotel. Over 80 m high, 23 floors, accomodation for 800 persons.

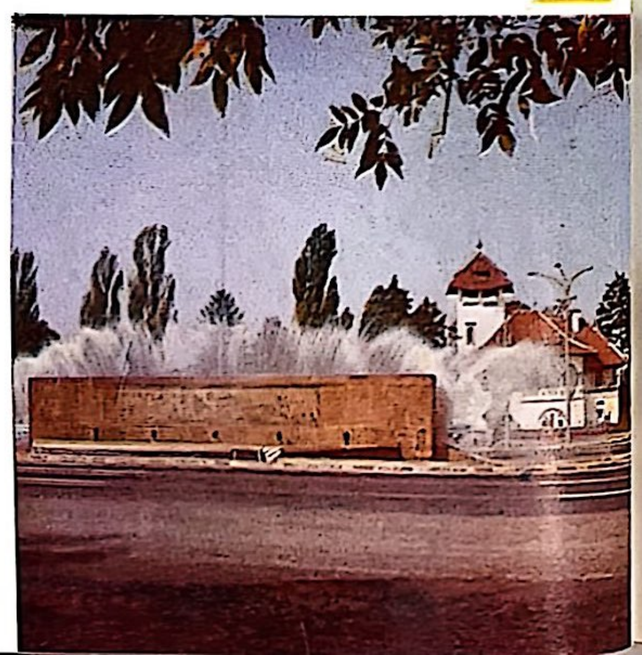
Palace Hall, Bucharest.

Bucur-Obor department store, Bucharest.
The National Tourist Office on Magheru Boulevard, Bucharest.

The State Circus, Bucharest.



The *Miorița Fountain*, Bucharest.

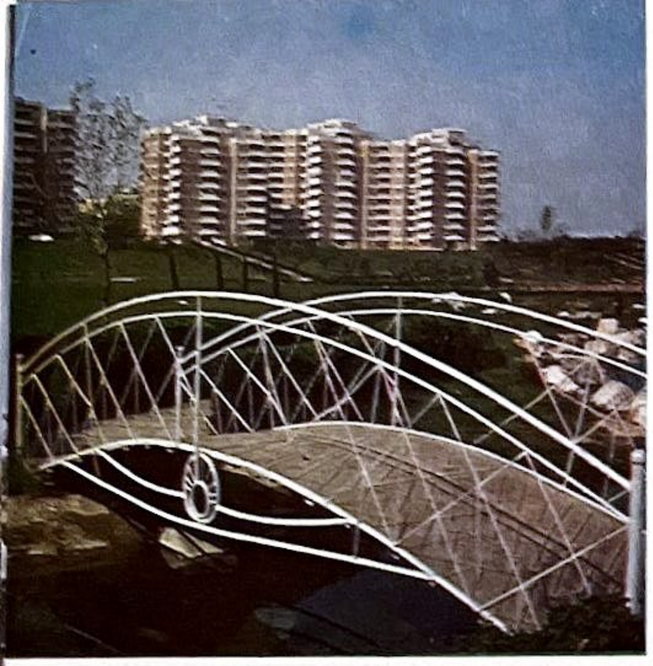


The *Romanian Athenaeum* (built 1888), Bucharest (above).

Stavropoleos Church (built in 1724), Bucharest (right).

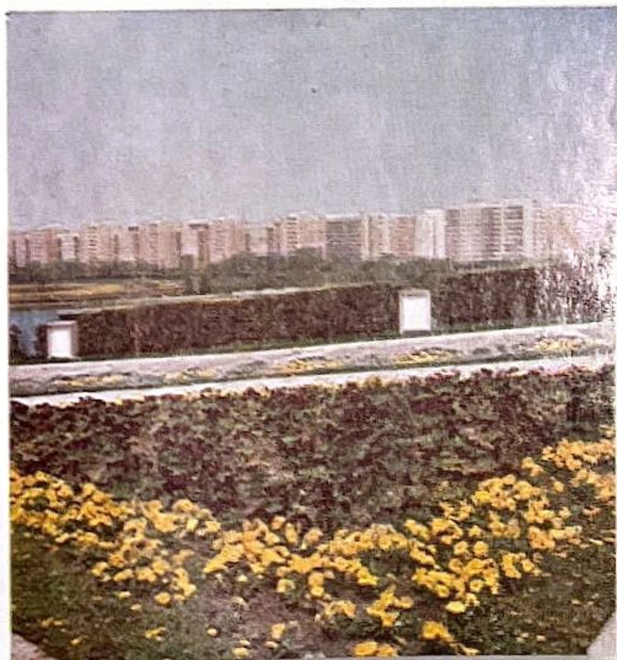
Victoria Road, Bucharest (below).

The Loans and Savings Bank (CEC) on Victoria Road, Bucharest, erected in 1897—1900.



About one-third of the people of Bucharest are living in the new housing projects, developed in the last fifteen years. Doamna Ghica (left). Balta Albă (below).

Pantelimon (above). Şoseaua Colentina (below left), Parcul Tineretului (below right). →



The University of Bucharest, built between 1857 and 1859.

Romana Square, Bucharest.

National economy

Romanian national economy is grounded in the socialist ownership of the means of production and it bears the mark of a fundamental option for industrialization. For Romania, which has inherited from the past a marked degree of economic backwardness, industrialization proved to be a decisive factor of growth and economic stability, it permitted a rational use of the material and human potentialities for the purpose of enhancing the level of civilization of the whole society, consolidating national independence and developing exchanges and cooperation with other states. Consistent implementation of the industrialization policy has wrought essential changes in the structure of the national economy. Industry has become the leading branch of the economy; in 1977 it contributed 65 per cent to the social product and 60.7 per cent to the national income. As a result, the country's productive resources have grown, exerting a beneficial influence on the progress of society as a whole. Priority has been given to industrial branches ensuring a better utilization of natural resources and stimulating technological progress and the development of the productive forces.

The re-structuring of the national economy and the high-rate development of the branches producing means of production provide the opportunity to meet the demand for machinery and epuipment with Romanian-made products to a larger extent, i.e. from 50.8 per cent in 1950 to 80.1 per cent in 1976. The share of active population employed by industry grew from 12 per cent in 1950 to over 32.8 per cent in 1977.

A constant feature of the Romanian economic policy is the harmonious development of all the branches of material production and a rational balance between industry and agriculture, an essential condition for accelerated economic growth. Agriculture, the second main branch of the national economy, was re-organized on a socialist basis by the establishment of the state-owned and cooperative sectors. Re-organization of pro-

Main Pointers of Romania's Economic Development in 1977

Population (July 1) — thous.	21,657.6
Active population (end of the year) — thous.	10,264.3
Number of personnel — thous.	6,740.2
Fixed funds — thous. million lei	1,454.3
Total investments — thous. million lei in 1977 comparable prices	169.3
Social product — thous. million lei in 1977 comparable prices	1,054.1
National Income — thous. million lei in 1977 comparable prices	431.7
Gross industrial output — thous. million lei in 1977 comparable prices	753.8
Building-assembly output — thous. million lei in 1977 comparable prices	81.1
Gross agricultural output — thous. million lei in 1977 comparable prices	124.7
Retail sales through socialist trade — thous. million lei reckoned in current prices	170.5
Total foreign trade — thous. million lei reckoned in current prices	69.8

duction and of social relations in agriculture was accompanied by the growth of animal and plant production. The cooperativization of agriculture effected deep revolutionary changes in the life of the peasantry, marking the generalization of socialist relations of production and the echievement of unitary socialist economy. The share of agriculture in the gross social product amounted in 1977 to 14.2 per cent and in the national income to 16.3 per cent. The development of industry and of the other major economic branches caused the national income to grow, in 1977, 12 times as compared to 1950. The dynamic nature of the Romanian economy is due to the priority orientation of the national fund of economic development towards enlarged reproduction, so as to ensure the development and improvement of tehnical and material basis and to provide the necessary conditions in order to reach in the shortest possible time a per capita national income comparable to the developed countries.

Investments, holding the largest share in the national development fund, have been sized to suit the needs and the real possibilities of the national economy. For the most part they have been used for the development and modernization of the basic branches (electric and thermal power, metallurgy, machine building and chemistry), which have been allotted 65 per cent of the investments earmarked to industry for the 1971—1975 period, while for 1976—1980 the respective figure will have to reach some 70 per cent.

Such a distribution of investments played an essential role in the priority development and improvement of the structure of industry, in replacing obsolescent production machinery and produots, with new ones, in expanding and modernizing the fixed funds. The distribution of investments by branches reflects the economic policy of the Romanian state aimed at the judicious and balanced development of all the counties, the industrialization of those lagging behind, the inclusion of all natural resources in the economic circuit, the rational utilization of manpower in all the counties and the raising of all localities to a higher standard of civilization. By the end of 1980, each county will have to reach a gross industrial output worth at least 10,000 milion lei. According to the Directives adopted by the Twelfth Congress of the R.C.P., every county will reach a gross production amounting to at least 70 thousand lei per capita.

Distribution of Investments by Main Economic Branches

(thous.million lei in 1963 comparable prices)

	1966—1970	1971—1975	1977*
Total Investiments	*330.8*	*549.0*	*169.2*
Industry	165.4	277:2	80.6
Agriculture	51.6	77.0	23.9
Constructions	12.8	25.9	10.7
Transports and telecommunications	33.9	55.6	17.5
Sciences and scientific services	2.0	3.8	1.2
Education culture and the arts	6.5	10.1	3.0
Health protection, social assistance and physical culture	4.1	5.2	1.5

* January 1, 1977 prices

Favourable conditions have been provided for the development of science and scientific research, and for the practical application of their results in actual production. An ample programme of measures concerning the modernization of the organizational structures and the planning of national economy is being carried out, and to that purpose the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development has been set up. The whole system of economic management and organization aims, besides a scientific substantiation of decision-making, at raising the autonomy, the attributions and the responsibilities of the economic units (industrial centrals and enterprises) and of the local and administrative-territorial bodies. The principle of collective leadership is applied in all sectors and at all levels. As an expression of socialist democracy, the organization of the Councils of the Working People, the institutionalization of general meetings and of economic democracy are meant to ensure a favourable framework for the effective participation of the masses of working people in the management of economic and social activity, in their double capacity as producers and owners of the means of production. In the process of building up the multilaterally developed socialist society, a frontranking place in held by the policy of expanding and modernizing the technical and material basis and by a sustained development of the productive forces on the basis of the latest gains of the technical and scientific revolution.

According to the decisions endorsed by the Twelfth Congress of the R.C.P. (November 1979), the central objective of the 1981—1985 five-year plan is the continued implementation, at a higher stage, of the Party Programme for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, the high-rate growth of the national economy, the sustained application of the scientific and technological revolution in all spheres and the achievement of a new quality of the entire economic and social activity. An average annual rate of growth of 10 per cent is envisaged for the net industrial production, and of 4.5—5 per cent for the gross agricultural output. On that basis the national income will grow at an average annual rate of 6.7—7.4 per cent, providing the conditions for an increase of the total real revenues of the population by 123—125 per cent for the entire five-year period. The number of employed population will rise from 10.4 million persons in 1980 to 11.4 million in 1985, of whom more than 78 per cent will work in industry and other non-agricultural branches.

In Romania's economic and social development the other economic branches are also organically integrated: constructions, transports and telecommunications, trade, socio-cultural sectors, the services to the population. Pride of place is given to the qualitative facets of economic and social development in the 1976—1980 Five-Year Plan, which provides relevant tasks for the management of water resources and the protection of the environment, for a rational utilization of the available raw materials and power resources and for a growing contribution of sciences and scientific research. By 1990 the first stage of the National Programme for the Physical Planning of the Territory and of Urban and Rural Localities will be completed. The accelerated economic development will be accompanied by higher standards of material and cultural civilization in all the country's areas. The fundamental guidelines of economic and social development focus the activity of the Romanian people as a whole on the achievement of an accelerated progress of the productive forces with an aim to place Romania among the developed countries of the world during the next quarter of a century.

INDUSTRY

Industry is the leading branch of the national economy, the decisive factor of the country's general economic and social progress. After World War II, industry has been continuously increasing its share in the social product and the national income, in enlarged reproduction, in meeting the population's consumption requirements and in developing foreign economic exchanges. The contribution of industry to the social product rose from 46.6 per cent in 1950 to 65 per cent in 1977, and it is to attain 73 per cent in 1980, while its share in the national income grew from 44.0 per cent in 1950 to 60.7 per cent in 1977, with the target figure of 68 per cent in 1980. All this points to a structural change which is not only quantitative, but also qualitative, with many implications for the country's entire economic and social life. The high rate of industrial development, the essential changes wrought by technical progress in the structure of the national economy, have transformed Romania, during the last 25 years, from an agrarian, poorly developed country, into an industrial-agrarian state, with a dynamic industry and a steadily developing agriculture.

Industrialization has also created or developed new branches and sub-branches which never existed in the past, such as oil-drilling equipment, equipment for the mining, iron-and-steel, chemical, food and light industries and for ship-building, metal-processing machine-tools, internal combustion engines, electric motors, po-

The Iron-and-steel Aggregate Plant of Hunedoara. The 1300 bloom-rolling mill.

Structure of industrial production by branches

	1950[1]	1960[1]	1970[2]	1975[2]	1977[3]
Overall socialist industry	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Electric and thermal power	1.9	2.5	3.2	2.7	1.8
Fuels	11.3	9.1	5.3	3.6	5.2
Ferrous metallurgy	5.4	6.3	8.5	7.9	7.7
Non-ferrous metallurgy	2.1	2.1	3.3	2.8	3.5
Machine-building and metal processing	13.3	24.0	25.0	32.4	31.5
Chemistry	3.1	6.1	10.1	11.3	9.0
Bulding materials	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2
Lumbering and wood-processing	9.9	7.5	6.4	4.7	4.6
Textile industry	11.1	7.9	7.2	6.8	8.3
Garments industry	7.5	5.6	4.3	5.1	3.6
Leather, fur and footwear	4.0	2.8	2.1	1.9	2.1
Food industry	24.2	18.9	17.3	13.1	14.8

[1] Reckoned in 1955 cost prices
[2] Reckoned in 1963 cost prices
[3] Reckoned in 1977 cost prices

Output of main minerals and ores

Unit	1950	1960	1970	1975	1977
Mined coal thous. tons	3,893	8,163	22,835	29,385	29,144
Mined crude oil thous. tons	5,047	11,500	13,377	14,590	14 650
Mined methane gas (at temperatures of 15°C and pressure of 760 mm/HG) million cu m.	2,057	6,707	19,971	27,001	28,755
Raw iron ore thous. tons	392	1,460	3,206	3,065	2,467
Salt thous. tons	416	1,045	2,862	3,833	4,535

wer generators and transformes, tractors and farming machines, trucks and automobiles, Diesel and electric locomotives, complete technological lines for various branches of the economy, aluminium, chemical fertilizers, synthetic fibre and yarns, plastics, synthetic rubber, detergents, synthetic drugs, dyes, TV sets, refrigerators, etc.

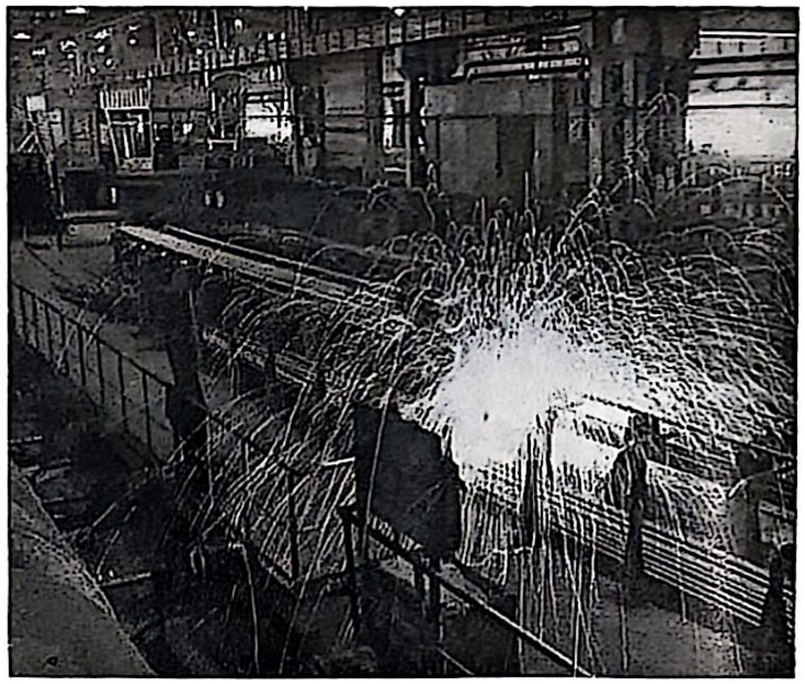
A basic condition of industrial development and of the progress of the national economy is the establishment and enlargement of the national basis of *raw materials and power resources.* Consequently, Romania has made important financial efforts, particularly with a view to prospecting and including new resources in the economic circuit, expanding the existing reserves and rationally exploiting them. During the last 25 years, Romania has spent 10—25 per cent of the investments earmarked for industry on prospecting new resources; this resulted in the discovery and exploitation of new deposits of crude oil, coal, natural gas, bauxite, iron ore, non-metal ores etc. Major material and financial efforts have been made for the creation and development of a sound power basis; energetics was given by far the leading place in matters of investments. The country's power basis is being developed in keeping with the requirements of the multilateral progress of the national economy; the growth of total power supply has been matched by an adequate structure of resources used, according to Romania's own conditions and to the targets set by the general strategy of long-term economic and social development. In 1977, the output

A new charge at *The Special Steels Aggregate Plant of Tîrgovişte.*

Control room, iron-and-steel combine of Galaţi.

of electric and thermal power was 42 times bigger than it was in 1950, while fuels production increased 7-fold. Electric power production grew from 1,100 million kWh in 1938 to 59,900 million kWh in 1977. Installed power increased from 501,000 kW in 1938 to 13,632,000 kW in 1977. The specific programmes adopted by the Twelfth R.C.P. Congress provide for extensive research and development of new power resources so as to make Romania self-sufficient by 1990.

Measures were taken to intensify coal mining and efficiently to use the hydro-power resources in order

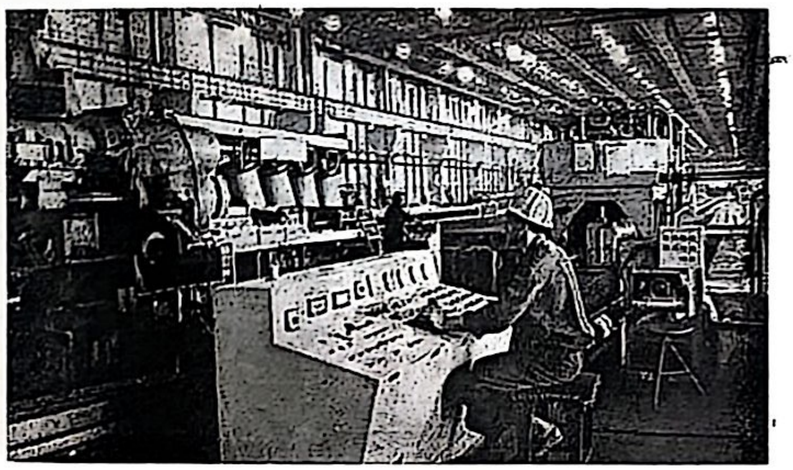


Roman. The Pipes Mill.

to protect the oil and gas reserves, which are vitally needed for the development of the petrochemical industry. Important changes subsequently occurred in the structure of the thermo-electric power industry, subject to the fuel used: the share of coal grew from 19.6 per cent in 1965 to 30.6 in 1977, while the use of natural gas dropped from 74.2 per cent to 54.6 per cent during the same period. In 1980, coal will contribute a share of 44 per cent to the production of electric power, natural gas — 32 per cent, and hydro-power — 14 per cent. In 1990, over 60 per cent of the total installed power will be based on coal and hydro-power, 20 per cent on nuclear stations, while natural gas will account for less than 20 per cent.

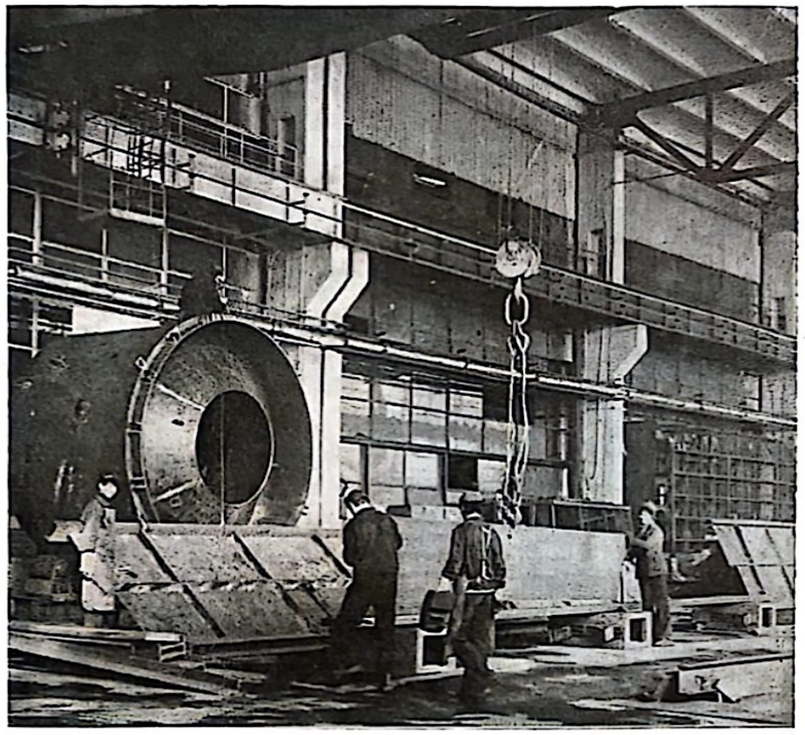
Ferrous metallurgy was developed through the expansion and upgrading of old centres (Reşiţa, Hunedoara) and the building of new units equipped with efficient, up-to-date automated equipment (Galaţi, Bucharest, Roman, Tîrgovişte). The steel output was 9,500,000 in 1975, and in 1977 it reached 11,500,000 tons, Romania thus becoming the 14th steel producer in the world and the 10th in Europe. In 1980, according to the Five-Year Plan provisions, 16,600,000 — 17,300,000 tons of steel will be produced. This quantitative growth is accompanied by efforts for the more sophisticated production of alloy steels, scheduled to account for 13 per cent in 1980, while high quality carbon steel and low-alloyed steel will form some 52 per cent. It is envisaged that by 1985 Romanian steel production should exceed 20 million tons a year.

Non-ferrous metallurgy, processing mainly autochthonous reserves, increased its production 24 times in the 1950—1977 period. The national production of alumi-

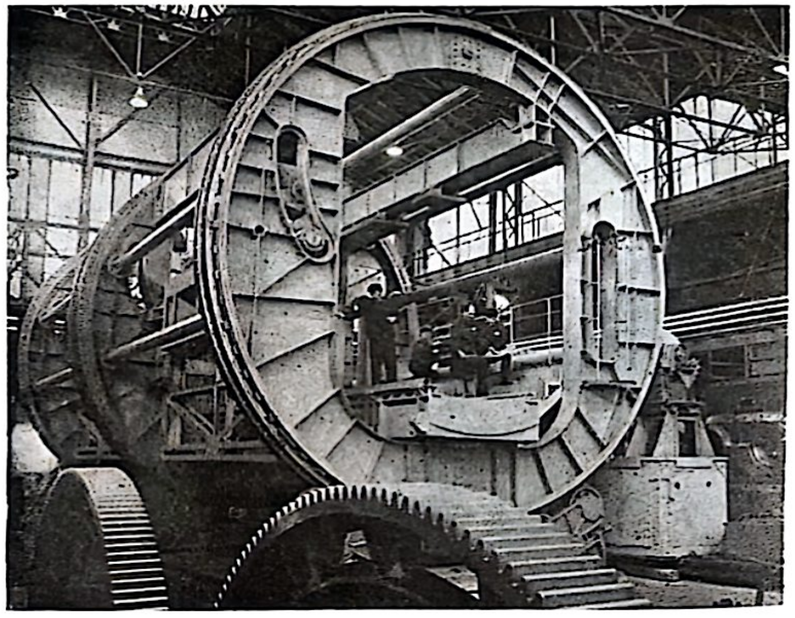


Slatina. The Aluminium-processing Plant.

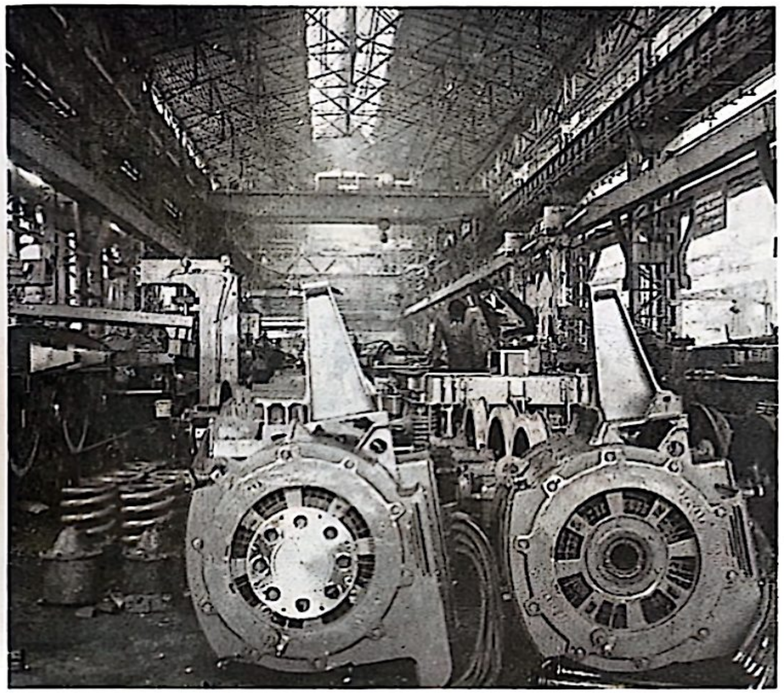
Bucharest. The Chemical Plant Engineering Works.



nium was started at Oradea and Tulcea (alumina) and Slatina (aluminium); the production of copper, zinc and lead is also developing. Romania's needs for aluminium, lead, zinc and to a great extent copper, are covered by the domestic industries. Main centres: Baia Mare, Copşa Mică, Oradea, Slatina, Cîmpia Turzii,



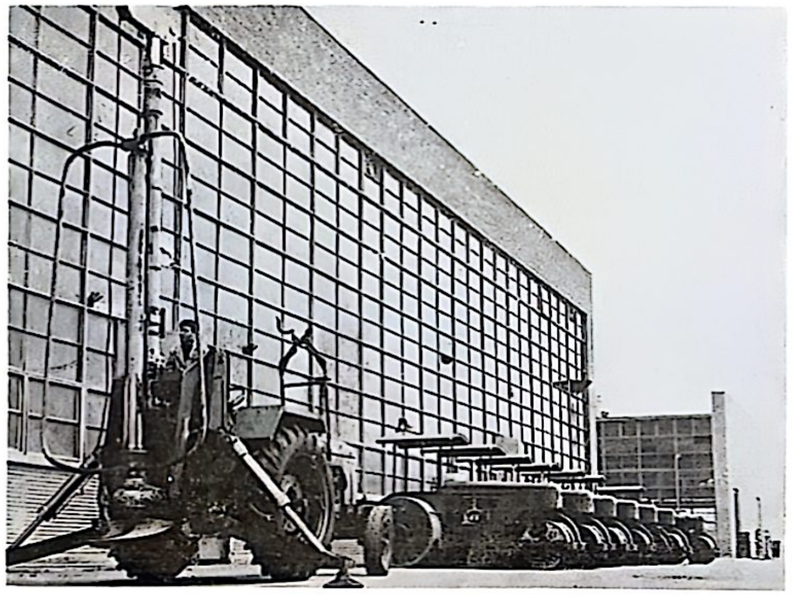
Giant-tipper, manufactured by the „23 August" Plant in Bucharest.



Reşiţa. The Machine-building Plant.

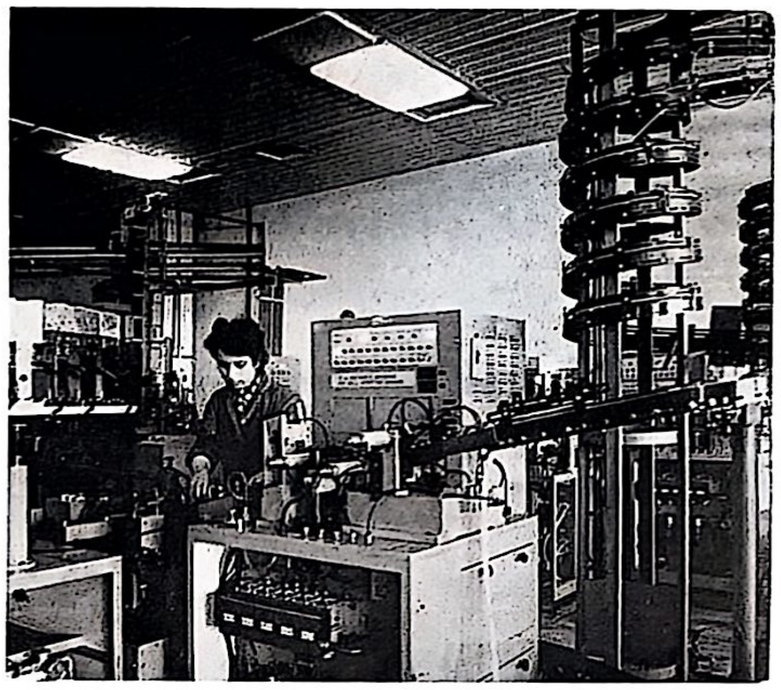
Zlatna. The output of primary and alloyed aluminium rose from 9,000 tons in 1965 to 209,000 tons in 1977 and is expected to reach 255,000—266,000 tons in 1980.

Machine-building has seen a strong development, steadily increasing its contribution to enlarged reproduction and to the technical endowment of various branches of material production and other sectors. In



Brăila. The Earthmover Factory *Progresul.*

The Lathes Enterprise of Arad. The Final Assembly Line.



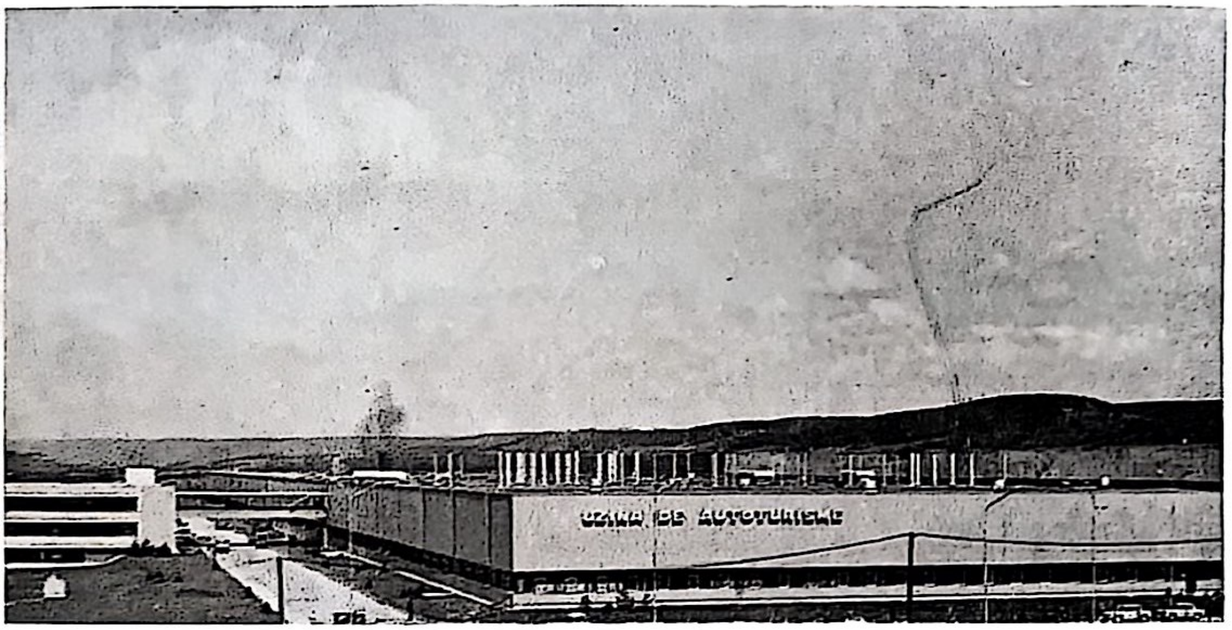
Alexandria, the roll-bearings factory

1977, domestic production covered about 80 per cent of the needs of the national economy for equipment and machine-tools. The machine-building industry is now able to solve complicated technological problems, to turn out products of high quality, by world market standards. Romania, a country which before World War II used to import virtually all the machines and equipment she needed, is manufacturing now 330 MW power generators, rigs drilling to a depth of 10,000 m and offshore rigs, 55,000 dwt and 150,000 dwt ships, automation equipment, electronic computers, complex technological equipment for the chemical, metallurgical and building-materials industries, etc. Some sub-branches having a decisive role in promoting technical progress, like electronics and electrical engineering, fine mechanics and optical industry, machine-tools and very complex technological plant, rose from 20.9 per cent in 1965 to 26.0 per cent in 1975 and will account for over 31 per cent in 1980. Main centres : Bucharest, Braşov, Ploieşti, Piteşti, Reşiţa, Arad, Iaşi, Oradea, Craiova, Timişoara, Cluj-Napoca, Brăila, Galaţi. Machine-building developed at an average annual rate of 18.6 per cent over the 1951—1977 period, the output of that industrial branch being 100 times the 1950 production by the end of 1977.

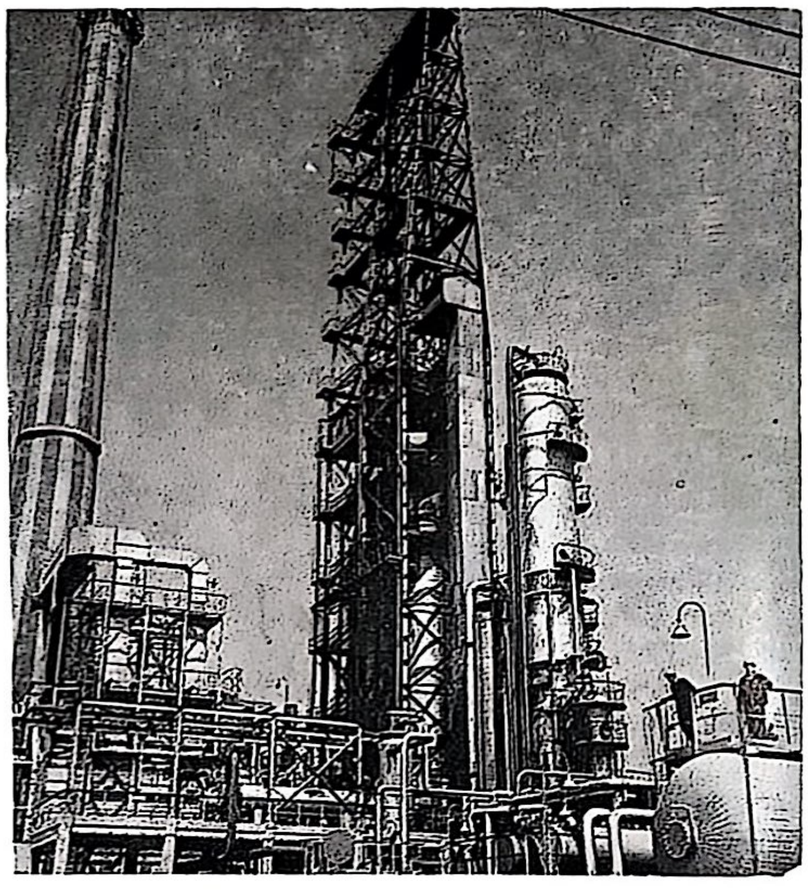
During the 1980—1985 period the machine-building will continue to be the most dynamic branch, with an annual rate of growth of 12 per cent ; machine-tool production will increase 2.2 times, and fine mechanics almost 3 times.

Tractor production was started in 1947 in Braşov with a series of 280 a year. In 1977 Romania's output went up to 59,300 tractors. View of *Tractorul* Enterprise in Braşov.

Braşov. *Ruimentul* Enterprise.



The Pitești Motor-car Factory, makes daily some 200—220 Dacia 1300 automobiles; a new car goes off the assembly line every 6 minutes. 40 per cent of the production is exported.

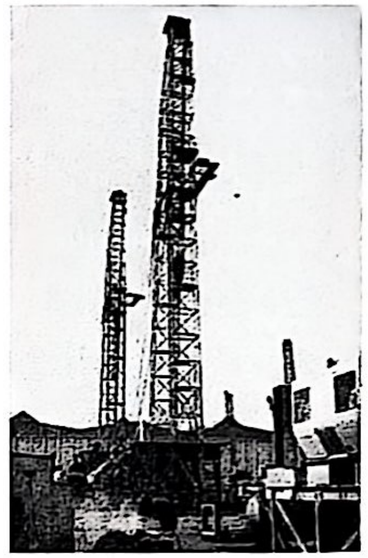


The Teleajen Petrochemical Aggregate Plant.

Chemical industries process domestic resources of raw materials (salt, natural gas, crude oil, coal, timber) with higher efficiency, producing plastic materials, synthetic rubber, artificial fibres and yarns, chemical fertilizers and pest-killers, biostimulators, medicines and drugss, dyes, sodium and chloro-sodium products, sulphuric acid, carbide, detergent, pulp and paper.

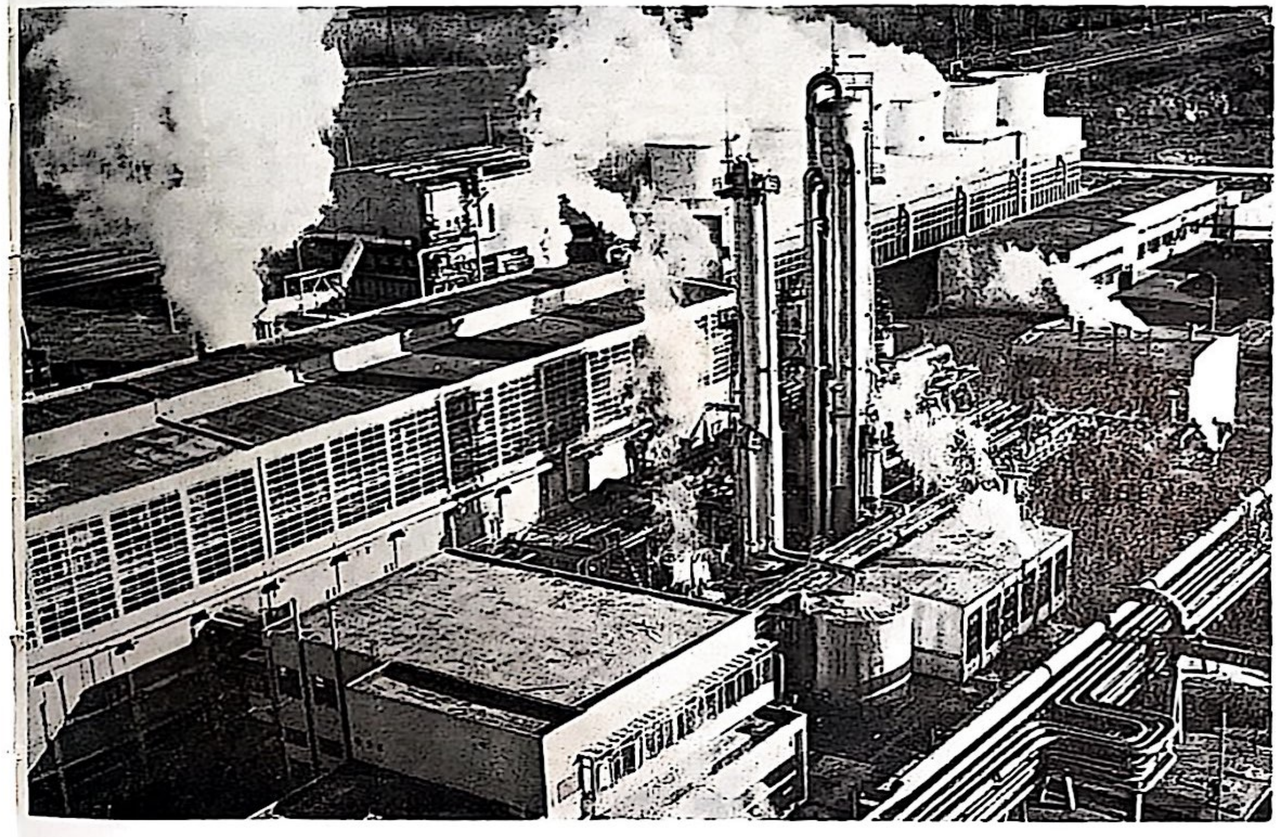
In 1977 the industrial chemical production was 149 times larger as comparated to the level of 1950. During the last decade, the production of man-made fibre and yarn grew 7.6 times, plasic materials and synthetic resins 4.6 times and synthetic rubber 3.2 times.

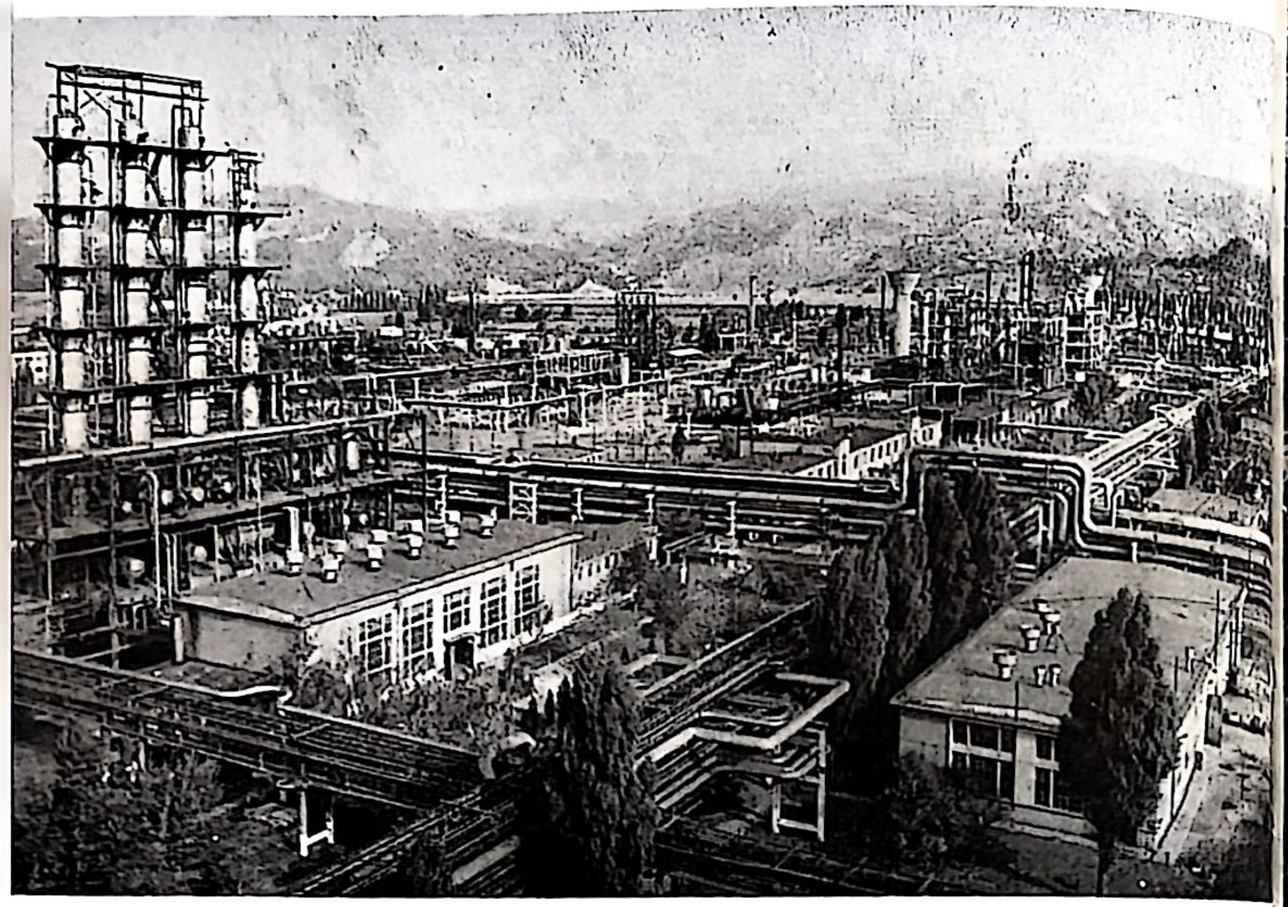
Illustrative for the modern trends in that branch is petrochemistry, with a share of 42 per cent in 1975 and designed to account for 3/4 of all chemical production by 1990. A comprehensive investments programme in chemical industries has brought into being a number of aggregate works and plants in: Brazi, Ploiești, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, Pitești, Rîmnicu-Vil-



Oil rigs manufactured by the 1 mai enterprise in Ploiești

Craiova, chemical combine





The petrochemical combine of Borzești, Bacău Country

cea, Piatra Neamț, Craiova, Iași, Turnu-Măgurele, Slobozia.

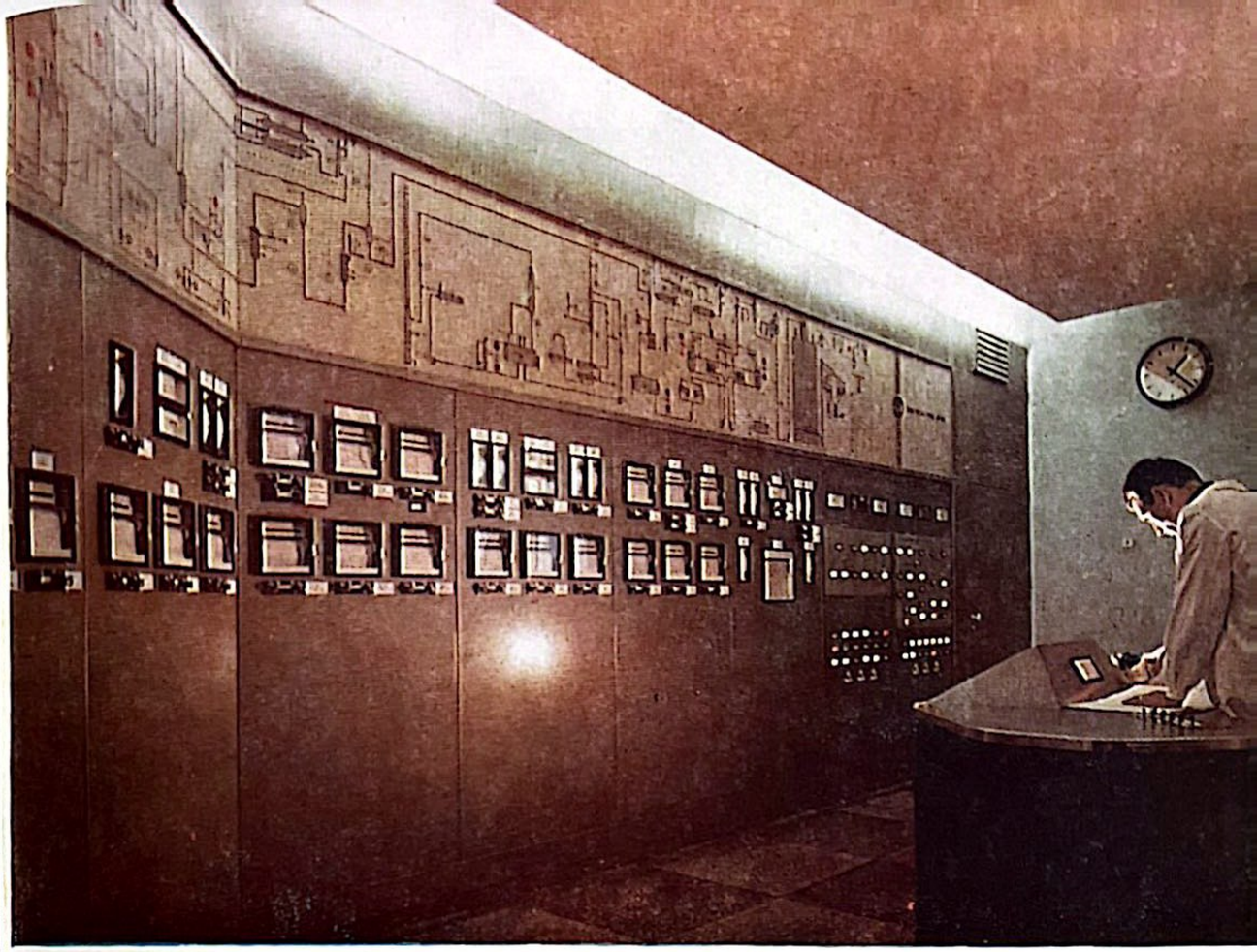
Between 1980 and 1985, chemical production is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 10 per cent, with a total increase of 1.7 times for plastics, 1.8 times for artificial fibre and yarn and 1.6 times for synthetic rubber. By 1985 about 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers will be produced and the requirements for pest-killers will be covered entirely.

Building materials industry relies on a rich and varied basis of raw materials (limestone, marl, clay, quartz sand, dolomite, feldspar, granite, bazalt, marble, etc.); it developed at an average annual rate of 14 per cent during the 1951—1977 period. Main centres: Bicaz, Fieni, Turda, Comarnic, Medgidia, Azuga, Scăeni, Sighișoara, Bucharest, etc. New varied assortments have been added to the list of products, as well as new types of cement, light materials for masonry and refractory materials, and prefab production has become more diversified.

Craiova, the *Electroputere* enterprise (above).

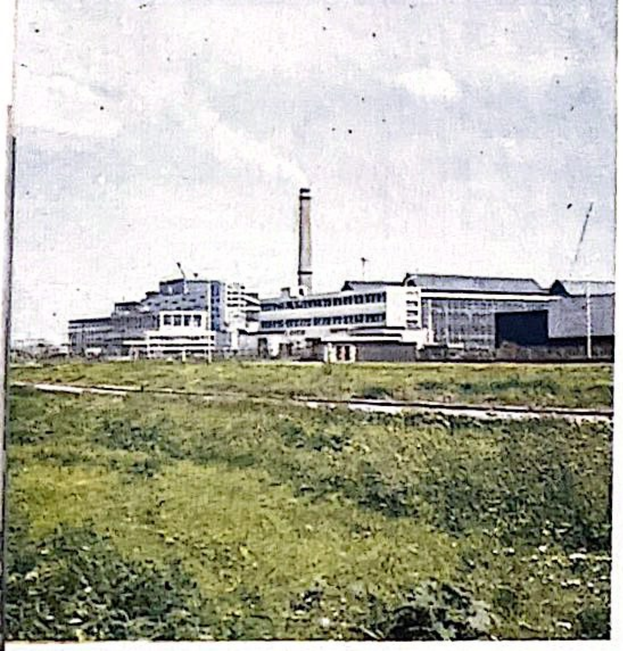
Bucharest, the *Plastic materials enterprise* (right).

View of the hydro-power and navigation system at the Iron Gates on the Danube.



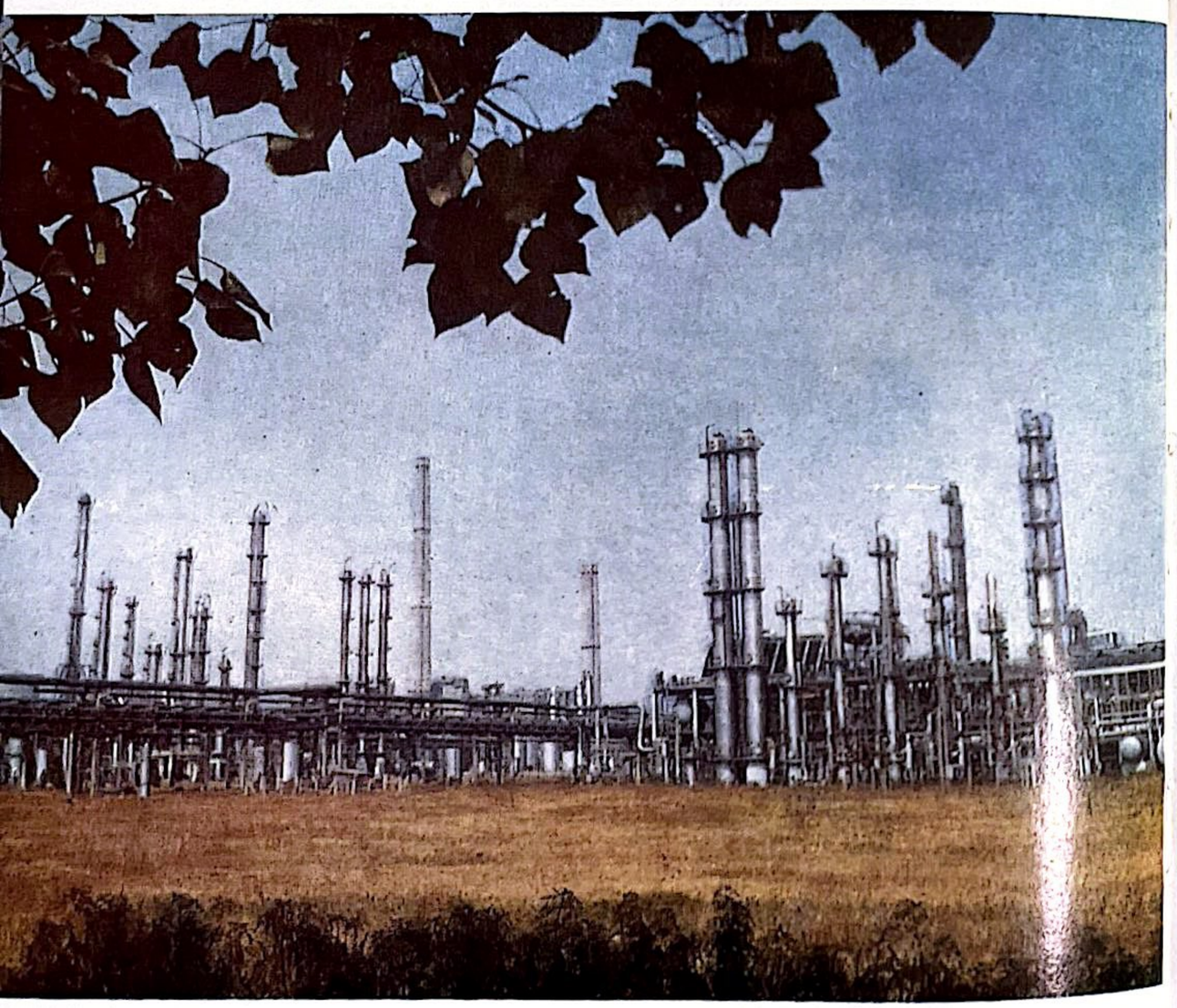
Control panel of the electric power station of the Iron Gates.

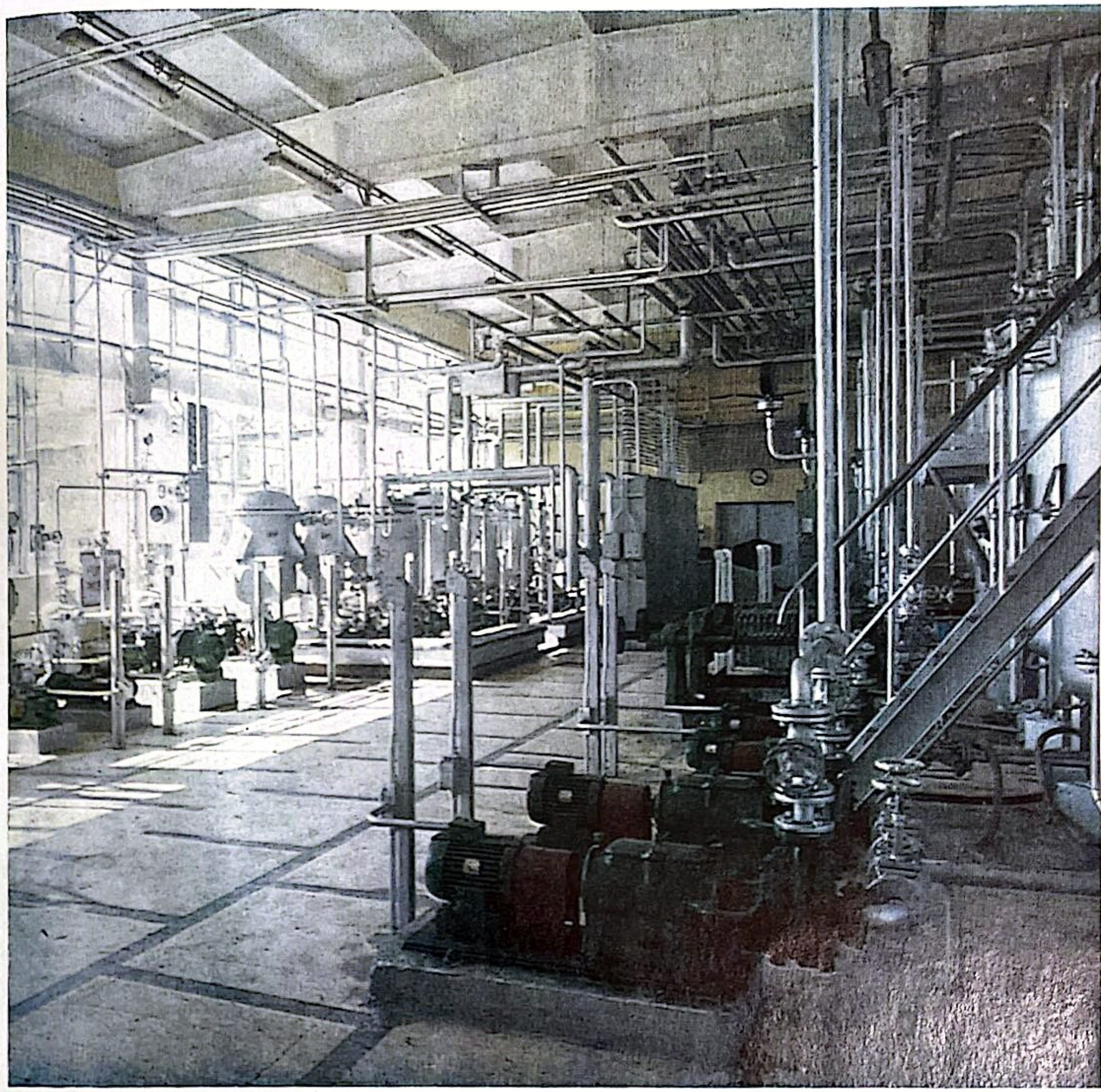
Bucharest, the *Electronica* enterprise (below). ⟶



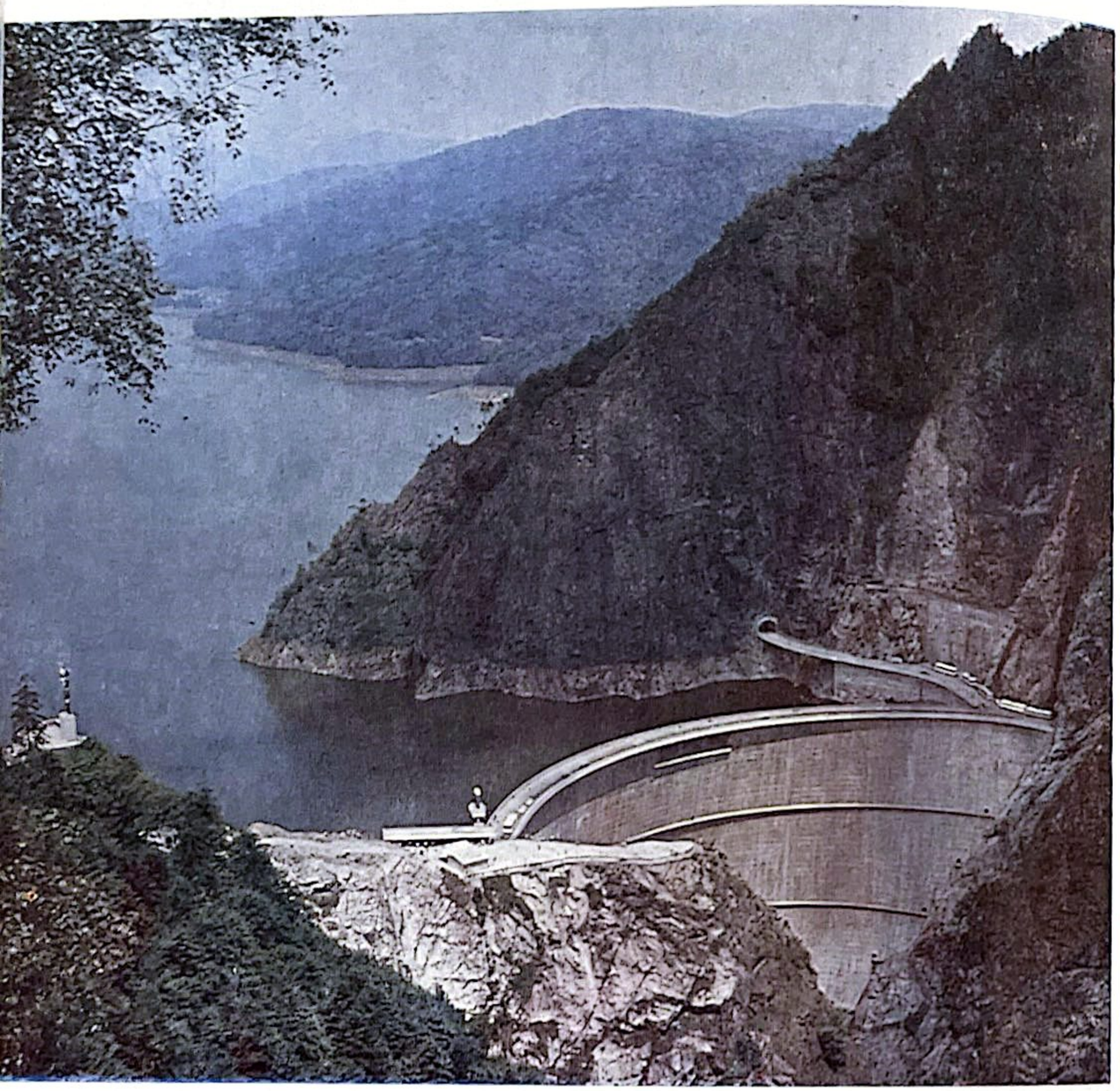
Oradea. The industrial site in the north-western part of the town. The thermo-power station and the alumina factory.

The oil rafinery of Brazi, south of Ploiești.





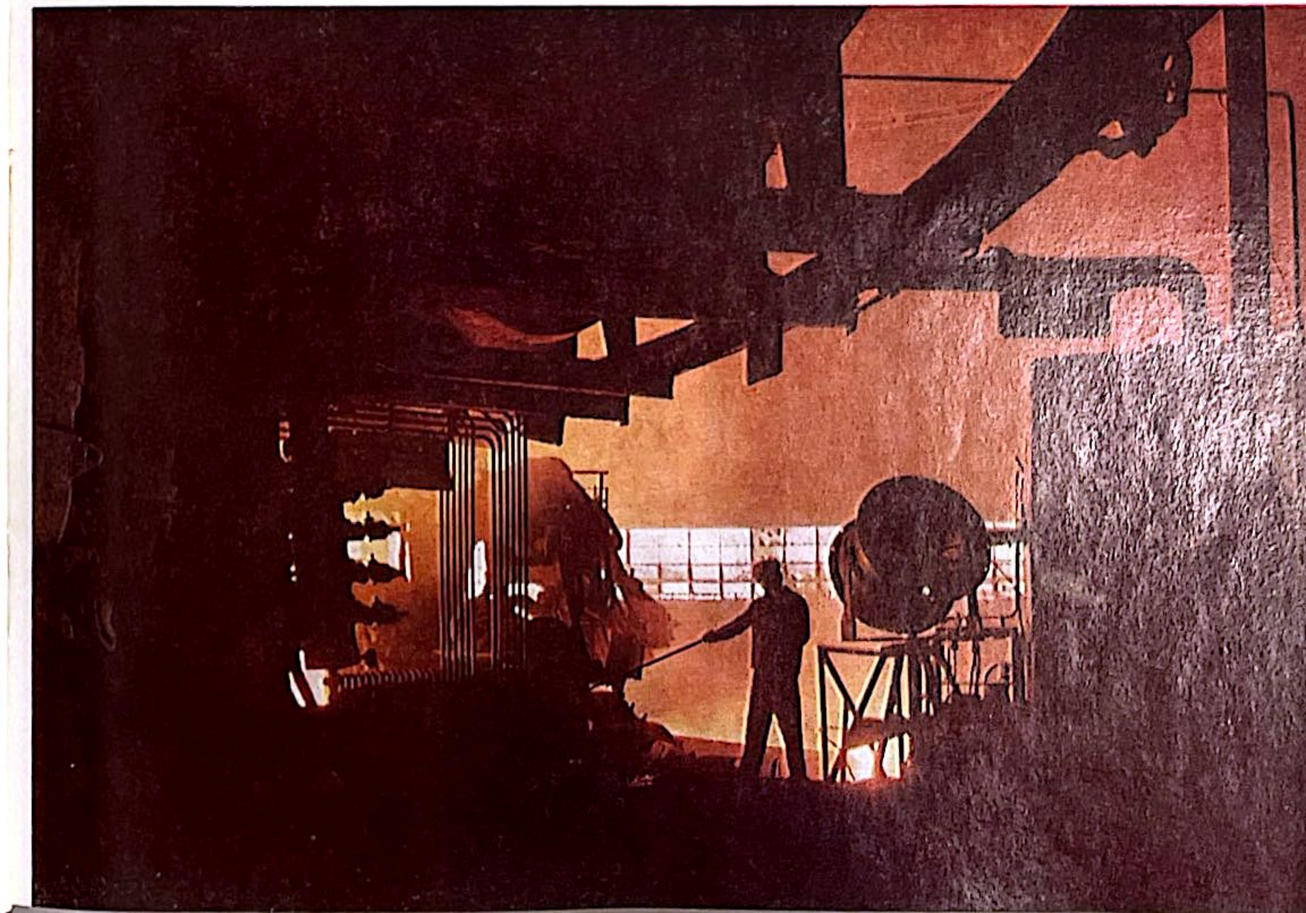
Brazi, the petrochemical aggregate works.



Hydropower Station, on the Argeş river. Installed power 200,000 k.w. *The Vidraru Dam*, built between the Ghiţu and Frunţii Mts., is 165 m. high. The storage lake is 14 km long and stretches over an area of 900 ha.

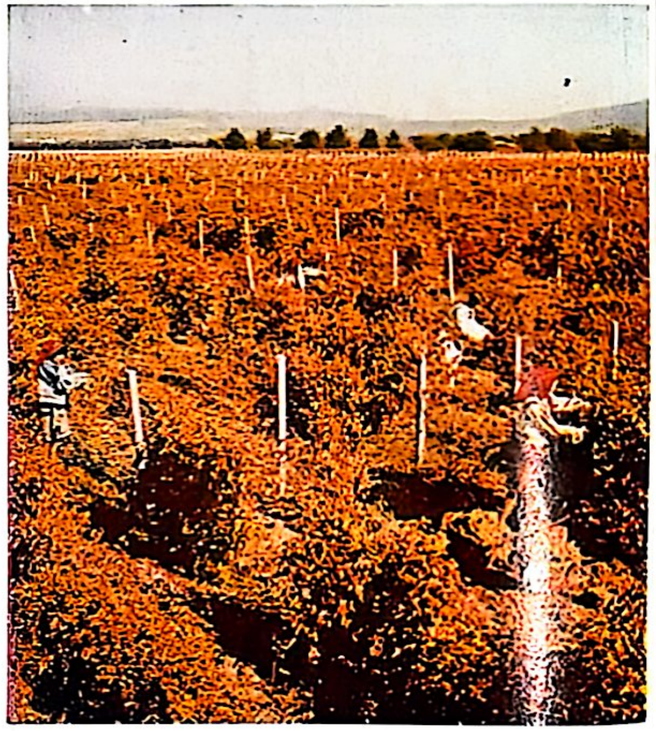
Bucharest, the *Heavy Machines Enterprise.*

The *Iron-and-Steel Combine of Galaţi.*

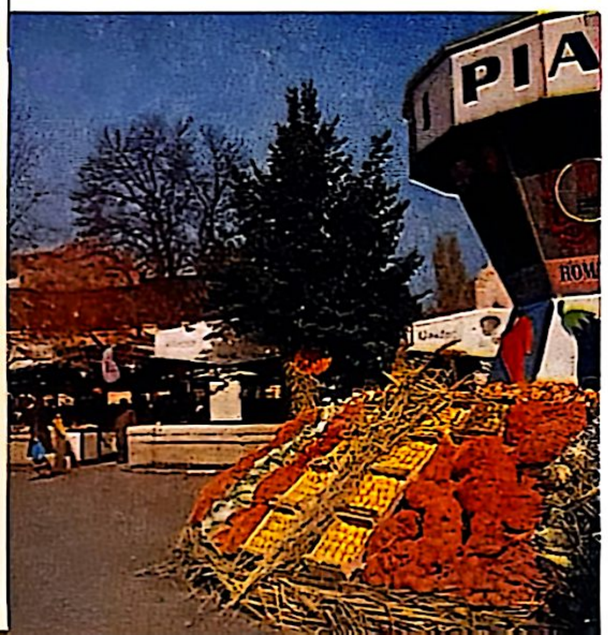


Wheat harvest in the Bărăgan Plains.

Vineyards cover about 300 thousand hectares in Romania. ⟶



Vegetables on display in a market in Bucharest.

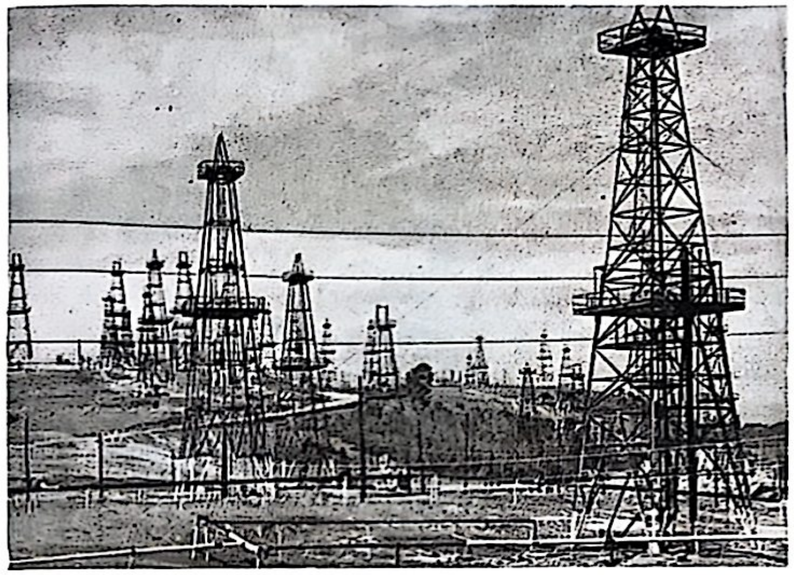


Ouput of the main heavy industry products

Unit	1950	1960	1970	1975	1977
Electric power mill. kWh	2,113	7,650	35,088	53,721	59,858
Pig iron thous. tons	320	1,014	4,210	6,602	7,784
Steel thous. tons	555	1,806	6,517	9,549	11,457
Finished rolled steel thous. tons	402	1,254	4,504	6,810	8,392
Primary and aluminium alloy thous. tons	—	—	101	204	209
Industrial steam boilers pcs.	740	260	2,992	6,139	7,979
Internal combustion engines pcs.	4,853	35,276	95,035	202,161	232,303
Electric engines of 0.25 kW and over thous. kW	94	559	2,834	6,521	7,678
Electric transformers of 0.25 kWh and over thous. kWh	205	1,577	8,775	15,973	17,673
Metal-splintering machine-tools pcs.	—	4, 441	14, 138	28,267	30,055
Warm and cold plastic deformation metal-processing machine tools pcs.	12	285	1, 722	2,562	2,363
Machines, equipment and outfit for geological exploration, for drilling and wells pcs.	—	42, 219	51,712	93,376	112,143
Machines, equipment and technological plant for industrial use tons	—	—	217,035	397,551	532,134

Unit	1950	1960	1970	1975	1977
Tractors pcs.	3,469	17,102	29,287	50,003	59,306
Combines for grain and maize harvesting pcs.	50	5,500	1,179	5,659	5,365
Diesel and trunk line electric locomotives pcs.	—	10	265	334	311
Freight cars for trunk lines pcs.	1,851	3,058	8,218	14,334	14,029
Motor cars pcs.	—	12,123	66,898	118,769	131,367
Sea-going ships and river vessels pcs.	15	25	34	43	50
Hydrochloric acid (32%) thous. tons	4	17	101	223	257
Sulphuric acid (10%) thous. tons	52	226	994	1,448	1,523
Sodium carbonate (100% Na_2CO_3) thous. tons	38	180	582	693	861
Sodium hydroxide (100% NaOH) thous. tons	15	74	330	566	735
Chemical fertilizers (100% active ingredient) thous. tons	0.6	71	895	1,729	1,981

Lumbering and wood-processing has developed by turning to account Romania's rich forest wealth with increased efficiency. The main products are: timber, furniture, chipboard and fibreboard, veneer, plywood. The main timber processing aggregate mills are in Bucharest, Brăila, Blaj, Pitești, Gălăuțaș, Dej, Suceava, Tîrgu Jiu, Reghin, Cîmpeni, Caransebeș, Constanța, Drobeta-Turnu Severin. In 1975 the production rose by 42 per cent, as against 1970, while the quantity of raw wood used went down by 8 per cent. In 1977 the production of this industrial branch was 9.2 times larger



Ţicleni oil field. Derricks in operation.

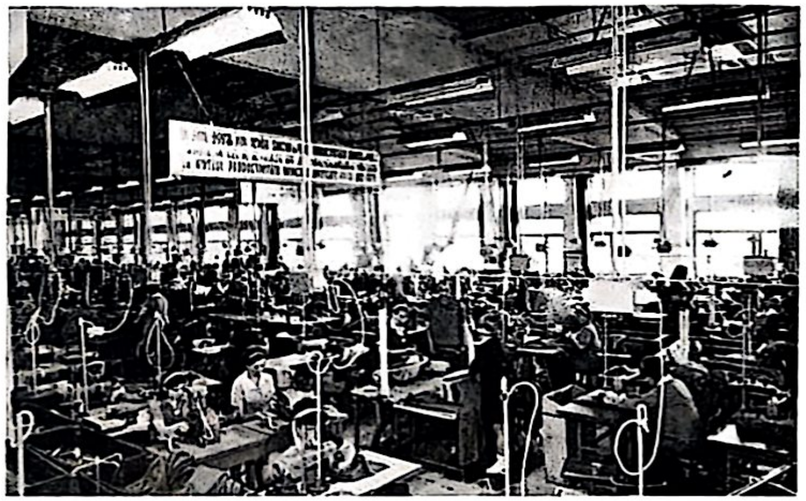
Satu Mare. *Unio* machine-building enterprise.

than in 1950 and in 1980 it is expected to grow by 25—30 per cent as compared to the 1975 level. The current Five-Year Plan provides for a further optimal utilization of the wood resources, and production is envisaged to grow mainly by increasing the degree of the industrial processing of wood and wastes.

Light industry is becoming more diversified and modern; it manufactures a large variety of fabrics, knitwear, garments, leather products, increasingly relying on artificial and synthetic fibres and yarns and on natural leather substitutes. Main centres: Bucharest, Oradea, Lugoj, Timișoara, Tîrgu Mureș, Arad, Ploiești, Brașov, Botoșani.

Săvineşti. Artificial fibre and yarn factory.

Garment factory in Tîrgu Secuiesc, Covasna county.



The Braşov Prefabs Enterprise.

During the 1971—1975 Five-Year Plan, the light industry production nearly doubled, scoring much higher growth rates than in preceding periods. Referred to a more remote period of time, the figures pointing to increase in this branch are very high. Thus, in 1977 the garments output was 11.6 times, the textile industry 13 times and the leather, fur and footwear 11 times higher than the relevant figures for 1950.

The main target for the 1976—1980 period in this branch is the optimal meeting of the population consumption needs by diversifying and improving the quality of products. Knitwear production will grow 2.5—2.7 times, garments 3.0—3.2 and footwear some 2 times. The manufacture of TV and radio sets, refrigerators and automobiles will also record high growth rates.

Output of the main consumer goods and food industry products

Unit	1950	1960	1970	1975	1977
Radio sets, thous. pcs.	40	167	455	712	730
TV sets, thous. pcs.	—	—	280	512	476
Electric washing machines for household use, thous. pcs.	—	—	131	178	208
Refrigerators, thous. pcs.	—	11	135	332	414
Vacuum cleaners, pcs.	—	4,688	86,849	65,885	115,372
Fabrics, mill. sq.m.	193	329	608	866	1,051
Knitwear, million pcs	13	41	140	204	259
Footwear, thous. pairs	11,212	30,222	65,804	86,888	98,806
Meat[1], thous. tons	140	270	425	714	870
Meat products, thous. tons	10	48	104	1 81	210
Fish, thous. tons	11	16	65	139	149
Milk (including powder milk, 2,5% fats contents), thous. hl.	365	1,325	4,336	6,573	7,282
Cheese, tons	9,981	33,645	68,178	95,926	123,418
Butter, tons	2,261	12,591	30,713	33,003	45,345
Edible oils, thous. tons	36	118	274	321	367
Sugar, thous. tons	87	391	377	516	713

Unit	1950	1960	1970	1975	1977
Tinned fish thous. tons	0.8	1	14	20	26
Tinned meat thous. tons	2	11	39	47	71
Tinned vegetables thous. tons	7	34	172	294	336
Tinned fruit thous. tons	27	41	114	161	231
Wine (gross) thous. hl.	3,873	4,671	4,493	7,270	9,108
Beer thous. hl.	871	1,633	4,375	7,449	7,918

1 Slaughterhouse weight without lard.

Foodstuffs industries have developed throughout the country; production in 1977 was twice as big as in 1965 and 8.3 times larger than in 1950. Concomitantly with the growing production of basic foodstuffs — meat, edible oil, sugar, butter, cheese, preserved vegetables and fruit — the assortment has become more varied. Main centres: Bucharest, Timişoara, Braşov, Sibiu, Cluj-Napoca, Constanţa, Iaşi, Tirgu Mureş, Craiova. By 1980 the production of foodstuffs industry will grow 45—55 per cent as compared to the relevant figures of 1975.

Constanţa. The dairy and milk processing enterprise

CONSTRUCTION

Construction work is an important branch of the national economy contributing to the implementation of the industrialization programme, the development of agriculture and the improvement of the people's living standards. In 1977 constructions represented 16.3 per cent of the social product and 16.7 per cent of the national income. Numerous industrial units have been built and extensive construction, expansion and modernization work has been carried out in some extant enterprises, both in industry and in agriculture, besides highways, railways, buildings for social and cultural institutions, housing projects, etc. As of 1977 the construction and assembly work was 15 times bigger than in 1950. The degree of mechanization and automation in construction work was also higher, so that it acquired an increasingly industrial character. Up-to-date technologies and the use of prefabs and pre-compressed elements have also rendered considerably shorter the duration of construction.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture, one of the basic branches of the national economy, enjoys favourable geographic conditions, both in point of climate and relief, throughout the country's territory.

Agriculture is made intensively and multilaterally in socialist units — state agricultural enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives — the socialist sector covering 90.8 per cent of all the country's farming land. In 1977, there were 392 state agricultural enterprises using 2,040,700 ha (13.8 per cent of Romania's farming land), 4,415 agricultural production cooperatives holding 9,057,600 ha (60.5 per cent) and 709 stations for the mechanization of agriculture. A specific feature of Romania's present-day agriculture is the fact that it has changed its prevailing cereal-growing nature and has

The State Agricultural Enterprise of Bucium — Ilov County. Maize harvesting

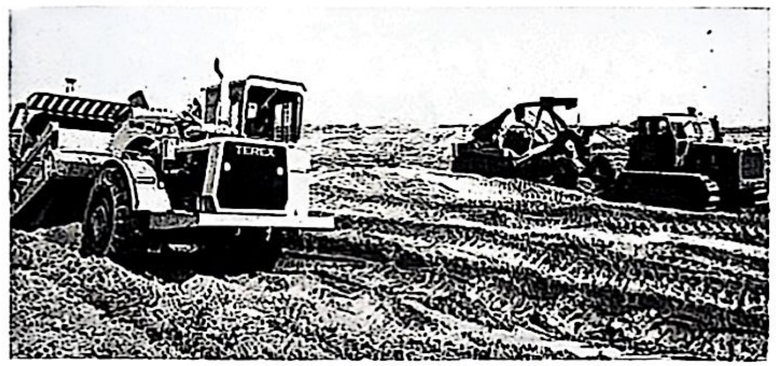
Pattern of total area of farming land according to utilization

(thous. ha)

	1950	1960	1970	1975	1977
Agricultural area	*14,324.0*	*14,546.6*	*14,930.3*	*14,946.4*	*14,959.7*
Arable land	9,377.9	9,822.4	9,736.7	9,740.9	9,780.8
Pastures	2,852.4	2,814.0	3,002.5	3,032.8	3,028.1
Grassland	1,682.2	1,386.6	1,415.9	1,413.5	1,398.0
Vineyards and nurseries	227.3	311.0	346.8	329.1	324.4
Orchards and nurseries	184.2	212.6	428.4	430.1	428.4
Wood cover	6,446.3	6,403.3	6,314.8	6,315.8	6,324.0

Pattern of Land under Crop

	1950	1960	1970	1975	1977
Cereals for grain (total)	*6,935.0*	*7,066.3*	*5,900.9*	*6,239.8*	*6,308.0*
of which:					
Wheat and rye	2,988.2	2,934.6	2,366.2	2,385.7	2,309.3
Barley and two-row barley	534.3	265.7	288.4	442.1	595.1
Oat	520.3	269.9	131.3	70.1	54.3
Maize	2,853.1	3,571.9	3,084.0	3,304.7	3,317.7
Leguminous plants for seeds (total)	*180.3*	*153.5*	*237.5*	*228.8*	*261.9*
Technical plants	*813.2*	*867.3*	*1,004.7*	*1,078 0*	*1,069.0*
of which:					
Textile plants	173.8	61.1	58.8	96.3	99.5
Oleaginous plants	535.4	564.9	715.4	639.2	623.7
Potatoes, vegetables and melons (total)	*429.9*	*501.1*	*522.8*	*524.6*	*559.9*



Land melioration work in Brăila county.

acquired a complex structure, with a substantial growth of the areas under technical crops, potatoes and vegetables, leguminous plants.

In the 1966—1977 period alone, the volume of investments earmarked for the development and modernization of the technical and material basis of agriculture was of over 173,600 million lei, with a larger share for mechanization and chemification, irrigation and other soil melioration operations, development of fruit-growing and wine-growing plantations and construction of up-to-date glasshouses, industrial-type animal breeding farms and combined fodder factories. The progress made in the technical endowment of agriculture was illustrated in 1977 by an important stock of farm machinery: 138,549 tractors (i.e. one tractor for every 71 ha of arable land, as compared to 1 tractor for 2,493 ha of land in 1938), 37,478 mechanical cultivators, 49,408 seeders etc. In the 1976—1980 period, agriculture will receive 70,000 new tractors and 16,300 self-propelled

The Research Institute for Cereals and Technical Plants Fundulea.

grain harvesters. A national programme was mapped out and is now being implemented concerning the rational administration of water resources, expansion of irrigation, damming, draining and soil-erosion control operations. The total area of irrigated land grew from 42,500 ha in 1950 to 199,700 ha in 1960, 731,300 ha in 1970 ,and 1,853,700 ha in 1977. 1,250,000 ha more (of which 1,050,000 ha in large systems and 200,000 ha of local arrangements) will be made available for irrigation in 1976—1980. The fulfilment of this complex programme will introduce important expanses of land into the agricultural circuit, favouring an increased productive potentiality of the soil and, consequently, an enhanced plant and animal output.

Gross agricultural plant production

(thous. tons)

	1950	1960	1970	1975	1977
Total cereals for grains	*5,149.2*	*9,825.7*	*10,631.4*	*15,265.8*	*18,613.7*
of which:					
wheat and rye	2,401.6	3,552.7	3,398.6	4,912.2	6,512.6
barley and two row barley	324.9	405.0	513.5	951.9	1,858.6
oat	282.9	284.3	116.8	56.9	61.3
maize	2,101.0	5,530.9	6,535.5	9,240.7	10,113.6
Leguminous plants for seeds	*118.3*	*265.9*	*319.6*	*324.4*	*284.3*
of which:					
peas	49.6	100.7	154.6	29.3	9 6
beans	60.5	147.8	72.9	81.6	83.1
soya beans	5.6	12.0	90 5	212.8	190.9
Textile plants					
of which:					
flax	29.2	41.8	66.0	113.5	105.9
hemp	120.2	104.6	76.6	133.6	142.5
Total oleaginous plants	*233.3*	*615.1*	*829.2*	*807.1*	*868.2*
of which:					
sunflower	213.6	521.7	769.6	728.1	807.3
Sugarbeet	582.2	3,126.9	2,921.3	4,905.1	6,246.2
Potatoes	1,601.3	3,009.3	2,064.2	2,715.9	4,207.1

In accordance with the decisions taken by the Twelfth Party Congress, it is envisaged that in the 1981—1985 period farm output will grow by 24.5—27.5 per cent as compared to the previous five-year plan period.

The cultivation of *cereals for grains* is still holding the greatest share in the overall plant production. In 1975 Romania harvested a bumper cereal crop of 19,800,000 tons. The intensive and multilateral development of Romania's agriculture has obvious beneficial effects for the growth of the average per hectare outputs. Thus, although the areas under cereals were reduced, the crops doubled, with a significant growth for wheat and rye (from 13.1 q/ha in 1938 to 28.2 q/ha in 1977) and maize (from 10.6 q/ha in 1938 to 30.4 q/ha in 1977). Maize was cultivated in 1977 on 3,300,000 ha. It is envisaged that during the next (1981—1985) five-year plan period cereal output will reach 27—28 million tons annually, averaging 3.5—3.6 tons per hectare for wheat and rye and 4.5—5 tons per hectare for maize grains.

Leguminous plants (pea, beans, lentil) are cultivated either on separate plots or in-between other cultures.

The experimental winegrowing station of Ştefăneşti, Argeş County.

Fruitgrowing has an old tradition on the mild slopes of the Sub-Carpathians hills.

The areas under *technical plants* (sugarbeet, sunflower, flax, cotton, hemp, rape, tabacco, soya bean) have been expanded, following the measures taken for improving the structure of agricultural production.

Winegrowing, fruitgrowing

Winegrowing and fruitgrowing have been a major occupation on Romania's territory since ancient times ; at present the cultivated areas are being expanded and new, valuable and highly productive species are being used. The winegrowing zones having a long tradition (Odobeşti-Panciu, Dealu Mare, Drăgăşani, Tîrnave, Murfatlar, Sîria-Păuliş, Crăciunel, Iaşi, Cotnari etc.) produce high-quality wines, which have often been awarded medals at many international competitions, as well as fresh desert grapes. Up-to-date wine-making aggrega-

Gross fruit output

(thous. tons)

	1950	1960	1970	1975	1977
Grapes	647.8	874.3	759.9	1,181.9	1.459.1
Plums	230.5	496.5	697.1	414.2	510.2
Apples	76.4	111.1	175.8	314.9	593.4
Pears	14.7	45.8	53.9	81.4	97.0
Peaches	1.5	5.5	28.6	64.7	52.8
Cherries	23.2	55.8	61.1	59.2	47.4
Apricots	7.2	24.9	46.5	63.0	57.1
Walnuts	17.8	48.6	32.6	25.5	30.6
Other fruit	29.8	41.3	46.6	55.3	36.8

Cattle breeding in the agricultural cooperative of Şendreal, Galaţi county.

tes have been installed at Tohani, Valea Călugărească, Coteşti, and older installations have been modernized. The best fruitgrowing (apples, pears, plums, peaches) is generally located in the winegrowing zones. Over 600 varieties of fruit-trees are grown, of which some 400 are autochthonous species.

Animal breeding has a rich and varied fodder supply. The application of the national programme for the development of animal breeding and the organization of veterinary assistance resulted in the growth of the country's livestock and a greater number of superior breeds. By 1985 the livestock is expected to number 8 million cattle, 14—15 million pigs, 20—22 million sheep and goats and 60 million laying hens.

The poultry farm complex at Crevedia, Ilfov county.

Total number of livestock and poultry

(thousand heads)

	1951	1931	1971	1976	1978
Horned cattle (total)	4,502	4,530	5,216	6,126	6,306
Pigs (total)	2,197	4,300	6,359	8,813	9,744
Sheep (total)	10,222	11,500	13,818	13,865	14,463
Goats (total)	498	404	536	445	404
Poultry (total)	17,610	38,000	54,333	78,626	89,019

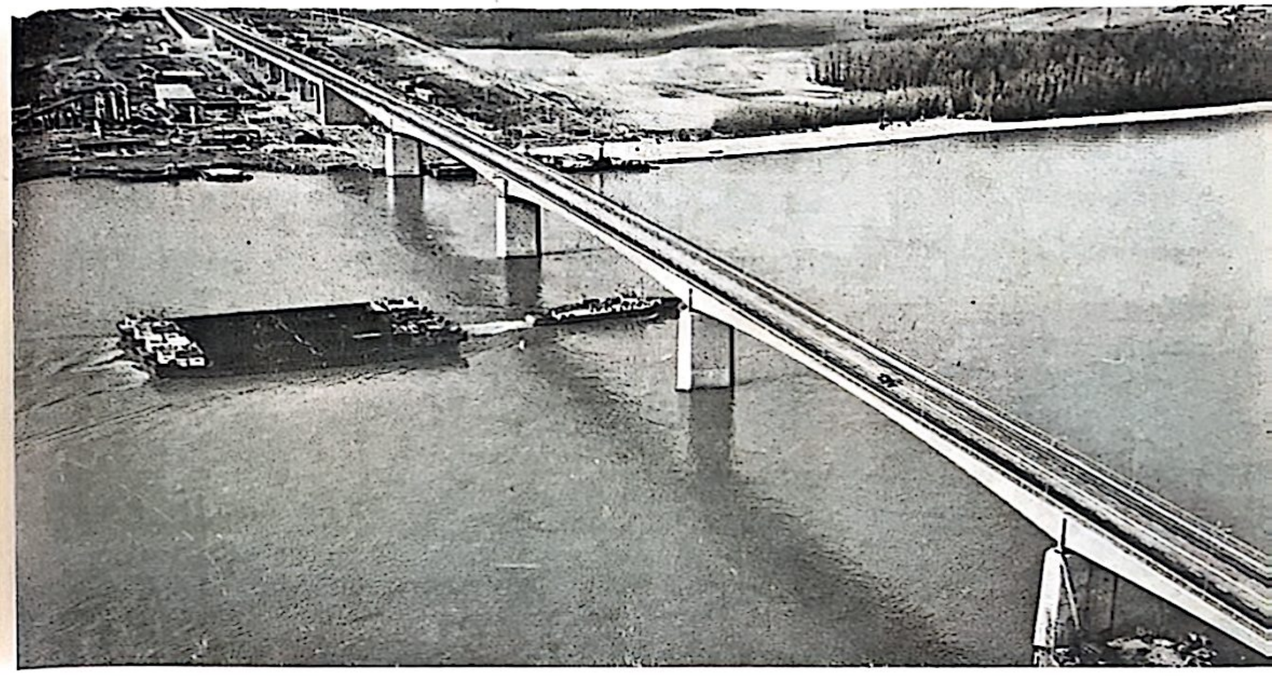
Forestry

Forests are one of the important national resources for Romania's economic development. They cover some 6,324,000 ha, i.e. 26.6 per cent of the country's total area. The most widespread species are beech, resinous trees and oak. Comprehensive action has been undertaken in recent years for the afforestation and reforestation. The national programme for the conservation and development of forests in the years 1976—2010 provides for a set of measures designed to preserve the forest area, to increase reforestation activities and to apply a normal, well-balanced regime of exploitation and regeneration of woods and forests. Resinous wood growing accounts for 60—70 per cent of all afforestation and reforestation operations. Romania makes great financial efforts for afforestation, protection of forest areas and more efficient exploitation of forests and woods.

TRANSPORTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Romania has established a comprehensive unitary system of transport and communications. The territorial distribution of all means and ways of communication has been greatly improved. Simultaneously with the opening of new roads and railways, the existing means of communications have been better maintained and modernized.

Railway transports have been modernized by the introduction of Diesel locomotive traction, electrification of main lines (such as Bucharest—Braşov; Craiova—Filiaşi—Orşova—Caransebeş—Timişoara—Arad—Curtici; Adjud—Ciceu; Braşov—Ciceu—Deda; Bucharest—Constanţa etc.) and the mechanization and automation of the traffic. In 1977, Romanian railway lines totalled 11,127 km, while the *road network* was 73,361 km long, with 13,741 km of asphalt roads. Bucharest—Piteşti motorway was opened, and a new bridge across the Danube, at Giurgeni—Vadu Oii, was built.



Bridge across the Danube at Giurgeni-Vadul Oii.

River and sea transport was favoured by Romania's bordering on the Black Sea and by the fact that the Danube flows a long distance on Romanian territory. The most important sea port, Constanţa, has been enlarged and equipped with modern loading and unloading devices in recent years. By 1985 the capacity of seagoing ships will grow 2.2—2.5 times and river transport will increase 2—2.2 times, following mainly the completion of the Danube — Black Sea canal.

Air transport. In recent years the number of serviceable aircraft has increased, new and longer air-routes have been opened and the airports have been endowed with up-to-date equipment. The Romanian airlines are serviced by Soviet IL-62, British BAC-11 and American Boeing-707 planes. The main airports are in Bucharest (Otopeni for international traffic and Băneasa for internal traffic), Constanţa (Mihail Kogălniceanu), Iaşi, Cluj-Napoca, Timişoara, Sibiu. The two Romanian air-lines (TAROM and LAR) link Bucharest with over 30 cities all over the world, including London, Paris, Moscow, New York, Beijing, Copenhagen, Algiers etc.

Telecommunications. Romania's postal, telegraph and telephone network has been enlarged and modernized. The capacity of urban automatic telephone exchanges is now greater, and long-distance telephone connections have been automated. At the end of 1975, there were 3.2 times more telephone users than in 1965, and

Pattern of passenger transport

(million passengers/km)

	1950	1960	1970	1975	1977
Total	*8,669*	*12,311*	*26,743*	*43,297*	*44,948*
by rail	8,155	10,737	17,793	22,380	23,206
by road	388	1,419	7,858	18,915	20,090
by river	16	41	76	106	101
by sea	96	28	22	1	—
by air	14	86	994	1,895	1,551

Pattern of goods transports

(million tons/km)

	1950	1960	1970	1975	1977
Total	*9,110*	*23,708*	*93,913*	*145,353*	*148,597*
by rail	*7,598*	*19,821*	48,045	64,803	70,035
by road	42	936	5,156	9,290	10,004
by river	669	865	1,346	2,077	2,052
by sea	611	1,065	37,490	66,280	62,304
by air	1	2	35	55	136
by trunk pipe lines	189	1,019	1,841	2,848	4,066

the 1976—1980 Five-Years Plan provides for a 30—40 per cent growth of telephone exchanges as compared to the 1971—1975 level. With a view to further improving international long-distance calls, a new landbased station is being installed for telephone communications by satellite.

One of the major targets of the 1976—1980 Five-Year Plan is to complete a national network of automated computerized data conveyance, processing and control. Special attention is being given to the development of coordinated cable and radio communications to serve the complex requirements of telephone, telegraph and telex systems.

DOMESTIC TRADE

Trade is organized in Romania in state-owned and cooperative enterprises. The continuous modernization of the commercial network and the building of new units equipped with an adequate functional hardware have favoured better supply and the growth of food-

Retail sales of main categories of goods through socialist trade system

A	B	Unit	1950	1960	1970	1975	1977
			1	2	3	4	5
Bread		thous. tons	667.5	1,215.0	1,961.7	2,176.9	2,345.3
Meat		thous. tons	75.9	138.5	185.6	286.0	356.1
Meat products and canned meat		thous. tons	9.9	50.8	111.0	166.6	205.6
Edible oil		thous. tons	23.9	69.6	134.8	150.6	174.8
Milk (including powder milk)		thous. hl	354.0	1,190.0	4,148.9	5,705.1	6,228.2
Cheese		thous. tons	8.5	28.1	59.0	80.3	96.4
Sugar		thous. tons	84.3	148.4	233.3	302.5	354.0
Fresh fruit		thous. tons	78.6	97.3	107.0	174.8	216.0
Cotton textiles and garments		mill. m.	143.5	220.0	276.2	341.5	295.4
Woolen and silk fabrics		mill. m.	27.3	45.7	67.0	102.4	103.3
Knitwear		million lei	434.0	1,444.0	4,017.6	6,529.0	7,934.0
Footwear		million pair	8.6	26.8	51.2	64.3	70.9
Furniture		million lei	58.0	998.0	3,243.0	4,953.0	5,735.0
Radio sets		thous. pcs.	—	158.8	281.5	399.5	425.4
TV sets		thous. pcs.	—	25.2	242.9	395.6	391.2
Refrigerators		thous. pcs.	—	7.7	144.0	260.2	342.7
Motor cars		thous. cars	—	—	25.5	45.5	64.6

Exhibits at Consumers Goods Fair, Bucharest, 1979.

stuffs and non-alimentary retail sales some 12 times in 1977 as compared to 1950. Retail sales of non-alimentary goods have been growing at a fast rate, particularly furniture, metal and chemical products and electrical engineering devices for household use.

Pattern of retail sales through the socialist trade system

(million lei/annual current prices)

Years	Total	Foodstuffs	Public catering	Non-alimentary goods
A	1	2	3	4
1950	12,300	3,902	876	7,522
1960	41,477	14,138	4,347	22,992
1970	96,708	34,633	12,899	49,176
1975	145,614	51,538	20,407	73,669
1977	170,469	59,763	23,002	87,704

FOREIGN TRADE

Romanian foreign trade has been state-controlled since 1948, and commercial exhanges and economic cooperation have been continually developed and diversified.

In 1977 Romania had trade relations and was engaged in economic, technical and scientific cooperation with 140 countries, as compared to 29 countries in 1948.

Relations with the socialist countries hold a principal role. Economic and trade relations with the developing countries and the advanced capitalist countries have been also growing steadily. An increasingly important part is played by industrial, technical and scientific cooperation with many countries in various forms, such as shared participation in new economic units, setting up joint ventures in Romania and abroad, technical assistance etc.

The volume of Romania's foreign trade grew more than 26 times over the 1950—1977 period.

Foreign trade

(million valuta lei)

Total	1960	1970	1975	1977
Export	4,302	11,105	26,547	34,894
Import	3,887	11,761	26,548	34,879

Bucharest Trade Fair, the domed hall.

Romania's main trade partners

(million lei)

Imports	1960	1970	1975	1977
Austria	59.2	356.7	894.9	984.2
Belgium	15.0	182.5	307.1	364.7
Bulgaria	51.7	257.3	543.1	1,046.1
China	141.6	372.1	1,070.4	1,357.7
Czecho-slovakia	383.1	951.3	1,284.6	1,730.0
Egypt	49.3	112.3	359.4	86.6
France	149.0	673.6	941.3	1,188.2
German Democratic Republic	311.1	690.5	1,569.4	2,535.3
Federal Republic of Germany	276.6	958.0	2,846.8	2,653.4
Hungary	154.6	286.6	730.8	1,143.8
India	20.4	91.7	178.9	179.3
Iran	—	148.6	890.9	1,466.4
Italy	98.1	577.3	1,149.8	831.6
Japan	—	160.6	835.4	1,253.9
Libya	—	—	351.3	452.6
The Netherlands	23.6	190.7	424.5	512.7
Poland	138.5	460.8	1,060.3	1,380.8
Spain	4.1	52.1	181.8	127.6
Sweden	28.5	139.4	268.9	263.1
Switzerland	51.4	254.3	1,356.3	1,388.6
U.S.S R.	1,595.6	3,004.8	4,578.6	6,654.6
U.S.A.	37.8	358.6	688.6	1,427.4
Great Britain	106.5	592.9	879.2	984.8
Yugoslavia	29.1	175.2	533.8	492.6
Total (including other partners)	*3,887.1*	*11,760.8*	*26,548.5*	*34,879.4*

Exports	1960	1970	1975	1977
Austria	94.2	329.4	597.9	637.9
Belgium	12.8	97.3	234.3	283 5
Bulgaria	55.1	140.5	480.0	782.3
China	200.0	431.2	1,094.0	1,188.7
Czecho-slovakia	375.8	790.9	1,162.1	1,883.6
Egypt	53.5	138.4	367.2	402.4
France	116.9	364.0	747.9	867.4
German Democratic Republic	323.4	634.8	1,339.6	2,570.3
Federal Republic of Germany	262.6	999.7	2,192.3	2,547.8
Hungary	252.1	377.8	872.7	1,151.4
India	69.3	96.1	331.9	112.1
Iran	0.7	200.6	811.2	1,053.6
Italy	153.7	656.3	1,123.6	1,050.9
Japan	—	33.3	253.7	260.3
Lebanon	37.3	105.2	384.0	539.0
Libya	0.3	87.2	582.0	664.0
The Netherlands	19.3	130.5	594.6	748.9
Poland	125.2	425.3	1,012.3	1,424.6
Spain	2.3	58.9	354.0	171.0
Sweden	14.3	48.9	320.7	314.6
Switzer-land	66.7	149.7	712.2	563.2
U.S.S.R.	1,688.6	3,172.9	5,278.9	6,686.8
U.S.A.	3.8	80.5	485.5	1,368.3
Great Britain	89.5	306.9	624.2	660.2
Yugoslavia	47.4	246.1	676.0	898.1
Total (including other partners)	*4,302.2*	*11,104.9*	*26,546.9*	*34,893.5*

Romanian foreign trade totaled 69,800 million valuta lei in 1977, i.e. it was 3.1 times larger than in 1970 and it grew by 31 per cent as compared to 1975.

A comparison between the 1977 and 1970 levels shows that the export of machinery, equipment and transportation means was 3.7 times higher, chemical products, fertilizers and rubber increased 3.8 times, and industrial consumer goods 2.8 times. Consequently, these products accounted in 1970 for 47.9 per cent and in 1977 for 51.9 per cent of all Romanian exports.

The imports in 1977 were 3 times larger than in 1970.

According to the plan previsions, the volume of foreign trade is expected to grow by 50—57 per cent between 1980 and 1985, at an average annual rate of 8.5—9.5.

FINANCIAL AND BANKING SYSTEM

The main links of Romania's financial system are the State Budget, the finances of the state-owned and co-operative enterprises and economic organizations, the state social insurance, the insurance of goods and persons and the credit.

The State Budget, annually approved by the Grand National Assembly, is the main link of the financial system, ensuring the monetary resources necessary for the fulfilment of the state functions. The State Budget system, comprises, besides the National Budget, the budgets of the local bodies of state power. Budgetary incomes rose from 44,500 million lei in 1955, to 281,980 million lei in 1977, while expenditures grew from 43,000 million lei to 280,423 million lei during the same period.

The banking system is represented by the National Bank of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the sole centralized bank of issue and banking house, the Investments Bank, the Bank for Agriculture and Foodstuffs Industry, the Bank for Foreign Trade, the Loans and Savings Bank. The State Social Insurances concernes itself with the formation and utilization of the funds necessary to meet the material needs of the personnel in case of loss of working capacities or old age. Insurance for goods and persons is provided by the Administration of State Insurances.

Romania's official monetary unit is the *leu* (equal to 100 bani). Since February 1, 1954, the parity in gold has been established at a ratio of 1 leu = 0.148112 grams of fine gold, and exchange rates are established accordingly (as of November 1979): 1 US$ = 4.47 (official rate) and 12.00 lei (tourist rate); 1 £ = 9.37 (official) and 25.15 lei (tourist); 1 Rbl = 6.67 lei (official) and 8.30 lei (tourist); 100 FFr = 105.99 lei (official) and 284.54 lei (tourist); 100 DM = 247.84 lei (official) and 665.35 lei (tourist); 100 Swiss Fr = 273.81 (official) and 735.07 lei (tourist); 100 RMB (Chinese yuan) = 300.00 lei (official) and 643.41 lei (tourist); 100 Japanese yen = 1.85 lei (official) and 4.97 lei (tourist).

Living standards

The well-balanced and complex development of Romanian national economy, the growth of material production and of social labour productivity provide a sound basis for the raising of the material and cultural civilization of the people as a whole.

In Romania well-being means much more than the mere production of an abundance of material assets; it grows in step with the development of a whole set of factors, whose adequate blending determines the genuine quality of life, i.e. ensuring all the necessary conditions for the harmonious blossoming of human personality, of his or her physical and intellectual health, for an environment in which people can really live a better life.

Special attention is being given to a harmonious correlation between, on the one hand, the general growth of economy and of the national income, and, on the other hand, the absolute and relative increase of all the working people's incomes, the continuous improvement of social relations and forms of distribution; such a rational balance is achieved through the policy of planned distribution of the national income between the consumption fund and the development fund, in keeping with the fundamental interests of the society as a whole and of all its individual members. The distribution of consumption goods according to the quantity, quality and social importance of the work done, a guiding principle of the Law on Remuneration, adopted in 1974, is objectively grounded in the work actually performed by each individual: nobody can get an income by exploiting other people's work or without doing a socially useful activity; no working person can get more than one basic remuneration; everybody is remunerated according to the work done.

In the years of Socialism, *the remuneration* of the working people has been continously rising. The Programme concerning the enhancement of the living standards in 1976—1980, adopted by the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party in December 1977, provides for the increase of the nominal net remuneration by 40.3 per cent up to 1980 and of the real average remuneration by 32.3 per cent, as compared to 18—20 per cent as previously envisaged in the resolutions of the Eleventh Congress of the Romanian Communist Party in 1974. Under that Programme, the incomes of all social categories are going to grow, higher increases being provided for direct remuneration. Concomitantly with the general increase of remuneration, the distribution of the working personnel by remuneration levels was improved, so that the number of those in lower income brackets was dropping, while medium and high remunerations grew proportionately.

In keeping with the programme directives adopted by the Twelfth R.C.P. Congress in November 1979, the total real income of the population will grow by 23—25 per cent as compared to 1980. The average real remuneration in scheduled to increase by 16—18 per cent, while maintaining the ratio of 1/5.5 between the minimum and the maximum remuneration.

There was a constant concern for narrowing the differences between the incomes of the working people in towns and in the countryside. Conditions were created for improved forms of remuneration, in keeping with the economic and social circumstances of each agricultural unit and the specific features of each sector, ensuring a direct connection between the results obtained and the level of remuneration. The main form of remuneration in agricultural production cooperatives is the general piece rate system direotly linking the cooperative members' income to the results attained. With a view to ensuring permanent incomes, agricultural production cooperatives and the inter-cooperative economic associations, provide, beginning 1971, a monthly remuneration, as a guaranteed income, provided the quantity of work and the planned production levels are fulfilled. Thus, there is a growing tendency towards bringing the cooperative peasants' income closer to the income made by the workers in the state-owned

A modern polyclinic provides complete medical services for the new housing project Titan, in Bucharest.

agricultural units and in industry, owing to the rise of the cooperative peasants' income in proportion with their actual working performance, to the establishment of guaranteed minimum monthly pay, to pensions for cooperative members for old age and in case of temporary disability, and to free medical assistance and hospitalization etc. The Programme concerning the growth of the incomes of workers in State agriculture, of cooperative peasantry and of peasantry in non-cooperativized zones, adopted in June 1977, provides for the cooperative peasants to have their real income increased over 1976—1980 by about 30 per cent on the average for each active person.

In Romania, the permanent concern with ensuring an equitable ratio between minimum and maximum pay does not mean a levelling of incomes, for such a course would run counter to the principle of remuneration according to work done; any egalitarian tendency is being rejected, considering that the differences between various concrete forms of work will still exist for a long time.

Higher incomes and the steady growth of the working people's purchasing capacity, as well as the increasing and more diversified production, and the stability of prices for goods and services within the established levels have led to a quantitative and qualitative improvement of *general consumption levels.* Between 1975 and 1980 the sales of goods through the socialist trade network are expected to grow by 52 per cent, and the envisaged annual rate of growth for the 1930—1985 period will be 5.4—6.4 per cent.

The production of consumer goods showed an average annual growth rate of 10.6 per cent, being, in 1977, 13 times as great as in 1950 (foodstuffs — 8 times, textiles — 13 times and garments — 18 times). In recent years, in step with the more and more exacting demands of all the categories of working people, the first priority in the consumer goods industry is better quality and larger assortment of goods, a more varied basis of raw materials, higher-grade processing and improved design.

National agriculture has been able to meet the needs for foodstuffs and farming products. As a result, there was a significant rise in the per capita consumption of quality products: meat, fats, sugar, textiles and garments.

A significant increase was also made in the supply of durables. As compared to 1960, the sales of such goods grew in 1977 by 2.7 times; 3 times for radio sets, 16 times for TV sets, 45 times for refrigerators, 6 times for washing machines and 65 times for motorcars. In the forthcoming years the consumer goods production will meet to an ever better extent the rational needs of the individuals, as provided for in the special programmes on the development of consumer goods production and services in 1976—1980, namely the Programme for increasing the production of the animal breeding sector; the Programme for the development of foodstuffs industr ; the Programme for the development of services.

The distribution of the consumption fund aims at ensuring a judicious ratio between direct incomes derived from remuneration for work and those provided by the social consumption fund. This policy focuses on a speedier rise of remuneration and of the other direct incomes as compared to social funds. Nevertheless, the funds earmarked for *social consumption* are also growing continuously and they hold an important share in the State Budget. During 1950—1977, the social consumption fund rose from 3,400 million lei to 58,500 million lei. The benefits from social consumption funds are expected to grow by 44 per cent between 1976 and 1980; as compared to a total of 8,780 lei per family in 1975, they will be raised to 12,000 in 1980 and

While their parents are at work, small children are well cared for in public nurseries.

23 August Works in Bucharest runs its own kindergarten.

14,200 in 1985. The state allowances for children are to increase by 30 per cent between 1976 and 1980, covering 4.6 million children, i.e. 3.8 million more than in 1956.

A significant portion of the social funds are earmarked for state *social insurance pensions*, which will be some 86,000 million lei worth in 1980. Due to the growth of the average life expectancy (69.76 years in 1975—1977), the number of persons aged 65 years and more grew as related to the total population from 7.9 per cent in 1966 to 10 per cent in 1977. The State guarantees pension rights to each working person according to the contribution made to the development of society and to the principle of remuneration for quantity, quality and importance of work done. Pensions are differentiated function of duration of service, remuneration received while working and the category of work; they are ensured to all citizens who have reached the age established under the Pensions' Law, or to people totally or partially disabled. The necessary funds for the payment of state insurance social pensions are made of a share paid by the socialist units and of the sums allotted from the State Budget to that end. During the 1976—1980 Five-Year Plan, state social insurance pensions are expected to grow by 23 per cent, and the same rate is envisaged for the 1980—1985 period.

Due to the continuous progress of the economic wealth of agricultural cooperatives and substantial state support, a unitary system of pensions for cooperative peasantry was established in 1975 and the Pensions Fund of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives was set up to that effect. Thus, a social question with many implications for agriculture and for the peasantry has been solved. In 1977, the pensions and allowances system for the cooperative members was further improved; pensions are given to cooperative members according to the duration of service, the income made during activity in the cooperative, participation and nature of work. A system of pensions for individual peasants in areas where there are no cooperatives was introduced for the first time, formed by personal contributions and outlays from the state insurance fund; the amount of pensions is set according to the duration of service and the value of products delivered to the state.

Over 1976—1980, the pensions of the cooperative peasants are to grow by 20 per cent on the average; in addition to pensions, aid in money and kind from the agricultural cooperatives and income resulting from work in private households should be accounted for.

General health protection is a matter of major priority in Romania. A great number of hospitals, with up-to-date investigation and treatment equipment have been built. Hospitals and medical personnel have been judiciously distributed throughout Romania's territory. If in 1950 there were one physician for 1,047 inhabitants and 4.2 hospital beds for each 1,000 inhabitants,

Baia Mare. The County Hospital.

in 1977 the respective figures were one physician for 620 inhabitants and 8 beds for 1,000 people. Maternity homes and special sections in hospitals were organized so that all mothers are now able to deliver in a medical establishment, with adequate medical care.

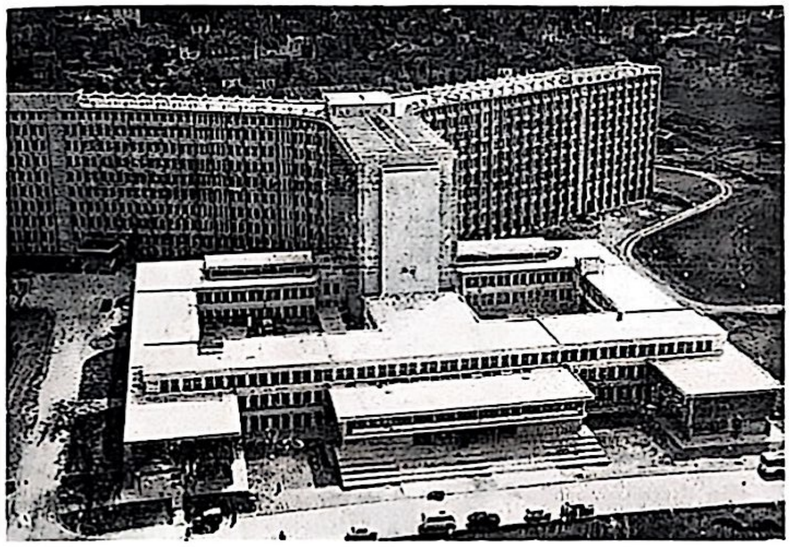
The health protection system is totally controlled and financed by the state; industrial enterprises have special departaments for labour protection medicine, while big enterprises and aggregate units have their own hospitals and polyclinics, sanatoria and hospital sections for occupational diseases.

Measures have been taken to train a larger number of *women,* now accounting for nearly 50 per cent of the country's labour resources, to increase attendance by girls of industrial high schools, vocational schools and qualification courses; special official lists are drawn pointing to 640 occupations, skills, specialities and functions which can totally or partially be performed by women. Adequate conditions have been created in productive units by adjusting the technological equipment, machines and working places to the psycho-physiologic and antropometric charaoteristics of women. Special time-tables have been established to meet the interests of both the enterprises and of the female personnel, and services have been improved. In 1974, new regulations for women having family difficulties were adopted providing for reduced work hours with full pay and a differentiated weekly programme.

Labour protection is regulated by a special law as an integral part of the productive process, and adequate measures are provided from the very beginning, in the design stage, and further pursued in step with the introduction of new tehnological proceses.

Shorter working hours per week have become a fact in the coal and ores mining sectors, as well as in other places. During the 1976—1980 Five-Year Plan, starting with 1976, the 46-hour working week has been gradually introduced, in parallel with higher mechanization and automation of production, scientific organization of activity in all economic units and with a substantial growth of labour productivity. At the same time, better conditions will be provided for the rational use of the spare time for rest, leisure and education.

Paid annual leaves are granted according to duration of service and vary from 15 to 24 days; additional 3—12 days, and in some cases even more, are granted to people working in special conditions, so that a full annual leave may go up to 30 days. Young people under



The General County Hospital of Constanța.

18 have longer leaves than the respective duration of service would warrant.

The accomodation facilities in health resorts and spas have been greatly enhanced, with financial support from the state and the trade-unions. More than 1,760,000 people spent their holidays in mountains and sea resorts in 1977, many of them paying only 35 per cent of the total accommodation and catering costs, while the balance was made up from social insurance funds.

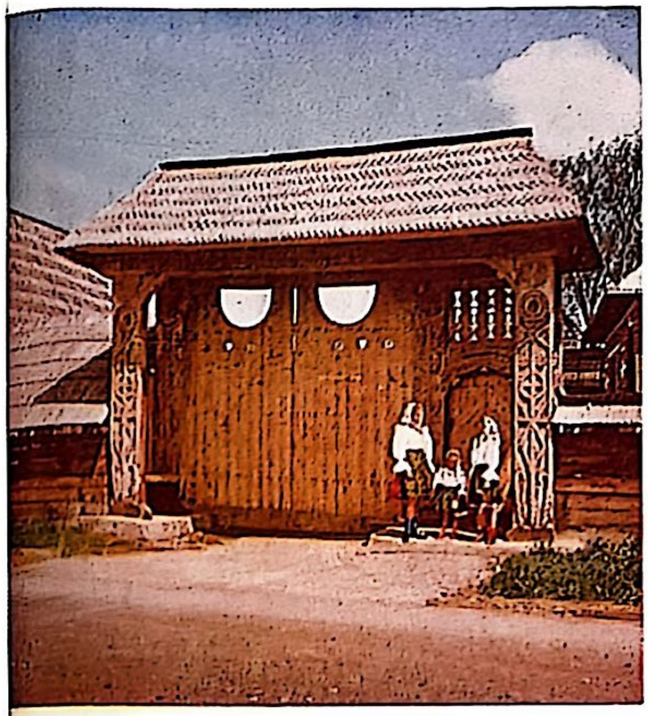
Significant material support is being given in Romania to encourage a higher birth rate and to improve the upbringing and education of *children.* Families receive material support through the system of state allowances for children, aid to mothers with many children, and for the wives of those performing their military service, birth indemnifications, free medical assistance and drugs, clothes and other articles for children at comparatively lower prices, crèches, day-nurseries, kindergartens, summer camps for chidren.

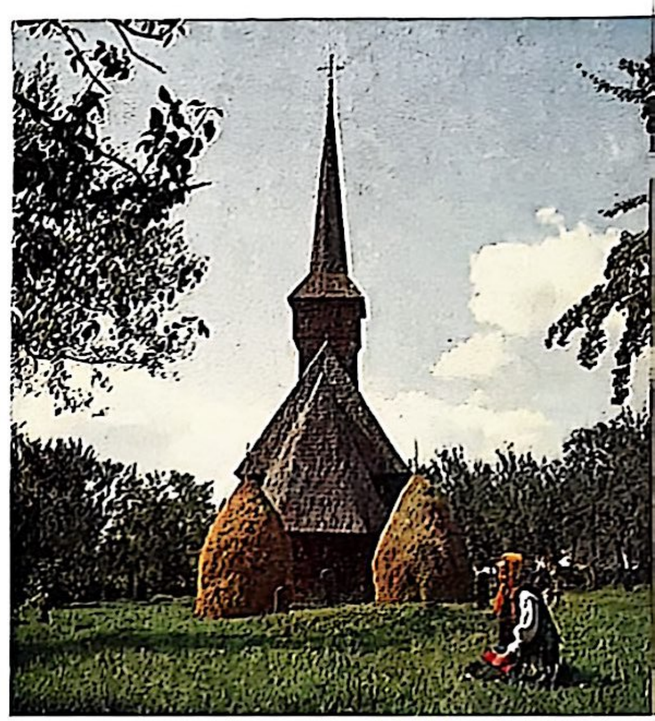
As a natural result of all these steps, the death-rate dropped from 18—19 per cent in 1930—1940 to 9.95 in 1965—1977 and the level of infant mortality was also much smaller. It is envisaged that the average *life expectancy* will reach 71 years by 1985.

Housing conditions have been greately improved due to larger funds earmarked for state-owned projects, and credits and other facilities granted by the state for the building of private apartments. Housing construction is being carried out in a planned, organized way, in close relation with the country's economic progress. More than 4,000,000 flats have been built on state funds and on the population's own funds, and more than 12,000,000

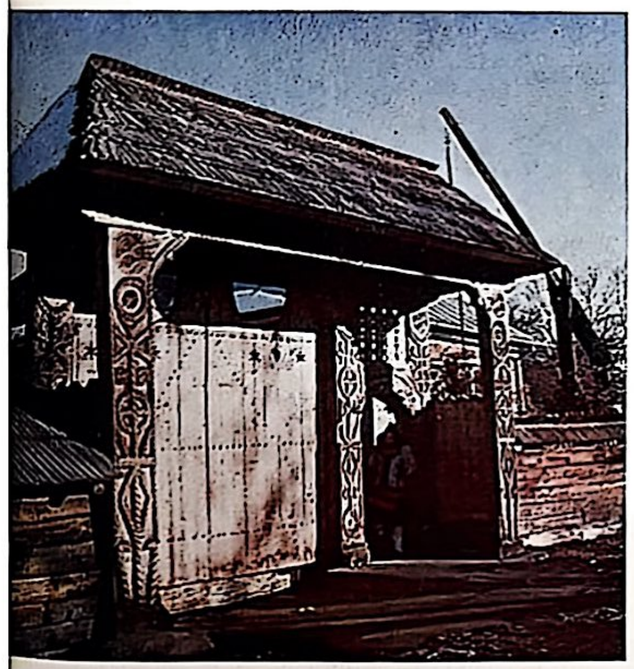
people (more than half of the country's population) moved into new homes between 1948—1975. In all the counties the rate of housing construction exceeded the population growth. According to the January 1977 census, there were 9.6 sq.m of dwelling space per inhabitant in cities and towns, and 8.3 sq.m. in villages, as compared to 8.4 sq.m. and 7.7 sq.m. respectively in 1966. The relevant figure for 1985 is scheduled to reach 10.6 sq.m. per inhabitant. In addition to the 900,000 apartments to be built between 1976 and 1980, 1.1 million more are to be completed until 1985, thus ensuring a general solution of the housing problem. The construction of socio-cultural establishments is also developing in towns and villages, new parks, public gardens and sports grounds are being opened.

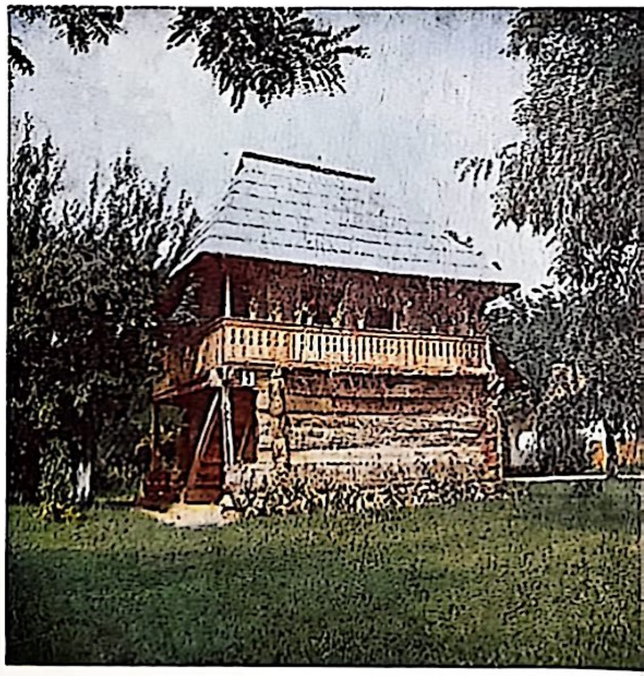
The fulfilment of the first stage (1976—1980) of the National Programme for the Physical Planning of the Territory and of Urban and Rural Localities will go a long way towards removing the essential differences between towns and villages, since 100 communes, that is 2—4 in each county, will become agricultural or agro-industrial towns. Special attention will be given to the conservation of the environment, protection of the soil, waters, air, forests and historical and art monuments, in keeping with the National Programme for Environment Protection.





The people of Maramureş are skilled woodcarvers. The gates (above left and below left) and the wooden churches (above right) are genuine works of art with an impressive harmony of proportions. Peasant home in Curtişoara, Gorj County (below right).

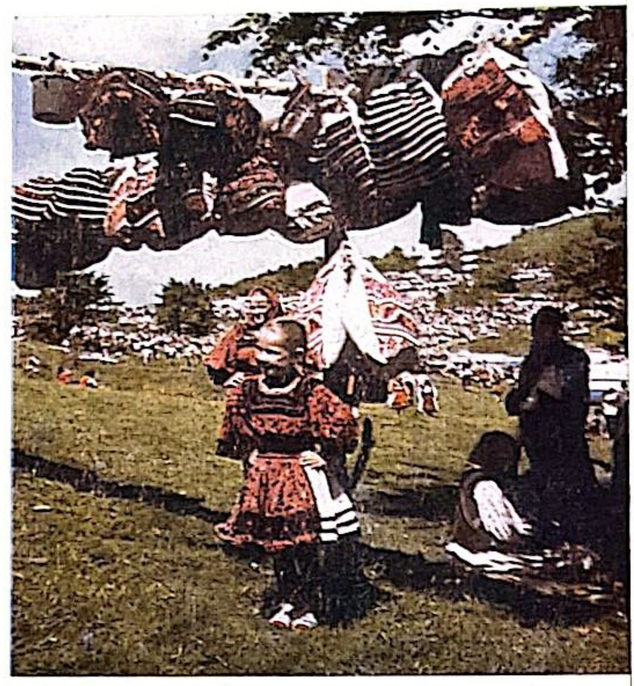




A potter's workshop in the village of Colibaba, Suceava County.

The *Merry Graveyard* of Săpinţa, Maramureş County (above left).

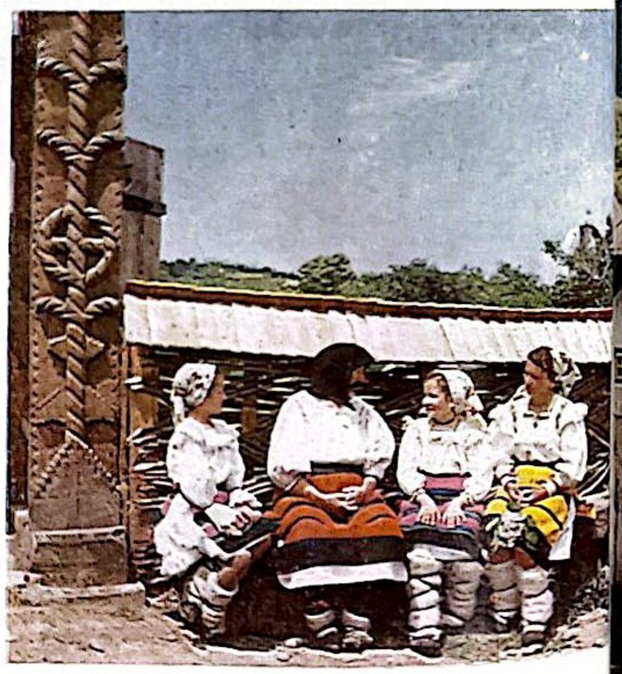
The village of Ciocăneşti, Suceava County.

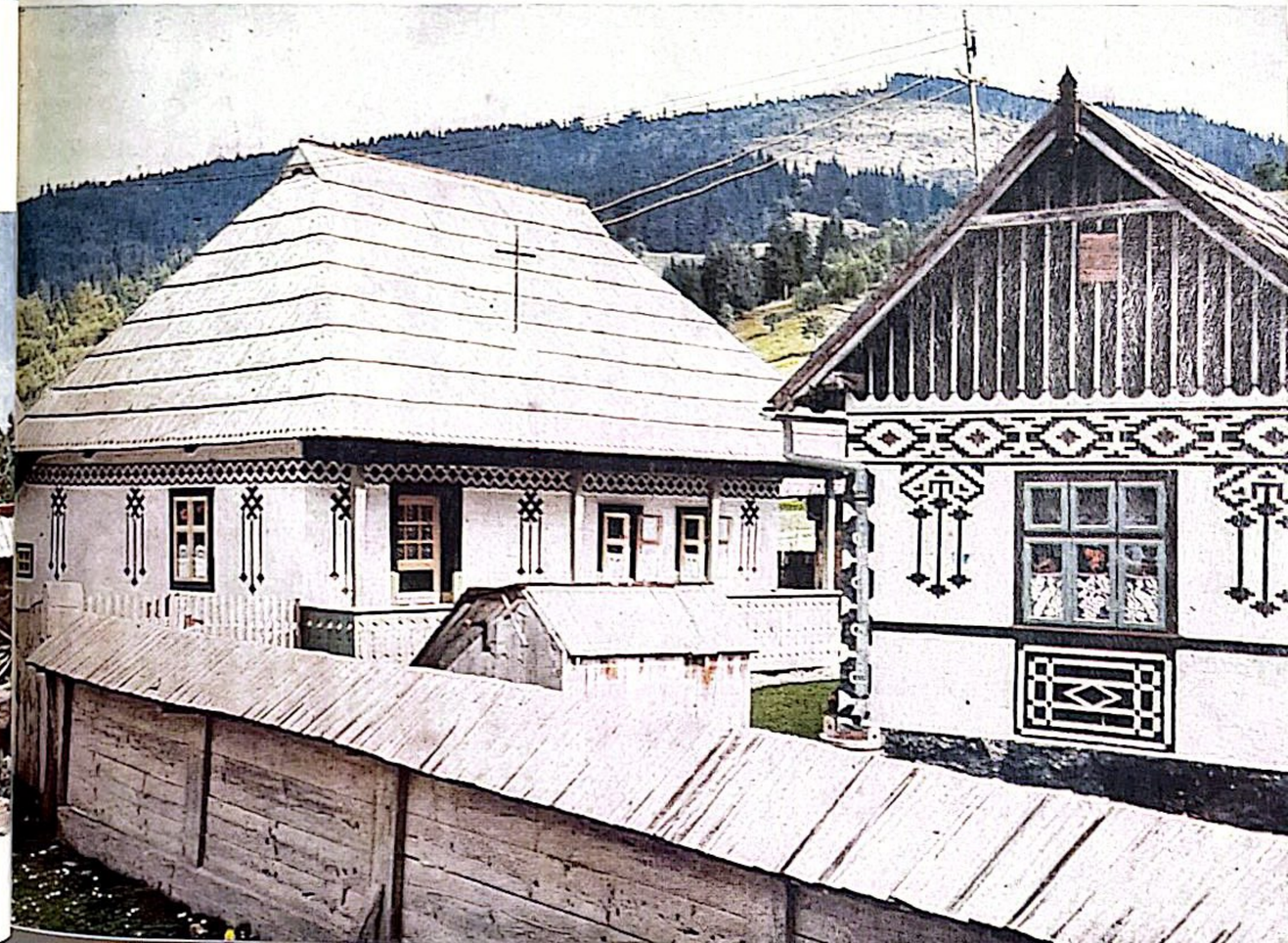


Folk festival in the area of Oaş.

Şezătoare, a peasant party combining work and entertainment during the long winter evenings.

Chatting at the gate in Maramureş.



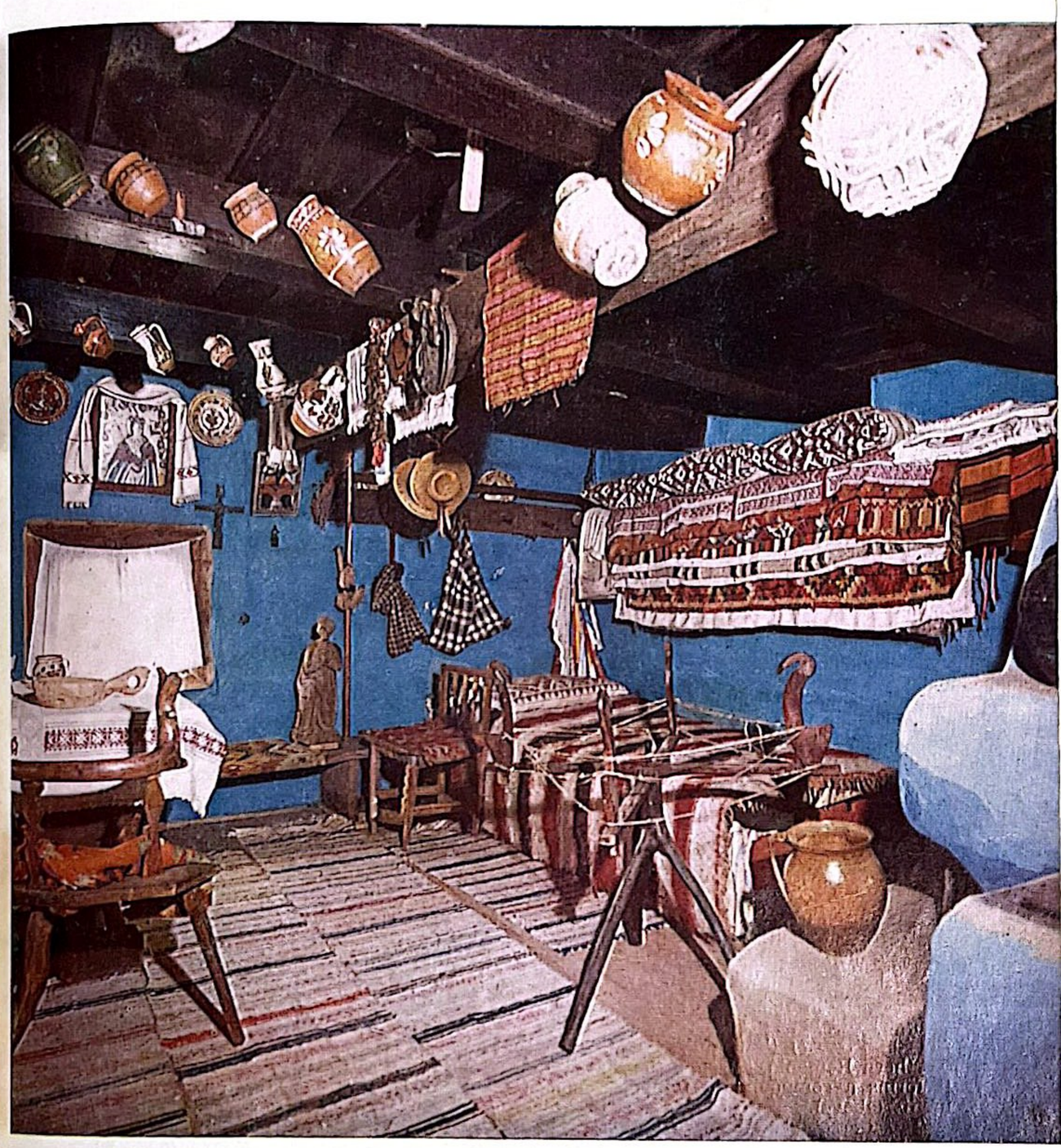


A richly embroidered sheep-skin vest, specific to the region of Năsăud (above).

A woman's folk costume, typical for the area of Muscel (left).

←

Folk costumes, Argeş County (below left).
Folk costumes of Pădureni, Hunedoara County (below right).



Interior of a peasant house in Vadul Izei, Maramureş County.

Sucevița, one of the famous Moldavian Monasteries with exterior wall-painting in Northern Romania, Suceava County. Founded in 1586 by the Movilă boyard family, it forms a compound of religious, monastic, defence and lay architectural monuments (above).

Lavish and brilliant decoration is carved in stone like an embroidery covering all the façade of the *Three Hierarchs Church* in Iași, founded by Vasile Lupu, Ruling Prince of Moldavia (above right). →

A valuable monument erected during the reign of Mircea cel Bătrîn : the *Cozia Monastery* (built in 1388) (below right). →

One of Romania's most important monuments of Gothic style : the Sfîntul Mihail Church (14th—15th centuries), Cluj-Napoca.

Education

The development of education in Romania has covered several stages, and it was marked by the important historical events in the life of the country.

The beginning of organized education dates back to the Greek cities on the Black Sea shore (7th century B.C.) and the transformation of Dacia into a Roman province (early 2nd century A.D.). During the feudal era, schools were organized by churches and monasteries, and subsequently secular schools were set up in towns. There is documentary evidence showing that one of the first schools on Romanian territory functioned at Cenad in the early 11th century. In the following centuries, more elementary and several other types of schools were opened, such as teachers' colleges, seminaries, high-schools and academies. In late 15th century there was a Romanian school at Scheii Braşovului, and in 1544 I. Honterus, a humanist scholar, created a German-Saxon gymasium at Braşov. A public school and a Latin school (seminary) were organized in the mid-18th century at Blaj, which became a powerful seat of learning and a nucleus of the Transylvanian School (a comprehensive cultural and social movement in the Age of Enlightenment). During the same period, in Moldavia there was a Latin college at Cotnari and a higher school of Latin and Slavonic at Iaşi *(Academia Vasiliana)*, founded by Prince Vasile Lupu. In Walachia, Prince Matei Basarab helped to set up a Greek and Latin school at Tîrgovişte. The Bucharest Academy started its activity at the end of the 18th century.

The foundations of higher education in Romania were laid in the 19th century with the inauguration of courses for surveyors by Gheorghe Asachi in Moldavia (1814) and by Gheorghe Lazăr in Walachia (1818). *Academia Mihăileană* in Iaşi was opened during the same period (1835). A few years later, the School of Agriculture, the National School of Medicine and Surgery and the National School of Bridges and Roads were set up in Bucharest. The subsequent developments created the

A Brief History

I. Honterus (1498—1549), a German humanist scholar in Transylvania, founder of several educational establishmens.

Gheorghe Lazăr (1779—1823), the founder of education in the national language in Walachia.

Gheorghe Asachi (1788—1869), a scholar, founder of Romanian language education (1813), press (*Albina românească*) and theatre (1816) in Moldavia.

Spiru Haret (1851—1912) a mathematician, sociologist, pedagogue and politician, Minister of Education (1897—1899, 1901—1904, 1907—1910).

conditions for the opening of the Universities of Iaşi (1860), Bucharest (1864) and Cluj (1872), and other establishments of higher learning.

The opening of schools of various levels in the 19th century was accompanied by the first school laws in Walachia (1833) and in Moldavia (1835), which covered the organization of education from elementary school to higher schools. The Law on Public Education of 1864, drawn up after the establishment of the centralized Romanian state following the union of the two Principalities, was meant to organize the entire educational system and to introduce compulsory primary education free of charge. Several other school laws were adopted by the end of the last century — for primary education in 1893, for secondary and higher education in 1898 and for vocational education in 1899. The laws adopted in 1924 and 1928 completed the unification of the educational system in compliance with the new requirements posed by the establishment of the unitary national Romanian state (1918).

The far-reaching political, social and economic transformations that took place in Romania after the Social and National Liberation, Anti-fascist and Anti-imperialist, Revolution of 1944 also led to the development and qualitative transformation of the educational system as a whole.

The reform of 1948 secularized all Romanian education, which acquired a scientific orientation and a unitary structure. Illiteracy (as high as 25 per cent in 1944) was eliminated and general compulsory education was extended to seven years, and subsequently to eight years. All education was placed on a democratic foundation ensuring the training of the cadres required by the national economy and other social and cultural activities. The Law of 1948 was later supplemented by further decisions concerning general culture, vocational, technical and higher education, suited to the new conditions and requirements of the various stages of the development of the new social system in Romania. Thus, according to the Education Law of 1968, compulsory school enrolment was extended from eight to ten years, the number of specialized technology-oriented high schools was augmented, curricula and syllabuses were improved, and greater attention was paid to the quality of manuals and textbooks.

Present Organization

In December 1978, following several months of public debate, a new Education Law was completed and adopted by the Grand National Assembly, after having considered 2,900 suggestions and observations, which resulted in the modification of 41 articles of the initial draft. The new Law places greater emphasis on the linkage of education, research and actual production,

Bucharest. Campus of the Polytechnical Institute.

and it establishes general guidelines for the organization, functioning and further improvement of education in Romania. It guarantees general access to all forms of training and education, without any discrimination and free of charge and provides for job security upon graduation. Special provisions are made for education in the languages of co-inhabiting nationalities.

New widely representative organs of collective management of all educational activities have been created. The Congress of Education is convened every five years to analyze and discuss the implementation of the basic laws and decisions regarding education and the contents of educational process, and it approves the curricula (for a minimum duration of four years), the distribution and utilization of relevant appropriations and the programmes for the post-graduate training of the teaching staff.

The Higher Council of Education, comprising school and university level teachers, scholars, government and party officials and representatives of youth, trade union and women's organizations, the National Council for

Dimitrie Cantemir (1673—1723), Romanian scholar of European fame, Ruling Prince of Moldavia (1693, 1710—1711), member of the Berlin Academy.

CANTEMIR, DIMITRIE *(b. 26.10.1673, at Iaşi — d. 21.8.1723, at Dimitrovka, Russia) was an enlightened ruler of Moldavia (1693 and 1710—1711), a Romanian scholar of European fame, member of the Berlin Academy.*

Dimitrie Cantemir was the son of Constantin Cantemir, Prince of Moldavia (1685—1693). He studied at Iaşi and Constantinople (1688—1691) and was familiar with Mohammedan civilization. When he became Ruling Prince of Moldavia, he tried to win independence for his country and concluded to that end an alliance with Peter I, the Tsar of Russia, at Luck, in 1711. After the defeat of the Russian-Moldavian army at Stănileşti, Dimitrie Cantemir took refuge in Russia, where he was a counsellor to Tsar Peter I.

Cantemir was a humanist with an encyclopaedic range of knowledge; he spoke several languages and was equally proficient as a historian, geographer, orientalist and philosopher. His writings had a strong impact in European scientific circles. His most important work, Incrementa atque decrementa Aulae Othomanicae *(1716), is a history of the Ottoman Empire from its beginning and up to his own days. The book, originally written in Latin, was translated into English, French and German, and it was the principal Western source of information on the history of the Ottoman Empire in the 18th century. Of particular importance was Dimitrie Cantemir's contribution to the investigation of Romanian geography and of the history of the Romanian people. In that area he wrote two fundamental works. The first,* Descriptio Moldaviae *(1716), a monograph, was written at the request of the Berlin Academy, which had elected him a member in 1714. Following a comprehensive geographical presentation of the country, the author offered a detailed picture of its social and religious establishments and of Moldavia's relations with the Ottoman Empire. Cantemir's second, unfinished work* Chronicle of the Old Origins of the Romanian Moldo-Walachians, *deals, within the wider setting of general history, with the Latin character of the Romanian people, its unity and its continuity in the territories North of the Danube. The book was an important milestone in the development of the Romanians' national consciousness.*

Cantemir was one of the first writers of Romanian fiction with his Divan, or the Wise Man's Quarrel with the World *(1698) and particularly with his* Hierogliphic History *(1705). He also wrote philosophical works* (Compendiorum).

Bucharest. *Nicolae Bălcescu* Lyceum.

Science and Technology, various academies and other scientific institutions, as well as citizens and parents councils and the councils of co-inhabiting nationalities, ensures the guidance and control of the work of the Ministry of Education and other central and local agencies to which various educational establishments at all levels are subordinated. In order to streamline the work of various educational branches, specialized councils have also been set up.

According to the new Law, the educational system in Romania is formed of: (a) pre-school education (for children aged 3-6); (b) primary school (grades I-IV); (c) gymnasium or general high school (grades V-VIII); (d) lyceum or college, in two steps: First — classes IX-X and Second — classes XI-XII (for day classes) and XI-XIII (for evening classes); (e) vocational schools and schools for foremen; (f) higher or university education; (g) mass agricultural and zootechnical courses and on-the-job training; (h) postgraduate training, doctorship and various forms of refresher courses.

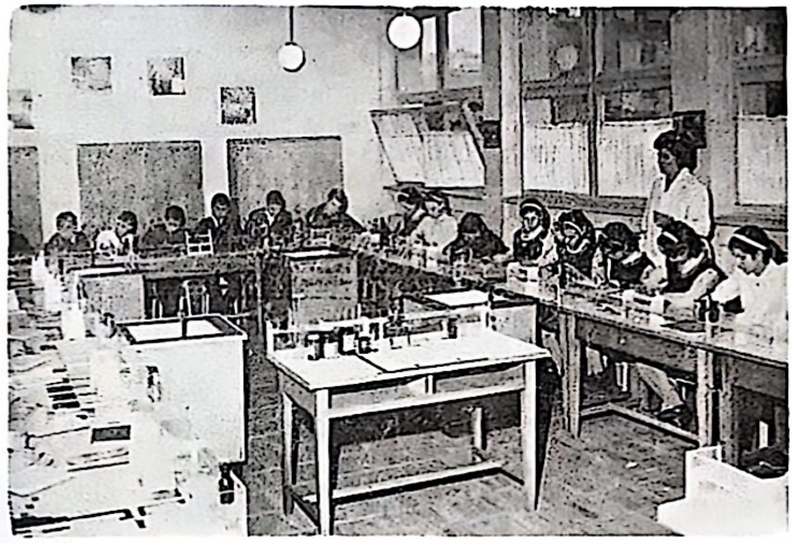
Pre-school education in kindergartens is organized by the county and Bucharest city People's Councils in keeping with a general curriculum, approved by the Ministry of Education. In their current operation kindergartens work closely together with children's and women's organizations.

Primary school, gymnasium (high school) and the first step of lyceum (college) form the compulsory

Main building of the Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca.

ten-grade general education. In addition to ordinary classes the pupils are also supposed to attend laboratory and workshop hours and to participate in specialized debating groups. Upon graduation every pupil is thus equipped to take a job as a skilled worker or to pursue higher studies. For that purpose the high schools and colleges have various specialities, in accordance with the actual needs of the national economy. For admission to the second step of the college the students have to pass an aptitude test. Admission exams are also held for the higher education establishments.

In the 1977/78 school and academic year the enrolment amounted to 5,600,000 pupils and students, meaning that more than one quarter of the population were following some form of training. Over 75 per cent of children under school age were going to kindergartens. As compared to the relevant figures of 1938, the number of high school students per 10,000 inhabitants increased 15 times and the number of undergraduate university students 6 times.



Chemistry class in a Bucharest high school.

In 1977 3,276 schools were teaching in the languages of co-inhabiting nationalities, of which 2,498 in Hungarian (i.e. 1,440 general high schools and 112 colleges), 671 in German, 49 in Serbo-Croatian etc.

The number of teaching personnel grew from 55,000 in 1938 to over 270,000 in 1977.

The Congress of Education and Instruction held in February 1980 decided to establish and elected the membership of the Higher Council of Education and Instruction; it also endorsed the Programme on ensuring the manpower, on the development of education and the continuous improvement of the training of teaching personnel during the 1981—1990 period; the curricula and the Statute of Teaching Staff.

UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITATEA BUCUREŞTI (University of Bucharest), f. 1864, Bd. Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej 64, Bucharest.

UNIVERSITATEA „ALEXANDRU IOAN CUZA" DIN IAŞI (Al. I. Cuza University of Iaşi), f. 1860, Calea 23 August 11, Iaşi.

UNIVERSITATEA „BABEŞ-BOLYAI" (Babeş-Bolyai University), f. 1872, str. M. Kogălniceanu 1, Cluj-Napoca.

UNIVERSITATEA DIN BRAŞOV (University of Braşov), f. 1971, Bd. Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej 29, Braşov.

UNIVERSITATEA DIN CRAIOVA (University of Craiova), f. 1966, str. Al. I. Cuza 13, Craiova.

UNIVERSITATEA DIN GALAŢI (University of Galaţi), f. 1948, University status 1974, Bd. Republicii 47, Galaţi.

UNIVERSITATEA DIN TIMIŞOARA (University of Timişoara), f. 1962, str. Vasile Pârvan 4, Timişoara.

TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITIES

INSTITUTUL POLITEHNIC „GH. GHEORGHIU-DEJ" (Bucharest Polytechnic), f. 1819, Splaiul Independenţei 313, Bucharest.
INSTITUTUL POLITEHNIC CLUJ-NAPOCA, f. 1948, str. Emil Isac 15, Cluj-Napoca.
INSTITUTUL POLITEHNIC „GHEORGHE ASACHI" f. 1912, Calea 23 August 22, Iaşi.
INSTITUTUL POLITEHNIC „TRAIAN VUIA", f. 1920, Bd. 30 Decembrie 2, Timişoara.

OTHER INSTITUTES OF HIGHER EDUCATION

ACADEMIA DE STUDII ECONOMICE, f. 1913, Piaţa Romană 6, Bucharest.
CONSERVATORUL „GEORGE DIMA", f. 1819, reorganized 1919, str. 23 August 25, Cluj-Napoca.
CONSERVATORUL „GEORGE ENESCU", f. 1860, str. Cuza Vodă 29, Iaşi.
CONSERVATORUL „CIPRIAN PORUMBESCU", f. 1864, str. Ştirbei Vodă 33, Bucharest.
INSTITUTUL AGRONOMIC „N. BĂLCESCU", f. 1852, Bd. Mărăşti 59, Bucharest.
INSTITUTUL AGRONOMIC „DR. PETRU GROZA", f. 1869, str. Mănăştur 3, Cluj-Napoca.
INSTITUTUL AGRONOMIC „ION IONESCU DE LA BRAD", f. 1908, Aleea Mihail Sadoveanu 3, Iaşi.
INSTITUTUL AGRONOMIC TIMIŞOARA, f. 1945, Calea Aradului 119, Timişoara.
INSTITUTUL DE ARHITECTURĂ „ION MINCU", f. 1897, str. Academiei 18—20, Bucharest.
INSTITUTUL DE ARTE PLASTICE „ION ANDREESCU", f. 1950, Piaţa Libertăţii 31, Cluj-Napoca.
INSTITUTUL DE ARTE PLASTICE „N. GRIGORESCU", f. 1864, str. Gh. Budişteanu 19, Bucharest.
INSTITUTUL DE ARTĂ TEATRALĂ ŞI CINEMATOGRAFICĂ „I. L. CARAGIALE" f. 1864, Bd. N. Bălcescu 2, Bucharest.
INSTITUTUL DE CONSTRUCŢII (Civil Engineering), f. 1948, Bd. Republicii 176, Bucharest.
INSTITUTUL DE EDUCAŢIE FIZICĂ ŞI SPORT (Physical Education and Sport), f. 1922, str. Maior Ene 12, Bucharest.
INSTITUTUL DE MEDICINĂ ŞI FARMACIE, f. 1857, str. Dionisie Lupu 37, Bucharest.
INSTITUTUL DE MEDICINĂ, f. 1945, Piaţa 23 August 2, Timişoara.
INSTITUTUL DE MEDICINĂ ŞI FARMACIE, f. 1919, str. 1 Mai 13, Cluj-Napoca.
INSTITUTUL DE MEDICINĂ ŞI FARMACIE, f. 1879, str. Universităţii 16, Iaşi.
INSTITUTUL DE MEDICINĂ ŞI FARMACIE, f. 1945, str. Gheorghe Marinescu 38, Tîrgu-Mureş
INSTITUTUL DE MINE PETROŞANI, f. 1948, str. Institutului 20, Petroşani.
INSTITUTUL DE PETROL ŞI GAZE, f. 1948, Bd. Bucureşti 39, Ploieşti.
INSTITUTUL DE TEATRU „SZENTGYÖRGYI ISTVÁN", f. 1948, str. Köteles Samuel 6, Tîrgu Mureş.

Science and technology

Nicolaus Olahus (1493—1568), a noted historian and theologist in Transylvania

Constantin Cantacuzino (about 1650—1716), a leading representative of humanism in the Romanian lands.

Science and technology have always been closely linked with the economic and social development of human civilization in the present territory of Romania. Evidence of applied knowledge (working of stone and metal, pottery) and of the gradual progress of such trades and crafts as mining, bee-keeping, milling, empirical medicine, astronomy etc. is provided by numerous archaeological finds. Ancient Dacians had advanced skills in the processing of bronze, iron, silver and gold, in agriculture, building and other activities. The Roman era brought about further economic progress, new remarkable public and administrative structures were created, and extensive construction was carried out, such as the bridge across the Danube at Drobeta-Turnu Severin, built in 103—105 A.D. by Apollodorus of Damascus, the monument of Adamclisi, the road between Dierna (Orşova) and Porolissum (107—108 A.D.) and another bridge across the Danube at Celei, at the confluence of the Olt with the Danube, built in 328 A.D. by Theophilus Patricius. Ore mining developed (gold, silver, copper, iron and lead), and so did salt mining and stone quarrying.

The crafts began to flourish in the early second millenium. The harnessing of water and wind power, ore smelting and processing of metals, manufacture of agricultural implements and arms, weaving and building became widespread occupations. Salt mines were in operation in Transylvania (1211), gold was mined at Abrud (1277), Cavnic (1336) and at Brad (1380) and „black wells of pitch" were exploited at Lucăceşti in the county of Bacău (1440). The first stone bridges were built in Moldavia at Borzeşti and Cotnari between 1480 and 1500, and the first book was printed at Tîrgovişte in 1508.

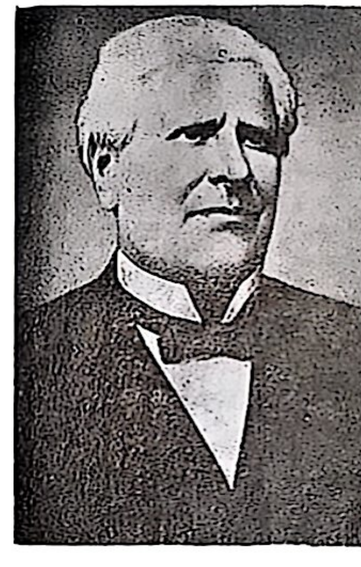
The dissemination of printing made theoretical and practical knowledge more widely available; education and culture began to spread throughout the Romanian Lands. In the 16th century, for instance, Conrad Haas (?—1579) of Sibiu, a pioneer of rocket technology, was known for his ballistic studies. Various branches of technology were developing: paper mills were put up at Braşov (1546), ore smelting furnaces were built at Oraviţa (1718) and Bocşa (1719), cloth-mills operated at Afumaţi, Chiperesti and Pociovalişte (1766), and glass was manufactured.

The advent of Humanism in the 16th—17th centuries in Transylvania and in the 17th century and the first 30 years of the 18th century in Moldavia and Walachia stimulated an interest for the investigation of the origins and ethnic unity of the Romanian people, producing more works dealing with philology, philosophy, history and geography. It was the time of great chroniclers Grigore Ureche (1590—1647), Miron Costin (1633—1691) and Ion Neculce (1672—1745). The scholarly works of Nicolae Milescu Spătaru (1636—1708), Constantin Cantacuzino (1650—1716) and, particulary, Dimitrie Cantemir (1673—1723), one of the most prominent figures of his time, a member of the Berlin Academy, were famous throughout Europe. Natural sciences and especially the fundamental notions of physics were taught in the spirit of Aristotle. Samuil Micu Clain (1745—1806), and Gheorghe Şincai (1754—1816) asserted themselves in the late 18th century Enlightenment, with their studies in philology, national history and philosophy, as representatives of the Transylvanian School. I. Piuariu-Molnar (1749—1815) made notable contributions to the development of ophtalmology in Europe.

The 19th century saw an intensification of the struggle for social and economic progress, for the achievement of national unity and state independence. Starting with a period of cultural pioneering and assimilation of European culture, a sustained effort was made towards establishing national schools in various scientific fields and projecting the achievements of Romanian science on a European scale. The epoch preceding the 1848 Revolution and the establishment of the Romanian national state was dominated by Nicolae Bălcescu (1819—1852), an outstanding statesman, historian, economist and revolutionary democratic thinker, Mihail Kogălniceanu (1817—1891), Gheorghe Barițiu (1812—1893), Simion Bărnuțiu (1808—1864) and Al. Papiu-Ilarian (1828—1878), who laid the foundations of national historiography. Important contributions to the development of research and the formation of scientific terminology were made by the publications run by Gheorghe Asachi (1788—1869), Ştefan Micle (1820—1879) and Victor Anestin (1875—1918). An outstanding role was played by János Bolyai (1802—1860), one of the founders of non-Euclidian geometry. Books and manuals

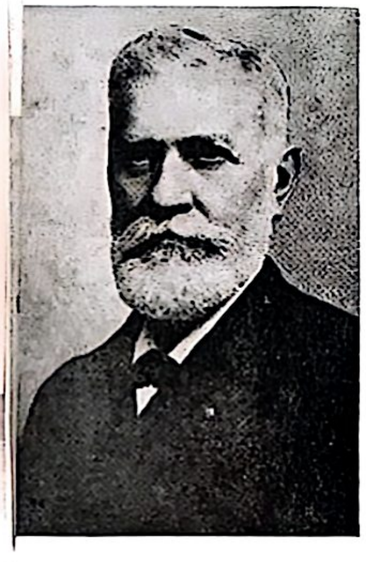
János Bolyai (1802—1860), a Magyar mathematician in Transylvania, one of the founders of the non-Euclidean geometry.

Ion Ionescu de la Brad (1818—1891), an agronomic scientist, economist and statistician, founder of modern agricultural science in Romania; he organized the first experimental model farms.



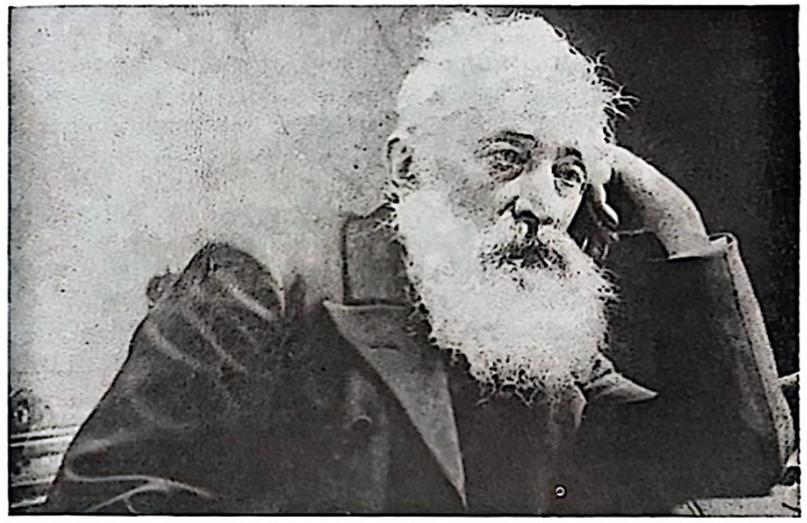
Victor Babeş (1854—1926), a medical scientist specializing in bacteriology, one of the founders of modern microbiology, author, together with Victor Cornil, of the first treatise on bacteriology (Paris, 1885).

Gregoriu Ştefănescu (1836—1911), a geologist and palaeontologist.



were published on mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and technology, among them a *Dictionary of Technical Words* by Teodor Stamati, the founder of the first experimental physics laboratory (1840), and *Popular Mechanics* by Alexandru Constantinescu. Modern inventions were applied such as the steam engine (1853), the electric telegraph (1853) and the electric generator (1882). Bucharest was the first city in Europe to introduce gas-lamps for public lighting (1857), and electric lighting was first used in Timişoara (1884). In 1867 Romania participated for the first time in the Universal Exhibition in Paris. After the Union of the Principalities in 1859, personalities such as Bogdan Petriceicu Hasdeu (1838—1907), Grigore Tocilescu (1850—1909) and Dimitrie Onciul (1856—1923) made important contributions to the development of Romanian historical science, further enhanced by the writings of Alexandru B. Xenopol (1847—1920) and Nicolae Iorga (1871—1940). Significant developments took place in linguistics and philology, through the work of such scholars as Timotei Cipariu (1805—1887), Alexandru Lambrior (1845—1883), Alexandru Philippide (1859—1933) and Ovid Densusianu (1873—1938). Bogdan Petriceicu-Hasdeu laid the scientific foundations of linguistics, philology and lexicography. Folklore research and ethnography were developed by Petre Ispirescu (1830—1887), G. Dem. Teodorescu (1849—1900), Tudor Pamfile (1883—1921) and particularly by Simion Florea Marian (1847—1907), who established a new scientific approach to ethnography in Romania. Vasile Conta (1845—1882) distinguished himself in philosophy, Titu Maiorescu (1840—1917) in aesthetics, Constantin Dobrogeanu-Gherea (1855—1920) in sociology and Constantin Dissescu (1854—1932) and Matei Cantacuzino (1854—1925) in law.

The capitalist development of Romania required greater efforts for the survey and exploitation of the natural resources, modernization of agriculture and the establishment of the first centres of the national industry. All this stimulated the development of economic sciences, whose leading representatives, including Petre S. Aurelian (1833—1909), Dionisie Pop-Marţian (1829—1865) and Alexandru D. Xenopol strongly favoured a healthy national industry, and furthered the advancement of natural and applied sciences: Grigore Cobălcescu (1831—1892), Gregoriu Ştefănescu (1836—1911) drew the first geological map of Romania, Ludovic Mrazec (1867—1944) worked out a theory on the origin of oil deposits and Dimitrie Brîndză (1846—1895) printed the first monograph on the Romanian flora and founded the Botanical Gardens in Bucharest. Several societies were created to promote



Bogdan Petriceicu Hasdeu (1838—1907), writer, linguist and historian. An encyclopaedic personality, he was the founder of Romanian scientific linguistics, philology and lexicography; he planned a huge dictionary of the Romanian language *(Etymologicum Magnum Romaniae)*, of which he completed the first two volumes. An author of poetry, prose and drama *(Răzvan şi Vidra, Ion Vodă cel Cumplit)*.

original research and disseminate scientific knowledge (The Society of Physicians and Naturalists of Iaşi, 1833; The Society of Natural Sciences, 1865; the Romanian Literary Society, 1866, which became the Romanian Academy in 1879; the Romanian Society of Geography, 1875; the Polytechnical Society, 1881; the Romanian Sciences Society, 1890 etc.).

A number of national schools were founded at the end of the 19th and in early 20th century. The principal sponsors were: I. Ionescu de la Brad (1818—1891) for agricultural sciences; Sabba Ştefănescu (1857—1931) and Gh. Munteanu-Murgoci (1872—1925) for geology; Simion Mehedinţi (1869—1962) and G. Vâlsan (1885—1935) for geography; Grigore Antipa (1867—1944) for hydrobiology and ichtiology; Emil Racoviţă (1868—1947) created biospeleology and Stefan Hepites (1851—1922) organized meteorological studies. Medical research was carried out by distinguished physicians: Carol Davila (1832—1884), the founder of higher medical education, Nicolae Kalinderu (1835—1902) studied T. B. meningitis and Victor Babeş (1854—1926) pathological anatomy; Ioan Cantacuzino (1863—1934) founded the Romanian school of microbiology; Nicolae Paulescu (1869—1931) was the first to insulate the pancreas hormone; Gheorghe Marinescu (1863—1938) created a

Anghel Saligny (1854—1925), an engineer and scientist, was the first to use reinforced concrete (1884) in silo building. His name is linked to the railway bridge over the Danube at Cernavodă, built in 1890—1895.

Nicolae Iorga (1871—1940), historian, writer, journalist and politician.

IORGA, NICOLAE *(n. 5.6.1871, Botoşani — d. 27.11.1940, Strejnicu, near Bucharest) was a world famous Romanian historian, writer, journalist and statesman. A university graduate at the age of 18, Iorga continued his studies in Paris, Berlin and Leipzig. He took his Doctor's degree at Leipzig in 1893. He became head of the world history chair at the University of Bucharest in 1894 and professor at the Sorbonne in 1921. He was Prime-Minister in 1931—1932 and royal counsellor between 1938 and 1940. A member of the Romanian Academy (1911) and of numerous foreign scientific institutions, Nicolae Iorga was Doctor Honoris Causa of the Universities of Strassbourg (1920), Lyon (1923), Geneva (1926), Oxford (1929), Paris (1938), Bratislava (1932), Rome (1933) etc. He founded and edited several newspapers such as* Neamul românesc *(1906),* Neamul românesc literar *(1908),* Neamul românesc pentru popor *(1910) and scientific periodicals, among them* Revista istorică *and* Revue historique du sud-est Européen. *He founded the Democratic National Party in 1910. Together with V. Pîrvan and C. Murgoci, he created the Institute for South-East European Studies in 1913 and the World History Institute in 1937. He founded the* Romanian School *at Fontenay-aix-Roses in 1922 and the* Casa Romena *at Venice in 1929. He edited numerous volumes of sources and documents, among them* Notes et extraits pour servir à l'histoire des Croisades, *6 vols.,* Studii şi documente cu privire la istoria românilor *(Studies and Documents on the History of the Romanians) in 31 vols., 1901—1916.*

Iorga wrote highly valuable monographs and surveys on the history of the Romanians, among them Istoria lui Mihai Viteazul *(The History of Michael the Brave),* Istoria armatei româneşti *(The History of the Romanian Army), in two vols.,* Istoria comerţului românesc *(The History of Romanian Trade), 2 vols.,* Geschichte des Rumänischen Volkes im Rahmen seiner Staatsbildungen, *2 vols., 1905,* Histoire des Roumains et de leur civilisation, *1920, and he placed Romanian history in the context of world history* in La Place des Roumains dans l'histoire universelle, *3 vols., 1935—1936,* Histoire des roumains et de la Romanité orientale, *1937—1940, highlighting the originality of the Romanian culture and the interdependence of the history of the Romanian people with the history of other peoples. Iorga's contributions to the examination of world history include* Geschichte des Osmanischen Reiches, *5 vols., and* Histoire de la vie Byzantine, *3 vols. The quality and vast scope of his work (comprising about 16,000 volumes) rank him among the greatest historians of the world.*

Iorga also wrote poetry (Poezii — *Poems*), *plays* (Doamna lui Ieremia — *The Lady of Ieremia*), *memoirs* (O viaţă de om — *A Man's Life, and* Oameni care au fost — *People of Yore*), *and literary history* (Istoria literaturii româneşti în veacul al XIX-lea — *The History of Romanian Literature in the 19th Century, 3 vols., 1907—1909* ; Istoria literaturilor romanice în dezvoltarea şi legăturile lor — *The History of Romance Literatures in their Development and Links, 3 vols.). Iorga was one of the leading representatives of the doctrine of* Semănătorism *(Sower), a literary current which sought to make history and rural life the main source of literary inspiration.*

Nicolae Iorga was murdered in November 1940 by members of the fascist Iron Guard organization.

school of neurology ; Mina Minovici (1858—1933) did extensive work in forensic medicine, Ioan Athanasiu (1868—1926) and Alexandru Vitzu (1853—1902) in physiology, Constantin Parhon (1874—1969) in endocrinology, and Thoma Ionescu (1860—1926) in surgery. Chemical research greatly developed owing to the contribution of Petru Poni (1841—1925), who organized the first chemical laboratories, and Nicolae Teclu (1839—1916), who invented numerous laboratory devices. Research in the advanced areas of physics,

Petru Poni (1841—1925), a chemist and mineralist, founder of the Romanian school of chemistry.

mathematics and astronomy also made substantial progress. In 1908 Nicolae Cooulescu (1866—1952) established the Astronomic Observatory in Bucharest. In technical sciences a series of important inventions and improvements were made in machine-building, telecommunications, petro-chemistry and civil engineering. Anghel Saligny (1854—1925) was the first to use reinforced concrete for construction and directed, in 1890—1895, the building of the bridge at Cernavoda, across the Danube, the longest in Europe (over 4 km)

Aurel Vlaicu (1882—1913), an aircraft engineer, one of the pioneers of world aviation.

at the time. In 1916, George (Gogu) Constantinescu (1881—1965) created the theory of Sonics. Romanian aviation scored vanguard achievements with Traian Vuia (1872—1950), who built the first aircraft in the world to take off on its own power (1906), Aurel Vlaicu (1882—1913), a pioneer of aircraft construction, and Henri Coandă (1886—1972), who built the first jet-plane (1910).

Between the two world wars, Romanian science made great progress in a number of fields; specialization was accentuated, experimental methods were introduced and developed, and applied research was enhanced for industrial use. New scientific institutes were founded by various Universities and the Academy, as well as laboratories, experimental stations, scientific societies and specialized publications were issued etc. Historical science was dominated by the eminent personality of Nicolae Iorga, who wrote higly valuable monographs and syntheses, and integrated the history of Romania with world history. Vasile Pârvan (1882—1927) created the Romanian school of archaeology. Among other leading historians were Petre P. Panaitescu (1900—1967), Constantin C. Giurescu (1901—1977), Andrei Oţetea (1894—1977) and Petre Constantinescu-Iaşi (1892—1977). In philosophy, important contributions were made by Constantin Rădulescu-Motru (1868—1957), Petre P. Negulescu (1872—1951), Lucian Blaga (1895—1961), Mihai Ralea (1896—1964), Nicolae Bagdasar (1896—1971), D. D. Roşca (b. 1895) and others. Progress was recorded in sociological research with the works of Dimitrie Gusti (1880—1955), founder of the Bucharest school of sociology, Petre Andrei (1891—1940), Henric Sanielevici (1875—1951), Henri H. Stahl (b. 1901) etc., and in aesthetics with Tudor Vianu (1897—1964), Mihail Dragomirescu (1868—1942) etc. The Romanian school of psychology was illustrated by the work of Constantin Rădulescu-Motru. G. G. Antonescu (1882—1953), Stefan Bîrsănescu (b. 1895), Stanciu Stoian (b. 1900) and others did remarkable work in pedagogy. The writings of specialists such as Virgil Madgearu (1887—1940) and Mitiţă Constantinescu (1890—1946) elevated Romanian economic science to higher standards. The Romanian school of philology and linguistics made considerable progress

ŢIŢEICA, GHEORGHE *(b. 4.10.1873, Turnu Severin — d. 5.2.1939, Bucharest) a Romanian mathematician, was one of the great 20th century geometricians who made a valuable contribution to the development of the projective differential geometry of curves and surfaces.*

A graduate of the mathematics department of the Science Faculty of Bucharest in 1895 and an interne of the Ecole Normale Supérieure of Paris, Ţiţeica took his doctorate in mathematics at the Sorbonne in 1899. On his return to Romania, he became professor at the Sciences Faculty and of the Bucharest Polytechnic. He gave lectures at the Sorbonne in 1926, 1930 and 1937, in Bruxelles (1926) and Rome (1937). He was President of the Society of Sciences of Bucharest (1908), member of the Romanian Academy (1913), Vice-Chairman (1928—1929) and Secretary General of the Romanian Academy (1929—1939), and corresponding member of the Academy of Science of Maryland (1930), the Society of Sciences of Liège (1934) and the Society of Sciences of Warsaw (1933), Doctor Honoris Causa of the University of Warsaw.

Gheorghe Ţiţeica's entire scientific activity was dedicated to projective differential geometry, a field in which he obtained remarkable results. He took a particular interest in the study of system in the space with n dimensions, defined by an equation of Laplace. He introduced a class of surfaces and a class of curves which now bear his name.

His work includes Gèometrie différentielle projective de réseaux *(1923), a classical treatease on differential geometry,* Sur la déformation de certaines surfaces tétraedrales, les surfaces S et les réseaux R, *published as an appendix to* Geometria proiettiva differenziale *by G. Fubini-Cech (Bologna, 1926), and* Introduction à la géometrie différentielle projective des courbes.

Gheorghe Ţiţeica (1873—1939), a mathematician, one of the greatest geometricians in the first half of the 20th century, made a valuable contribution to the development of differential projective geometry of curves and surfaces.

thanks to the works of Sextil Puşcariu (1877—1948), I. Aurel Candrea (1872—1950) and Alexandru Philippide (1859—1933). In mathematics illustrious scientists distinguished themselves such as Gheorghe Ţiţeica (1873—1939), Traian Lalescu (1882—1929), Dimitrie Pompeiu (1873—1954) and S. Stoilow (1887—1961), and in physics Ştefan Procopiu (1890—1972), Eugen Bădărău (1887—1972) and Horia Hulubei (1896—1972). Outstanding representatives of chemistry were Gheorghe Spacu (1883—1955) and Costin D. Neniţescu (1902—1970). Medical sciences saw great development: neuro-surgery with Dumitru Bagdasar (1893—1946), internal medicine

Henri Coandă (1886—1972), an outstanding scientist, a pioneer of world aircraft engineering.

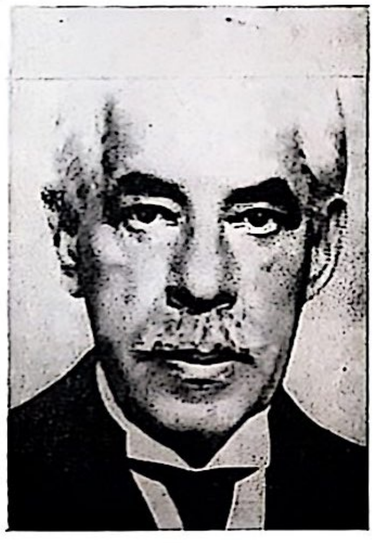
COANDĂ, HENRI *(b. 7.6.1886, Bucharest — d. 23.11.1972, Bucharest) was a Romanian pioneer of aviation, member of the Romanian Academy, honorary member of the Aeronautics Society of Paris, Doctor Honoris Causa of the Bucharest Polytechnic. He studied at the Officers' School in Bucharest (1903) and the Polytechnic of Charlottenburg, Berlin (1903—1906), where he took a Doctor degree in technical and engineering sciences. He continued his studies at Spandau, Paris and Liège. Preoccupied with the idea of building an airplane without an airscrew Coandă presented a model of a jet propelled aircraft at the International Exhibition of Berlin in 1907, and at the second International Aviation Salon of Paris in 1910 he exhibited the firt such aircraft, which he built himself, giving a number of new structural solutions. The aircraft was test-flown by Coandă at Issy-les-Moulineaux. In 1911, at the third International Aircraft Salon, Coandă presented a twin-engine monoplane which was tested at Reims. That same year he became technical manager of the Bristol Works in Britain. It was under his direction that the Bristol-Coandă series of planes were built.*

At the start of World War I, in 1914, Coandă joined the French army. He constructed a small biplane for 'airborn artillery' and a twin-engine bomber with a range of 1800 km, armed with a recoilless cannon of his own design. For his contribution to the French military effort he was decorated with the Légion d'Honneur.

After the war, Coandă sought solutions to a number of problems in the field of civil engineering, including the various uses of concrete, and he pioneered housing construction with prefabs. For his contribution he received the Medal of Paris and similar awards from the cities of Nice, Bruxelles and Padova.

In 1934 Coandă patented a „procedure and device for the deviation of one fluid into another fluid", known as the Coandă effect, which has many applications in various fields of technology, particularly in automation.

Gheorghe Marinescu (1863—1938), founder of the Romanian school of neurology.



with Nicolae Gh. Lupu (1884—1966), physiology of vital processes with Daniel Danielopolu (1884—1955), anthropology, functional anatomy and surgery with Ernest Juvara (1870—1933) and Nicolae Hortolomei (1885—1961). Agro-biology made progress thanks to the activity of Traian Săvulescu (1889—1963), Gheorghe Ionescu-Sisești (1885—1967), the founder of the Agronomical Research Institute, and Gheorghe K. Constantinescu (1888—1950), the founder of the Zootechnical Institute. Geology and geography benefited from the work of Simion Mehedinți (1869—1962), George Vâlsan (1885—1935) and Ion Borcea (1879—1936), a pioneer of oceanology. In the technical sciences foundations were laid for research in electrical engineering, hydro-dynamics, the mechanics of fluids and constructions. Herman Oberth (b. 1894), was one of the pioneers of rocket technology and inter-planetary flights.

The wider practical application of scientific achievements greatly contributed to Romania's progress. The first Romanian steam locomotive engine was built in 1923, and the first internal air transport line (Bucharest-Galați) was operated in 1936. The Broadcasting Society of Romania was set up in 1927 and the first radio transmitter was inaugurated in 1928. The commissioning of a plant for the production of synthetic ammonia from methane gas in 1936 was a European première. Also in 1936 a steel mill was built at Hunedoara and a tube factory (now *Republica* Works) in Bucharest.

After August 23, 1944, science and technology were organized on a new basis and the entire scientific potential was channelled to suit the major objectives of economic, social and cultural progress. Besides the traditional fields, research was focussed on the leading areas of technological development and applied sciences. The Romanian school of mathematics was further developed by Dan Barbilian (1895—1961), Grigore Moisil (1906—1973), Miron Nicolescu (1903—1975), Octav Onicescu (b. 1892), Gheorghe Mihoc (b. 1906).

Dimitrie Gusti (1880—1955), a sociologist, philosopher and student of aesthetics.

Ioan Cantacuzino (1863—1934), a medical scientist, founder of the modern Romanian school of microbiology and experimental medicine.

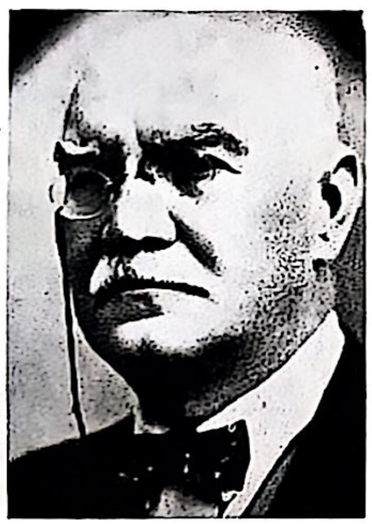
Operational research was undertaken with a view to utilizing electronic computers in a great variety of economic branches. Both applied and long-term fundamental research were intensified in physics: the Atomic Physics Institute was set up in 1956 and provided with a cyclotron (1958) and a betatron (1959), and the National Physics Centre was established in Bucharest (1974). Notable contributions were made by reputed physicists such as Horia Hulubei (1896—1972), Şerban Ţiţeica (b. 1908), Eugen Bădărău (1887—1975), Radu Grigorovici (b. 1911), Teofil Vescan (1913—1963), Andrei Popovici (1914—1963), Ioan Ursu (b. 1928), Paul Petrescu (1915—1977) and Florin Ciorăscu (1913—1977). In chemistry remarkable results were obtained in various areas of theoretical and applied research. Alongside such scholars as Ilie Murgulescu (b. 1902), Costin D. Nenițescu (1902—1970), Cristofor Simionescu (b. 1920) and Raluca Ripan (1894—1975), remarkable work was done by Elena Ceauşescu (b. 1919), Coriolan Drăgulescu (b. 1907) and Petre Spacu (b. 1906). The Central Institute of Chemical Research, under the direction of Elena Ceauşescu, coordinates the investigative activities of all institutes and industrial laboratories with a view to solving major problems confronting chemical industry. Successful developments have been recorded in medicine, including the eradication of certain diseases such as pellagra, malaria, syphillis, polio etc., and a substantial reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis. The prestige of the Romanian medical school was further consolidated by the work of C. I. Parhon and Stefan M. Milcu (b. 1903), Ana Aslan (b. 1897), Theodor Burghele (1905—1977) etc. The 1974 Nobel Prize for medicine was awarded to George Emil Palade (b. 1912), a Romanian-born American scholar. The agricultural, zootechnical and sylvicultural sciences made important progress with a number of research projects concerning the growth of agricultural output, mechanization, improvement of animal breeds, genetics, fight against agricultural pests, forestry and management of water resources. In geology and geography research was focussed on geomorphology, sedimentology, geology of mineral fuel deposits and studies on physical and economic geography and economy for the purpose of establishing the mineral and raw material reserves that can be made available for the national economy. Research in technical sciences has addressed mainly problems related to the development of power resources, electrical engineering, electronics, cybernetics, data processing, storage and conveyance of information, computer technology, semi-conductors, metallurgy, civil engineering, machine-building, fluid mechanics, automation, and exploitation of crude oil and natural gas deposits. Romanian scientists and technical experts are credited with a number of significant inventions, regarded as world priorities (such as the Coandă effect, the Hurmuzescu electroscope, the Edeleanu procedure, the Ţiţeica curves, the Procopiu effect, the Constantinescu mechanical converter, the Carafoli profiles, the Babeş-Negri corpuscles, the Iacobovici operation etc.). Automatic data processing for management systems has been expanded and the national economy has been provided with computer technology, integrated in a network of computer centres and coordinated by the Central Management and Information Institute, established in 1972. Priority is given to the development of future-oriented branches of the technical sciences such as automation, cybernetics, information theory, microelectronics, nuclear energy, fine mechanics and optics. In 1970, the National Institute for Scientific and Technical creation was founded on the initiative of the scientist Henri Coandă.

Research in social sciences is focussed on the study of the objective laws governing the development of modern society, the theoretical generalization of new social phenomena and of the experience gathered in the process of building Socialism, on the study of the formation of socialist awareness and of contradictions in the socialist society and other topics. Most remarkable in this respect is President Nicolae Ceauşescu's scientific work of high theoretical standing and practical value *Romania on the Road of Building the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society* (18 volumes), widely acknowledged as a major contribution to modern political and social sciences.

In philosophy, alongside the representatives of the pre-war generation, Athanase Joja (1904—1972), Constantin Ionescu-Gulian (b. 1914), Dumitru Ghişe (b. 1930) etc. made motable theoretical contributions. Valuable works in sociology were published by Miron Constantinescu (1917—1974), Henri H. Stahl, Ernö Gall (b. 1917), in political sciences by Constantin Vlad (b. 1926), Ovidiu Trăsnea, K. Kallos etc. Economic sciences have dealt with general economics of socialism, industrialization and agriculture, finance and economic cybernetics, planning, organization and management, contradictions, international cooperation and the history of economic thinking in Romania, contemporary capitalism and the developing countries.

Horia Hulubei (1896—1972), a noted physicist, who organized Romanian research work in nuclear physics.

Constantin Rădulescu-Motru (1868-1957), a philosopher and pedagogue, founder of the Romanian Philosophical Society.



Simion Stoilow (1887—1961), a mathematician, one of the founders of the topological theory of analytic functions.

Contributions in the field were made by Vasile Malinschi (b. 1912), Costin Murgescu (b. 1919), Gheorghe Zane (1897—1978), N. N. Constantinescu (b. 1920). In the juridical sciences, socialist legislation was discussed and general theoretical problems were tackled in connecton with constitutional, administrative, civil, family, labour, criminal and international law. The development of historiography has thrown new light on numerous matters concerning Geto-Dacian civilization, the genesis of the Romanian people, the formation of the Romanian feudal states, the struggles for social and national liberty in various historical epochs, the establishment and consolidation of the modern Romanian state, the history of the socialist and working-class movement etc., thanks to the works signed by Constantin Daicoviciu (1898—1973), Emil Condurachi (b. 1912), Dionisie M. Pippidi (b. 1905), Andrei Oţetea, Petre P. Panaitescu, Constantin C. Giurescu and Ştefan Ştefănescu (b. 1929). Linguistics and philology came up with new studies and research in phonetics, phonology, morphology, stylistics, syntax, dialectology and Romance linguistics owing to the work of Iorgu Iordan (b. 1888), Alexandru Rosetti (b. 1895), Alexandru Graur (b. 1900) etc.

The many-sided development of science and technology made it necessary to improve the system of scientific organization, to concentrate the available experts and material means on priority projects and to achieve greater efficiency. With this aim in view, the National Council of Scientific Research was created in 1965 (since 1971, the National Council for Science and Technology) in order to coordinate scientific research throughout the country. The National Council for Science and Technology was reorganized in 1979 as a Party and State body, presided by Dr. Elena Ceauşescu, Member of the Romanian Academy. The structure of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania was improved. Three new academies were founded: the Academy of Agricultural and Sylvicultural Sciences (1969), the Academy of Medical Sciences (1969) and the Academy of Social and Political Sciences (1970), which guide and coordinate scientific research in their respective fields. The development of science is accompanied by an expansion and consolidation of its material groundwork and improved training of scientific experts. The network of research units has been diversified in order to make them more responsive to the complex requirements of Romania's economic and social deve-

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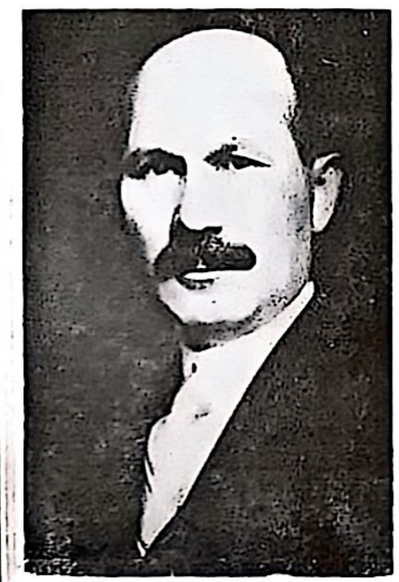


Gheorghe Ionescu Sisești (1885—1967), an agronomist; he produced a new strain of wheat (A15) and was one of the founders of modern agricultural research in Romania.

ELENA CEAUŞESCU *(b. January 7, 1919, at Petreşti, Dîmboviţa County), Romanian politician and world known scientist engaged in many-sided socio-political, scientific and professional activities. A militant of the Romanian Communist Party since the underground period, she discharged responsible tasks in the Party, the Union of Communist Youth and the trade unions. A member of the R.C.P. since 1937, she carried out a sustained work aimed at abolishing all exploitation of man by man, in defence of democratic rights and freedoms, against the military-fascist dictatorship and against Hitler's war, for the independence and territorial integrity of the country. After the victory of the Social and National Liberation, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist, Revolution, ELENA CEAUŞESCU took an active part in the endeavours made by the entire people to carry into effect the R.C.P. policy for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. At the R.C.P. National Conference of July 1972, she was elected a member of the Central Committee of the R.C.P. (re-elected at the Eleventh and Twelfth Party Congresses); and the Plenum of the R.C.P. Central Committee in July 1973 elected her a member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the R.C.P. At the Eleventh Congress of the R.C.P. (November 1974) she was elected a member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the R.C.P. The Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party (November 1979) re-elected her to that position. She is a member of the Standing*

The young militant of the working class movement Elena Petrescu in 1939.

Together with President Nicolae Ceauşescu and other Party and State leaders during a session of the Grand National Assembly.

Presiding the work of the Plenary Meeting of the National Council for Science and Technology.

Bureau of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the R.C.P., First Vice-Prime Minister of the Government (since March 1980), member of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania. She accompanied President Nicolae Ceauşescu during his official visits to countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America.

Concurrent with her social and political activities, she performs a comprehensive scientific and professional work. A graduate of the Faculty of Industrial Chemistry, Polytechnical Institute of Bucharest, Doctor of Chemical Science (Bucharest, 1967), she is a full member of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania (1974). In her capacity as Executive Director of the Central Institute of Chemical Research, she directs and co-ordinates the research and development activities in the field of chemistry and of the introduction of modern technologies in the Romanian chemical industries. As Chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, a Party and State body in charge of co-ordinating scientific and technological development policies in Romania, she has made an outstanding contribution to the organization, expansion and progress of science and education. She carried out fundamental research and made remarkable contributions in the area of the synthesis of macromolecular compounds, polymer and elastomer chemistry and polymerization kinetics. She published works on the stereospecific polymerization of isoprene, purification methods for monomers and solvents, the synthesis of macromolecular compounds by stereospecific and emulsion processes and by polycondensation, the synthesis of plastifiers and polyvinyl chloride. The investigations performed at the Central Institute of Chemical Research under her guidance scored remarkable achievements in producing many original technologies, patented both in Romania and abroad such as processes for the hidrofining of lubricating oils with a view to obtaining higher guality engine oils; syntheses of monomers, intermediates and auxiliaries for plastic materials and rubbers; technologies for the synthesis of polymers having specific properties; procedures for the processing of plastics to produce mechanical and consumer goods; original technologies applicable to the synthesis of dyes, drugs, pesticides and tensides; catalysts of various types; mixed fertilizers; petrochemical technologies; procedures for the manufacture of technical rubber products, high purity substances. The research team under her direct guidance developed extensive and most variegated investigation in the field of macromolecular compounds. Valuable results have been attained in the study of some polymers and copolymers in the class of synthetic elastomers, helping to acquire a deeper theoretical knowledge in that field and providing, at the same time, the support for the establishment of a national synthetic rubber industry. Alongside the technical procedures for polymerization, the works also contain valuable indications concerning the selection of catalyst systems and the structural characterization of polymers by modern analytical methods. The results of her research were presented at national and international scientific conferences and conventions; they were

At the Central Institute of Chemical Research (June 1979).

Receiving the Diploma of Honorary Member of the International Society of Industrial Chemistry, at the *Chemistry and Progress* Convention (Bucharest, September 1970).

published in scientific magazines and in books printed by Romanian and foreign publishing houses (Research Work in the Field of the Synthesis and Characterization of the Macromolecular Compounds, *1974, also published jointly with foreign firms in English, Greek and German*). *In addition to her personal scientific contribution to the progress of Romanian chemical research and chemical industry, Academician Dr. Eng. ELENA CEAUȘESCU is devoting much of her creative capacity to the efforts made in Romania with a view to raising the standards of scientific investigation and educational activities in the field of chemistry. For her scientific*

Doctor Honoris Causa of the Women's University of Manila, the Philippines (April 1975).

Honorary Professor of the Polytechnic of Central London (April 1978).

merits and for her clearsighted organizational work regarding the prospective development of chemistry, Academician Dr. Eng. ELENA CEAUȘESCU was awarded Romanian and foreign orders and medals. In 1971 she was confered the title of Hero of Socialist Labour, in 1974 she was decorated with the Order Victory of Socialism and in 1979 with the Order of Hero of the Socialist Republic of Romania. She is active member of the New York Academy of Sciences (1973), associate member of the Institute of Egypt (1972), corresponding member of the Athens Academy, Greece (1976). She is Doctor Honoris Causa of the University of Buenos Aires (1974), the National University of the South, Bahia Blanca (1974), the Women's University of Manila (1975), the University of Yucatan (1975) and Doctor Honoris Causa in science of the University of Teheran (1975). She is a honorary member of the International Society of Industrial Chemistry (France, 1970), the Polymer Science Society (Japan, 1975), the American Institute of Chemists (U.S.A., 1973), the College of Chemists and Chemical Engineers of Costa Rica (1973), the Council of the Central University of Ecuador and of the Natural Sciences Institute of the Central University of Ecuador, the Information Science School of the Central University of Ecuador (1973), the Chemistry Society of Mexico (1975), the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Ghana (1977), the Academy of Sciences of Illinois (1978). She is honorary Professor of the National University of Engineering of Lima (1973), Polytechnic of Central London and Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry (1978), Professor extraordinary of the Autonomous National University of Mexico City (1975).

(continued from p. 198)

lopment. More than 13,000 million lei were spent in 1967—1977 for the creation of optimal conditions for the development of scientific and technical research. There are about 150,000 research workers in Romania (as against 5,000 in 1938 and 37,000 in 1970), and more than 300 research units.

As a result of a closer link between research activities and the actual demands of the national economy, about 90 per cent of the new technologies and materials manufactured in the 1976—1980 period result from the investigation and development work performed by the Romanian scientists.

The basic orientation established by the Programme directives of the Twelfth Congress of the R.C.P. in November 1979 provide for an enhanced role of the scientific and technological revolution in all fields, in modernizing the national economy and social life, in the management of society, a closer link with production, and an increased contribution of Romanian scientific creativity to the multilateral and dynamic progress of the country.

ACADEMIES

ACADEMIA REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMÂNIA (The Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania), f. 1948 as a result of the re-organization of the Academia Română, formerly the Societatea Literară Română, f. 1866; Calea Victoriei 125, Bucharest.
ACADEMIA DE ŞTIINŢE AGRICOLE ŞI SILVICE (The Academy of Agricultural and Sylvicultural Sciences), f. 1969; Bd. Mărăşti 61, Bucharest.
ACADEMIA DE ŞTIINŢE MEDICALE (The Academy of Medical Sciences), f. 1969; Bd. 1 Mai 11, Bucharest.
ACADEMIA DE ŞTIINŢE SOCIALE ŞI POLITICE (The Academy of Social and Political Sciences), f. 1970; str. Oneşti 9—11, Bucharest; Honorary President: Nicolae Ceauşescu.

PRESIDENTS OF THE ROMANIAN ACADEMY

ION HELIADE RĂDULESCU	1867—1870
AUGUST TREBONIU LAURIAN	1870—1872
NICOLAE KRETZULESCU	1872—1874
AUGUST TREBONIU LAURIAN	1874—1876
ION GHICA	1876—1882
DIMITRIE A. STURDZA	1882—1884
ION GHICA	1884—1887
MIHAIL KOGĂLNICEANU	1887—1890
ION GHICA	1890—1893
GEORGE BARIŢIU	1893—1894
ION GHICA	1894—1895
NICOLAE KRETZULESCU	1895—1898
PETRU PONI	1898—1901
PETRE S. AURELIAN	1901—1904
ION KALINDERU	1904—1907
ANGHEL SALIGNY	1907—1910
IACOB NEGRUZZI	1910—1913
CONSTANTIN I. ISTRATI	1913—1916
PETRU PONI	1916—1920
DIMITRIE ONCIUL	1920—1923
IACOB NEGRUZZI	1923—1926
EMIL RACOVIŢĂ	1926—1928
ION BIANU	1929—1932
LUDOVIC MRAZEC	1932—1935
ALEXANDRU LAPEDATU	1935—1938
CONSTANTIN RĂDULESCU-MOTRU	1938—1941
ION SIMIONESCU	1941—1944
DIMITRIE GUSTI	1944—1946
ANDREI RĂDULESCU	1946—1948

Presidents of the Academy of the Romanian People's Republic (since 1965, the Socialist Republic of Romania)

TRAIAN SĂVULESCU	1948—1959
ATHANASE JOJA	1959—1963
ILIE MURGULESCU	1963—1966
MIRON NICULESCU	1966—1975
THEODOR BURGHELE	1976—1977
GHEORGHE MIHOC	1980

Culture

The cultural policy of Romania expresses the particular interest of the state in the harmonious development of the human being and the accession of the broad masses of people to the accomplishments of modern civilization.

To that end the Council of Socialist Culture and Education has been established for the coordination and guidance of all cultural and educational activities. The Council of Socialist Culture and Education see to it that activities proceed in such a way as to rationally meet the requirements of the country's entire territory, that they involve all competent local forces for the harmonious development of culture at all levels and in all forms.

The unions of creative artistes (the Writers' Union, the Composers' Union, the Architects' Union and the Artists' Union as well as the Film Workers' Association [ACIN], The Performing Artists' Association [ATM], the Art Photographers' Association [AAF] and the Librarians' Association) are civic and professional organizations set up with the freely consented participation of the creative artistes concerned, with a view to contributing to the development of their respective fields of activity and of taking part, through their representatives, in the work of similar international organizations. The artistes' unions are enjoying government material assistance.

The scope and diversity of creative artistic and scientific activities have made it necessary to create an appropriate setting to develop and stimulate publishing work. Romania now has 23 publishing houses in Bucharest and in the academic centres of Iaşi, Cluj-Napoca, Timişoara and Craiova, in addition to the publishing offices attached to ministries and other central bodies. There are some 22,000 libraries, 1,900 bookshops in towns and villages, 6,700 shops and shopping centres of the consumer cooperatives and about 13,000 book distributors in factories, institutions and villages.

In 1977 a number of 34 daily papers were published (with a circulation of 3,750,000 copies per issue), 473 reviews and other periodicals (with a circulation of 7,594,000 copies per issue). Out of that total, 52 dailies and other periodicals (circulation 150,000 per issue) were published in the languages of co-inhabiting nationalities.

Cultural and arts periodicals are either complex, many-sided *(Contemporanul)* or specialized *(Cinema, Teatru)*, whilst others are aimed at promoting artistic and literary work *(România literară, Luceafărul, Viaţa Românească* etc.).

Having old traditions and benefiting by the scientific contribution of outstanding cultural personalities, the museums in Romania have developed considerably in the last thirty years, comprising more than 350 units — museums of art, history and archaeology, natural sciences, technology, ethnography, folk art and others. The main centre is Bucharest, with 46 museums and collections, including the Art Museum with more than 80,000 exhibits, the Museum of Romanian History, the open-air Village and Folk Art Museum featuring all aspects of folk architecture to be found in Romania and covering 9 hectares, the Museum of Art Collections etc. Particular attention is also paid to the preservation of historical monuments and sites.

The National Festival and Competition *Song to Romania* inaugurated in 1977 is a permanent mass cultural, artistic, scientific and technical event, the final stage of which is held every two years. The village, town, county, inter-county and nation-wide contests equally involve professional groups and hundreds of thousands of amateur artists competing in most varied areas of creative endeavour and performing arts.

Romania maintains regular cultural relations with more than 120 countries, of which with 94 the exchanges are based on official bilateral documents. The number of inter-governmental agreements, plans and programmes of cooperation in the fields of culture, arts, sciences, education or technology is almost 250; in addition, over 400 inter-departmental conventions have been concluded with overseas ministries, universities, other academic and scientific institutions, artistes' associations, press agencies, radio and television networks and film production centres.

THE FINE ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

Valuable objects of art are to be found on the territory of Romania from all periods ever since the Neolithic. Prominent among them is the pottery of the Cucuteni culture which distinguishes itself by the harmony of form, the wealth of spiral and angular decoration and its polychromy.

Finely incised gateposts are specific for Cluj County.

Marking an important stage in the development of the arts, the Geto-Dacian civilization (3rd century B.C. — 2nd century A.D.) left significant archaeological evidence, such as the monumental circular and rectangular fortresses and sanctuaries in the Orăştie Mountains and in other parts of the Carpathians. The influence of ancient Greek civilization exerted by the cities on the Black Sea shore (Histria, Tomi and Callatis) and particularly the influence of Roman culture and civilization produced a homogeneous development of arts and material culture in Dacia. Architectural vestiges (*Aedes Augustalium* and the amphitheatre at Ulpia Trajana Sarmizegetusa, the building with a mosaic floor at Tomi, the *Tropaeum Trajani* at Adamclisi etc.) and numerous works of art, including decorative and monumental sculpture, statues and mosaics, dating from that period are exciting expressions of Roman provincial art.

Local folk art, its roots going as far back as the Neolithic, continued to develop along the centuries. Thanks to its ancient traditions, to its varied forms and artistic worth, Romanian folk art still preserves its originality and its unitary character and it represents one of the most complex and fertile components of European folk culture.

The typical traits of Romanian folk architecture are its harmonious proportions, associated with a balanced structure and wood decoration vigorously hewn or carved in geometrical patterns. In the countryside one can still see peasant houses with hospitable verandahs, covered by wide projecting roofs and with richly decorated porches. Slender churches, with towers rising several dozen metres, are of the most successful specimens of timber architecture in Europe.

Young peasant in national dress, Năsăud

Woodworking has always been highly developed in Romania. It displays a great variety of forms, ranging from delicate notchwork seen in furniture and household utensils, to robust reliefs and fretwork used in the decoration of certain architectural elements. A predilection for geometrism leads to suggestive stylization in wood decorations, providing a permanent source of inspiration for modern Romanian sculpture.

The Romanian national costume has ancient origins, as shown by the evidence of Dacian culture. It forms a remarkable entity thanks to the harmony of the component pieces, its sobriety and refined ornamentation, with sophisticated needlework. The rugs, akin to Oriental carpets and certain Western tapestries, are still being manufactured according to the old technologies and coloured with natural dyes; the most highly appreciated are those made in Oltenia and Moldavia.

Traditional pottery goes back to the pre-historical times, and it has further developed under the influence

Nicolae Grigorescu (1838—1907), *Peasant women spinning at the gate.*

Ion Andreescu (1850—1882), *Winter at Barbizon.*

Theodor Aman (1831—1891), *Dance at Aninoasa* (above).

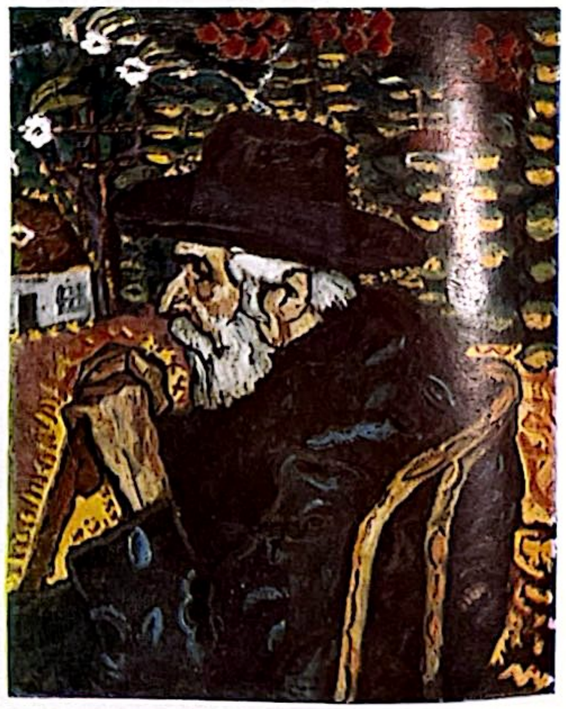
Ştefan Dimitrescu (1886—1933), *Inside a peasant home* (below).

Ştefan Luchian (1868—1916). *Anemones.*

Nicolae Tonitza (1886—1940), *Woman in her room.*

Theodor Pallady (1871—1954), *Still life with the artist's hat.*

Ion Ţuculescu (1910—1962), *Grandfather's portrait.*



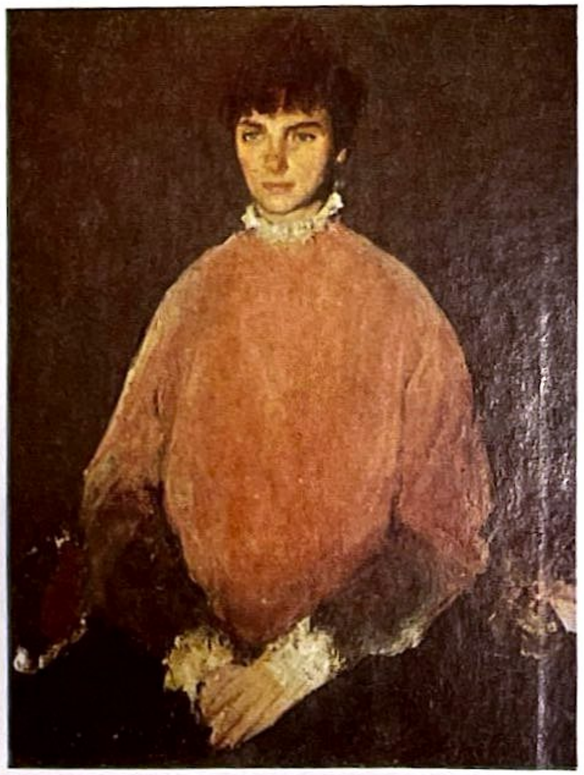
Dumitru Ghiaţă (1888—1972), *Borough Outskirts*

Jean Al Steriadi (1880—1956), *Dobrujan Landscape.*

Nicolae Dărăscu
(1883—1959),
Tatar graveyard

Francisc Şirato
(1877—1953),
Girl in blue

Henri Catargi (1894—1977), *Odalisque.*



Corneliu Baba (b. 1906),
Portrait of a girl.

The Statuary Complex of Tîrgu Jiu by Constantin Brâncuşi (*Gate of the Kiss* — below, *Endless Column* — above), an outstanding achievement in the history of monumental sculpture.

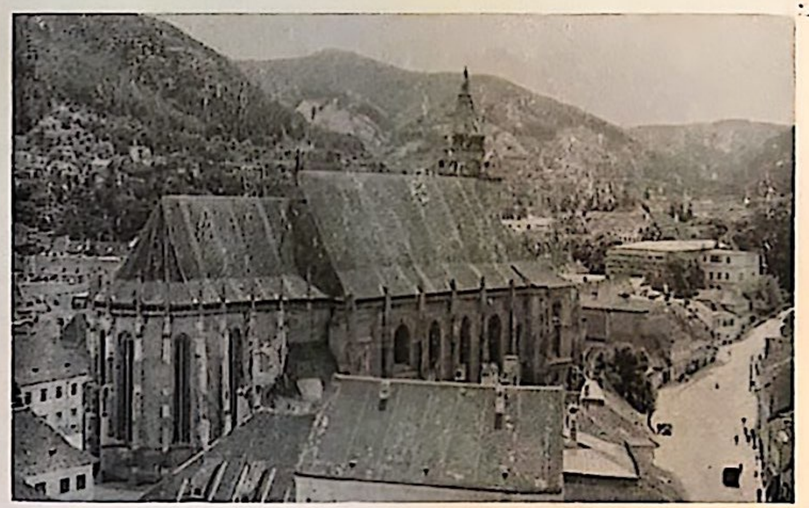
of contact cultures. Black, red or glazed, it has pure and graceful forms, whose discreet decoration, highly diversified as to technique and motifs, adds to its value. Folk painting is another highly appreciated form of art. Icons on glass are outstanding for the naive interpretation of the subject, their laconic but vigorously expressive design and particularly for their warm and sweeping chromatic accords which lend them a delightful decorative character. A place aparat in folk art is held by the great variety of masks, relics of ancient rituals, still used for entertainment in some parts of the country.

After the formation of the Romanian people and throughout the pre-feudal and feudal periods up to the early 19th century, local art developed by assimilating, in specific forms, artistic elements of Byzantine and Oriental as well as Western traditions. The integration of these elements with the ancient native artistic heritage resulted in the original blend that characterizes Romanian art.

Following the emergence of the first political formations, art assumed specific forms and found expression in typical new and complex architectural structures (the settlements at Moeşti, Biharia and Cenad — 10th and 11th centuries, the churches at Basarabi — 10th century, and Gărvan-Dinogeţia — 10th and 11th centuries).

In Transylvania in addition to the monuments blending Byzantine and Western elements, as in the churches at Densuş (13th century), Streisîngeorgiu (13th century) and Gurasada (14th century), buildings in the late Roman style were erected (at Cisnădioara and Alba Iulia) and then in the Gothic style (at Cîrţa,

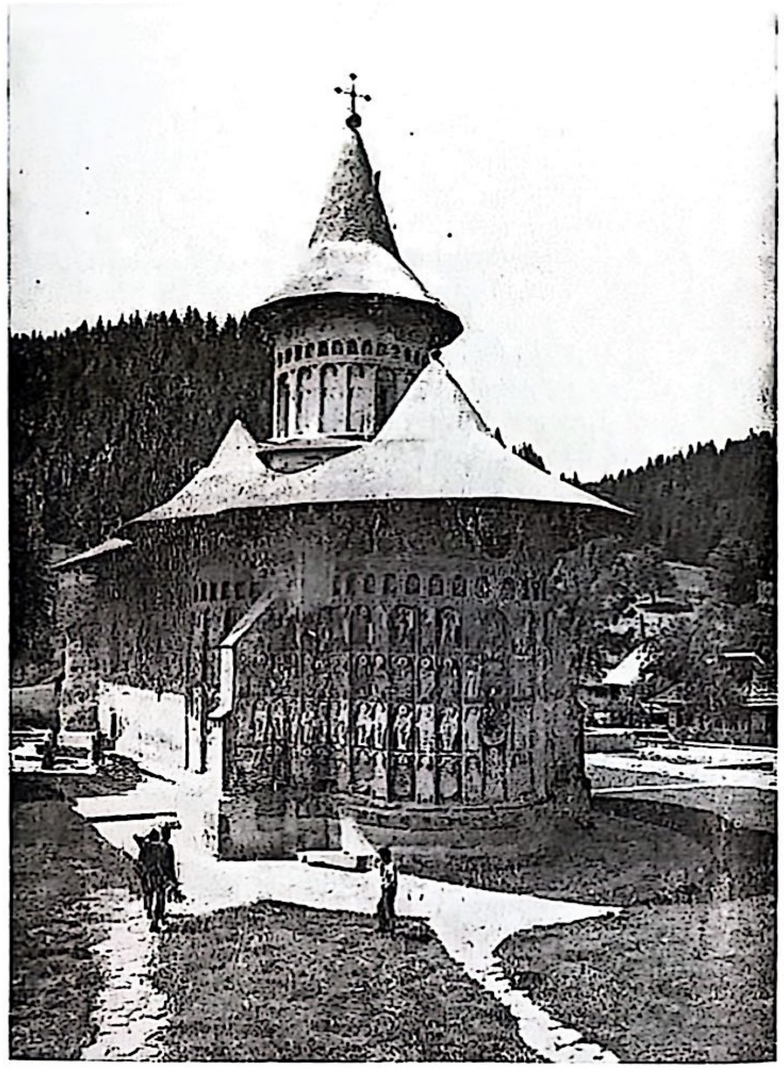
Carved wood artifacts, Neamţ County.



A monument of Gothic architecture: the *Black Church* in Braşov, built between 1385—1477 in late Gothic style (89 m long and 65 m high). It has valuable collections of oriental carpets (119 pieces) and the biggest organ in South-East Europe (4 000 tubes, 74 registers, 9 keyboards).

Sebeş, the Black Church at Braşov, the St. Michael Cathedral at Cluj-Napoca etc.). In the 16th century the Renaissance had its impact on church arhitecture (Bistriţa, Alba Iulia etc.) and on secular architecture (the castles at Criş, Vinţul de Jos, Iernut etc.), as well as on church soulptures and paintings made in the local workshops. Austrian Baroque is illustrated by civil and military constructions at Timişoara, Oradea, Cluj-Napoca, Gorneşti, Alba Iulia, Sibiu etc.

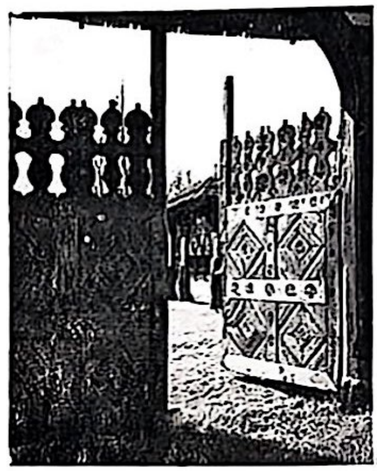
Typical of architecture in Walachia (Muntenia) are adaptations of the Byzantine type, such as the Princely Church at Curtea de Argeş (c. 1352) and the monastery at Cozia (c. 1388). The Muntenian style proper emerged in the second half of the 16th century and it crystallized in the mid-17th century under the rule of Matei Basarab



Built by Stephen the Great, the *church of the old monastery of Voronet* was made in Moldavian style, moulded at the end of the 15th century.

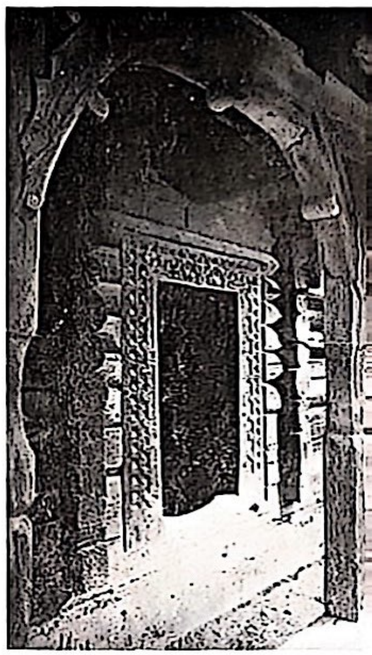
(1632—1654). Typical examples are the churches of the monasteries Mihai Vodă in Bucharest (1589), Strehaia, Brebu and Cornetu, which display a unity of style (open exonartex, façades decorated with arches in two registers divided by a strong frieze). At the end of the 17th century and in the early 18th century, the foundations of the boyards Cantacuzino, Constantin Brâncoveanu and Mavrocordat led to the crystallization of the Brâncoveanu style. Secular buildings were beginning to acquire a growing importance, with a sumptuous style and luxurious decorations (stone sculpture, stucco and paintings) combining traditional elements with Baroque suggestions and Oriental influences. Such features are evident in the palaces of Hierăşti (1650), Măgureni and Mogoşoaia (1702) and Potlogi (1698), in the monasteries of Hurez (1690—1703) and Văcăreşti (1716—1722), Antim and Cotroceni and the Fundenii Doamnei church. Fortified dwellings of the *cula* type (Măldăreşti, Cerneţi etc.) became widespread in the 18th century. Remarkable, richly coloured mural paintings and icons were produced. The votive pictures made by Pîrvu Mutu showed signs of original individual interpretation of traditional motifs.

In Moldavia the fortresses at Neamţ and Suceava date from the 14th century and so do the churches of St. Nicholas at Rădăuţi and the Holy Trinity at Siret, which herald the emergence of the Moldavian style flourishing in the 15th century at the time of Stephen the Great. This style adjusted Gothic elements of monumental art to an architectural structure that followed a Byzantine tradition, enriched with native solutions, characterized by an original system of superposed arches and a decoration of glazed ceramics (for instance, in the churches at Pătrăuţi, Borzeşti and Bălineşti, the monastery at Neamţ etc.). Many military and civil constructions belong to that period, such as the fortresses at Suceava, Neamţ, Chilia, Cetatea Albă and Hotin, and the princely resídences at Iaşi, Hîrlău, Piatra, etc. The influence of the Orthodox East was decisive in mural painting, distinguished by concentrated sobriety and elegance (Voroneţ, Bălineşti, Pătrăuţi), in manuscript painting, illustrated by great masters (Gavriil Uric, Th. Mărişescu) and in liturgical embroidery. The time of Petru Rareş continued the tradition of the preceding century, to which it added the most original work of art of the 16th century : exterior murals whose iconography covered the entire façades of several churches (Humor, Arbore, Voroneţ, Moldoviţa and Sucevita). The subjects are treated in a free style, enriched by the epic nature of the story and by the imagination of the local painters who simply continued a popular tradition. Chromatic wealth, added to monumental com-



Gate of a peasant house, Gorj County.

Typical wooden porch at Vişeu, Maramureş County.



position makes this type of painting a unique achievement in mediaeval European art. The 17th century marked the raising of magnificent monuments with a variety of decorative elements of Oriental origin (the Trei Ierarhi church at Iaşi, the Dragomirna monastery near Suceava). The neo-classical style appeared in the early 19th century (the Ghica-Tei palace at Bucharest, Frumoasă church at Iaşi). Embroidery was represented by the grave palls of the Movileşti type, which were followed by Renaissance and Baroque (Golia church at Iaşi). Manuscript painting was continued by the workshop of Atanasie Crimca.

Painting as a separate art made its way in the mid-19th century with portraits and allegorical compositions animated by the revolutionary enthusiasm of the time. Theodor Aman (1831—1891), an academic painter and founder of higher artistic education in Romania (1864), made numerous portraits and historical compositions. With Nicolae Grigorescu (1838—1907), a painter of nature and peasant life in the village, the new breath of the Barbizon school and of the Impressionists was brought into Romanian painting. Nicolae Grigorescu introduced subject-matters typical of the late 19th century and his lyricism was expressed in a new way. Ion Andreescu (1850—1882) created landscapes of great emotional intensity and, together with Nicolae Grigorescu, made a valuable Romanian contribution to the development of European pictorial lyricism and nuanced realism.

Classical sculpture with a Romantic sensitivity was represented by Karl Storch (1826—1887), Ion Georgescu (1856—1898) and Ştefan Ionescu Valbudea (1856—1918).

There were important neo-classical achievements in architecture, blended with neo-Renaissance, neo-Baroque and neo-Gothic elements. Ion Mincu (1852—1912) initiated a new national current inspired by the old Romanian architecture.

Painting in the early 20th century was dominated by Ştefan Luchian (1868—1916), whose work outlined the specific traits of modern Romanian painting, combining the spirit of folk art with assimilated influences of Symbolism and Expressionism.

The period between the two World Wars produced one of the most articulate schools of painting in Europe. Most noteworthy were the development of graphic arts and the work of the Colourists whose variety of style respected the principles of constructive balance and chromatic harmony: Gheorghe Petraşcu (1872—1949), a master of material colour, with canvases of a soubtly intimist nature; Theodor Pallady (1871—1956), a great draughtsman who did cerebral

Ion Andreescu (1850—1882), a remarkable landscape painter and portraitist. Self-portrait (left).

Nicolae Grigorescu (1838—1907), had a decisive influence on the evolution of Romanian painting at the end of the 19th century and the early decades of the 20th. (right).

work of a Byzantine hieratism, in which compositional balance combines with chromatic refinement; Nicolae N. Tonitza (1886—1940) used decorative effects invigorated by striking colours, or Francisc Şirato (1877—1959), a permanent experimenter who sought to achieve pure pictorial representation. Nicolae Dărăscu (1883—1959), Lucian Grigorescu (1894—1965) and Henri Catargi (1894—1976) were the main representatives of post-Impressionism in Romania. Iosif Iser (1881—1958) and Camil Ressu (1880—1962) painted monumental compositions with a striking plasticity and expressive force of forms. Jean Al. Steriadi (1880—1956) was a forceful painter of remarkable compositions, but also of landscapes in which colour plays the leading part.

Constantin Brâncuşi, *The Table of Silence*, part of the monumental complex at Tîrgu Jiu.

Constantin Brâncuşi (1876—1957), innovator of world sculpture, one of the greatest 20th-century artists.

BRÂNCUŞI, CONSTANTIN *(b. 21.2.1876, Hobiţa, commune of Pestişani, Gorj county — d. 16.3.1957, Paris) was a Romanian artist who remade modern sculpture, one of the greatest in the 20th century. He attended elementary school at Pestişani and Brediceni (1883—1886) and the arts and crafts school at Craiova (1894—1898). He made his début in 1898 at Craiova with a portrait. In the same year he entered the Fine Arts School in Bucharest, from which he graduated in 1902. One of his teachers was Ion Georgescu (1857—1898). His* Bust of Emperor Vittelius *(1898, Arts Museum, Craiova) and* Écorché *(1903, N. Grigorescu Fine Arts Institute, Bucharest) date from that period. In 1903 he made a bust of* Dr. Carol Davila *(Central Military Hospital, Bucharest). In 1904 he left Romania to study abroad ; failing to win a scholarship, he practised various trades to earn his living. After a brief stay in München, he went on to Paris. In 1905 he was given a scholarship by the Romanian state. He attended the National Fine Arts School in Paris and went to the sculpture studio of Antonin Mercié. In Paris he exhibited for the first time in 1906, at the Salon de la Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, the* Portrait of M.G., *and in October 1906 the* Portrait of Gh. Lupescu, Pride *and* The Child *at the Salon d'Automne.*

In 1907 Brâncuşi interrupted his studies and worked for some time in Rodin's studio. His break with the great French master marked the start of a new stage. An opportunity to express his own vision presented itself when he was commissioned to make the funerary ensemble at Buzău (April 1907, Arts Museum of the Socialist Republic of Romania). His works now began to evince a distinctive originality and a inclination towards primeval forms, which also incorporated echoes of folklore (The Kiss *and* The Wisdom of the Earth, *1907, Arts Museum of the Socialist Republic of Romania). He showed those sculptures at exhibitions in Romania and in Paris. In 1908—1912 his sculptures, including the first version of the Magic Bird, were on show at exhibitions in Bucharest and the Salon des Indépendants in Paris (1912). In 1913 he participated in several important international shows : the International Exhibition of Modern Art ; the Armory Show, New York ; the International Exhibition at the Glasspalast in München, where he represented Romania together with other artists ; the Allied Artists' Sixth Exhibition at the Royal Albert Hall in London. After that he regularly participated in the most important international exhibitions. The first Brâncuşi one-man exhibition was held in 1924 in New York.*

The first timber versions of the Endless Column *were made in 1919—1920. In 1937 Brîncuşi made the group of monuments at Tîrgu Jiu :* The Table of Silence, The Gate of the Kiss and The Endless Column, *which form the keystone of his creative work. A number of other works round out the artistic portrait of Brâncuşi, the creator of permanent essential forms, independent of any style, curent or trend* (Princess X, Miss Pogany, The Cock, The Flying Tortoise, The Magic Bird). *The significance of Brâncuşi's creative work in the context of world art is evinced by the scope of his impact on 20th century sculpture.*

Among C. Brâncuşi's 204 works, several variants are known for *Mlle Pogany*. Reproduced here is one dated 1931, in marble.

Dumitru Ghiaţă (1888—1972) painted in the manner of folk tradition, using a simple and direct language. M. H. Maxy (1895—1971), a landscape painter and portraitist, and Corneliu Mihăilescu (1887—1965) were the principal representatives of Cubism and Constructivism.

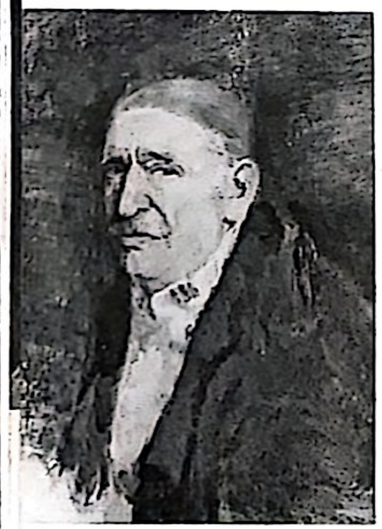
Sculpture in the 20th century initially cultivated a fantastic vision deriving from folk art and a strain of Symbolism visible in the work of Dimitrie Paciurea (1873—1932). His contemporary, Constantin Brâncuşi (1876—1957) was a trailblazer of modern sculpture, whose robust work, strongly influenced by Romanian artizan woodwork, aspired to a perfect purity of form. His wonderful *Magic Birds*, the *Kiss* or the triad at Tîrgu Jiu *(Table of Silence, Gate of the Kiss* and *Endless Column)*, demonstrate the liberation of solid stone from the constraints of the law of gravity. Among other leading sculptors, Ion Jalea (b. 1887) asserted himself with harmony and balance, Cornel Medrea (1889—1964) with his vigorous forms, and Oscar Han (1891—1976) and Constantin Baraschi (1902—1966) with decorative stylization and monumentality.

Graphics also became an independent genre, and prestigious painters like Iser, Sirato, Steriade, Ressu, Petraşcu and Tonitza produced remarkable works, often using expressionist means. Ştefan Popescu (1872—1948) laid the foundations for a national school of engravers. Aurel Jiquidi (1896—1962) was most successful in drawing and water colours, and Nicolae Cristea (1908—1936), Nina Arbore (1887—1941), Iosif Ross (1899—1976), Vasile Dobrian (b. 1912), Leon Alex (1907—1944) and Aurel Mărculescu (1900—1947) were among other notable graphicians.

In architecture, the work of the national school initiated by Ion Mincu was carried on by Petre Anto-

Ion Mincu (1852—1912), an outstanding architect, founder of the national school of architecture.

Dimitrie Paciurea (1873—1932). *The Great Chimaera* (left), *The Spirit of Water* (right).



Jean Al. Steriadi (1880—1956). Self-portrait.

Theodor Pallady (1871—1956). Self-portrait.

nescu (1873—1965), Nicolae Ghica-Budești (1869—1943), Cristofi Cerchez (1872—1955) and Paul Smărăndescu (1881—1945). Functional architecture of a constructivist trend was promoted by Horia Creangă (1893—1943) and Duiliu Marcu (1885—1966).

After the Second World War, Romanian painting developed the fruitful experience of the predecessors in the service of the new humanist ideals. The masters of the pre-war generation, who continued their work, were joined by Corneliu Baba (b. 1906), with his portraits and compositions of great expressive force, Alexandru Ciucurencu (1903—1977), who excelled with chromatic refinement and a forceful mastery of space, Aurel Ciupe (b. 1900), with his exuberant chromatic harmonies, Ion Musceleanu (b. 1903) with his pictorial lyricism and Ion Țuculescu (1910—1962) with his dramatic, expressionist vision straining towards the abstract.

The contemporany Romanian school of painting comprises diverse trends ranging from post-Impressionism to Realism, from Expressionism to Abstractionism. Diverse stylistic modalities are represented by Gheorghe Popescu (1903—1975), Brăduț Covaliu (b. 1924), Ion Pacea (b. 1924), Sabin Bălașa (b. 1932), Ion Bițan (b. 1924), Virgil Almășanu (b. 1926), Ion Sălișteanu (b. 1929), Ion Gheorghiu (b. 1929), Pavel Codiță (b. 1916), Constantin Piliuță (b. 1929), Ion Nicodim (b. 1932), Viorel Mărginean (b. 1933), Vladimir Șetran (b. 1935), Grigore Vasile (b. 1935), Marin Gherasim (b. 1937), Horia Bernea (b. 1938). In sculpture mention should be made of Gheorghe Anghel (1904—1966), with works of a profund spirituality, Vida Geza (b. 1913), with his dynamic and vigorous ancestral message, Milița Petrașcu (1892—1976), Mac Constantinescu (1900—1979), and Romulus Ladea (1901—1970) with suggestive portraits.

Ion Jalea (b. 1887). *The Centauress* (above left); Ion Irimescu (b. 1903), *Girl with Flower* (above right).

Gheorghe Anghel (1904—1966). *Mother and Child.*

Vida Gheza (b. 1913), *Dance in Oaș.*

Iosif Iser (1881—1958)
Self-portrait.

Mac Constantinescu (1900—1979), *Danaid.*

Ion Irimescu (b. 1903), with harmonious works of a pronounced decorative nature, Ion Vlasiu (b. 1908) and Boris Caragea (b. 1906), with their monumental forms, as well as Ovidiu Maitec (b. 1925), Naum Corcescu (b. 1922), George Apostu (b. 1934), Paul Vasilescu (b. 1937), Constantin Popovici (b. 1938) and others.

Engravings, book illustrations and posters made famous such artists as V. Dobrian (b. 1912), Ligia Macovei (b. 1916), Iosif Molnar (b. 1907), Mariana Petraşcu (b. 1915), Marcel Chirnoagă (b. 1930), Florica Cordescu-Jebeleanu (1914—1965), Vasile Kazar (b. 1913), Octav Grigorescu (b. 1933), Napoleon Zamfir (b. 1926) and Ion State (1937—1977).

Continuing valuable folk traditions in crafts, a new generation of artists produced remarkable work of interior decoration, fabrics and ceramics: Geta Brătescu (b. 1926), Ana Lupaş (b. 1940), Ion Nicodim (b. 1932), Ariana Nicodim (b. 1935), Theodora Moisescu-Stendl (b. 1938), Florica Fărcaşu (b. 1909), Florian Lazăr Alexie (b. 1938) and Costea Badea (b. 1940).

Architecture and urban planning, blending functional and aesthetic aspects in a modern spirit often adjusted to specific traditional traits, brought into prominence many architects, among them Horia Maicu (b. 1905), Octav Doicescu (b. 1905), Tiberiu Ricci (1913—1979), Nicolae Porumbescu (b. 1919) and Cezar Lăzărescu (b. 1923), who made important contributions to the development of social, cultural, industrial and residential projects throughout Romania.

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

Bucharest

MUZEUL DE ARTĂ AL R.S.R., Str. Stirbey Vodă 1, f. 1948. Consists of five sections: the National Gallery, containing old, modern and contemporary Romanian works of art; the Universal Gallery, containing European paintings and sculptures, and Oriental art; Graphic Art and Prints; Restoration; Public Relations and National Cultural Patrimony.

MUZEUL DE ISTORIE AL R.S.R. (The History Museum of the S.R.R.), Calea Victoriei 12, f. 1968, attached to the Council of Socialist Culture and Education. Collections of archaeology, documents, costumes, artifacts, coins; library of 25,000 vols.

MUZEUL COLECŢIILOR DE ARTĂ (Museum of Art Collections), Calea Victoriei 113, f. 1978. Significant private collections of Romanian and foreign painting, sculpture, furniture, jewelry.

MUZEUL DE ISTORIE A PARTIDULUI COMUNIST, A MIŞCĂRII REVOLUŢIONARE ŞI DEMOCRATICE DIN ROMÂNIA (The Museum of the History of the Communist Party, of the Revolutionary and Democratic Movement in Romania), Şos. Kiseleff 3, f. 1948. 9,000 exhibits, library of 16,000 vols.

MUZEUL DE ISTORIE A MUNICIPIULUI BUCUREŞTI (The Museum of the History of Bucharest), Bd. 1848 2, f. 1921, reorganized 1959. Collections of documents and works of art representing the most important events in the history of the capital city.

MUZEUL DE ISTORIE NATURALĂ „GRIGORE ANTIPA", Şos. Kiseleff 1, f. 1834. Zoology, palaeontology; library of 25,000 vols.

MUZEUL LITERATURII ROMÂNE, str. Fundaţiei 4, f. 1957. History of Romanian literature; 15,000 manuscripts and photographs, library of 40,000 vols.

MUSEUL SATULUI ŞI DE ARTĂ POPULARĂ (Village and Folk Art Museum), Sos. Kiseleff 28—30, f. 1936. Ethnographic open-air museum containing exibits of folk art, including architecture, interiors of peasant houses, farm and household implements, etc. from the 17th to 20th centuries totalling about 25,000 items.

Other cities

MUZEUL UNIRII, str. Mihai Viteazul 12—14, Alba Iulia, f. 1887. Archaeology, history, numismatics and ethnography, library of 32,000 vols.

MUZEUL JUDEŢEAN ARAD (Arad County Museum), Piaţa Enescu 1, Arad; f. 1892. Archaeological and ethnographical exhibits relating to the Arad region; classical and contemporary Romanian art; European painting of 17th-20th centuries, etc.

MUZEUL JUDEŢEAN BRAŞOV (The Braşov County Museum), Piata 23 August 30, Braşov, f. 1908. Archaeology, numismatics, history, ethnography and folk art.

MUZEUL JUDEŢEAN MARAMUREŞ (Maramureş County Museum); str. Bicazului 1-3, Baia Mare; f. 1899; history, ethnography, modern and contemporary Romanian art, etc.

MUZEUL ETNOGRAFIC AL TRANSILVANIEI, str. 30 Decembrie 21, Cluj-Napoca, f. 1922. Over 53,000 exhibits with special emphasis on Transylvanian traditional occupations, library and valuable collection of archives.

MUZEUL DE ISTORIE AL TRANSILVANIEI, str. Emil Isac 2, Cluj-Napoca, f. 1859, reorganized in 1963. Archaeology, ancient mediaeval and modern Transylvanian history.

MUZEUL DE ISTORIE NAŢIONALĂ ŞI DE ARHEOLOGIE DIN CONSTANŢA, str. Muzelor 23, Constanţa. Exhibits relating to the prehistory and archaeology of the region, collections of Neolithic vessels and Scythian coins.

COMPLEXUL MUZEISTIC IAŞI, Palatul Culturii, str. Palatului 1, Iaşi. Affiliated museums: MUZEUL ETNOGRAFIC AL MOLDOVEI, f. 1943, folk art, ethnography; MUZEUL DE ARTĂ DIN IASI.

f. 1860, collection of Romanian art, particularly Moldavian, collection of classical foreign paintings; MUZEUL DE ISTORIE A MOLDOVEI, f. 1916, archaeology and history; etc.
MUZEUL BRUKENTHAL, Piaţa Republicii 4, Sibiu, f. 1817. Archaeology, history, ethnography, European paintings 15th—18th centuries, library of 249,780 vols.

LITERATURE

Throughout their historical evolution, the Romanians have asserted their distinctive moral physiognomy, expressed in an original, rich and diverse culture. Owing to specific historical conditions, the first known texts in the national language were written in the 16th century, and literary activity proper began in the 18th century.

For many centuries, the specific modalities of the Romanians' artistic and literary expression were folk art and folklore. A complex syncretic literary, musical and choreographic phenomenon, Romanian folklore is one of the most interesting in Europe by its originality, diversity and wealth of creative suggestion. Literary folklore comprises a multitude of characteristic themes, motifs and forms: *doinas* and songs in the lyrical genre; ballads, fairy-tales, legends, anecdotes and stories in the epic genre; *capra, vicleimul, pluguşorul* and the *haidouk* (outlaw) theatre in the dramatic genre, and proverbs, sayings and riddles in the didactic genre. The *Ballad of Miorita* (The Ewe-Lamb), a stirring meditation on life and death seen as a communion with Nature, and the *Ballad of Master-Builder Manole* (or the legend of Argeş Monastery), which some authors regard as the most remarkable development of the creation-through-sacrifice motif, are genuine masterpieces.

Written works of literature began to be circulated in the 15th century comprising church hymns, lives and legends of saints, and chronicles in Slavonic, which was the language currently used in church and chanceries, fashioned after Byzantine models *(Pripeale* by Filotei Cozianul, *The Life of Saint Nicodim of Tismana, The Life of St. Ioan cel Nou of Suceava, The Chronicle of Stephen the Great).* The first known works written in Romanian are dated in the 16th century, such as the letter sent by boyar Neacşu of Cîmpulung to Hans Benkner, the Mayor of Braşov, in 1521. The *Teachings of Neagoe Basarab for his Son Teodosie,* comprising philosophical meditations in the spirit of the Renaissance, sums up in a most expressive manner the rich confluence of Greek and Latin classicism, taken over directly or via Byzantium, with specific Romanian traits. At about the same time, in Maramureş (Northern Romania), the first translations into Romanian were made of several religious texts, probably under the influence of Reformation which demanded the church services to be held in the language of the people.

Antim Ivireanul (about 1660—1716), a scholarly clergyman, metropolitan of the Christian Orthodox church in Walachia (1708—1716); he established printing shops at Snagov (1694) and Rîmnic (1705) and translated into Romanian a number of religious writings and moral teachings.

The first book to be printed in Romanian was the translation of a *Lutheran Catechism* at Sibiu in 1544. Printing developed rapidly in the second half of the 16th and early 17th centuries in the shop run by Deacon Coresi (1510—1581), who published many religious books, including *Psaltirea pre versuri întocmită* (Scripture in verse) by Metropolitan Dosoftei (1624—1693), and *Didahiile* by Metropolitan Antim Ivireanul (1660—1716), which had a wide circulation and helped to lay the foundations of literary Romanian. A place apart in the 16 th century culture was held by Nicolaus Olahus (1493—1568), an outstanding humanist and the first Romanian poet who wrote in Latin. The emergence of national historiography, a great number of translations and adaptations from European and Oriental literature and the development of education in Romanian were the main features of cultural life in the 17th and 18th centuries. Historical writings often asserted the Latin origin and the unity of the Romanian people. Noteworthy chroniclers were Grigore Ureche (1590—1647), Miron Costin (1633—1691), Ion Neculce (1672—1745), Radu Greceanu (17th—18th cent.) and Radu Popescu (1650—1729). The development of literature proper was illustrated by Miron Costin's poem *The Life of the World* and especially by the literary, historical and philosophical work of the great scholar Dimitrie Cantemir (1673—1723), including an erudite study on *The Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire* and the narrative *Description of Moldavia.*

Dinicu Golescu (1777—1830), a writer and scholar in Walachia, founder of the Romanian Literary Society (1827)

Under the influence of European Englightenment, a powerful movement for national and social emancipation began to develop in all Romanian provinces in late 18th and the beginning of the 19th century. Elaborating on the ideas put forward by the early chroniclers, the *Transylvanian School,* a political and cultural national movement including Samuil Micu (1745—1806), Gheorghe Şincai (1754—1816), Petru Maior (1761—1821) and Ion Budai-Deleanu (1763—1820), adduced scientific arguments to demonstrate the organic links of the Romanian people with the ancient Roman civilization and the unity of all Romanians. In Walachia and Moldavia the writers of that period cultivated a classical style particularly in poetry (Ienăchiţă and Iancu Văcărescu, Costache Conachi), but also in prose (Dinicu Golescu in his *Travel Notes)* and the theatre (Iordache Golescu, Nicolae Dimachi). The awakening of national awareness throughout Europe also brought fundamental changes in the life of the Romanian people, sponsored by such remarkable writers and scholars as the poet and philosopher Ion Heliade

Vasile Alecsandri (1821—1890), writer and statesman, a champion of the struggle for the Union of the Principalities and supporter of the War of Independence. He wrote notable poems of historical inspiration and delicate landscape poetry. He was also a gifted playwright, one of the founders of the Romanian theatre, a prosewriter and memorialist.

Ion Creangă (1839—1889), an author of stories, tales and *Amintiri din copilărie* (Memories of My Boyhood) in which he gave a colourful description of life in a typical Romanian village.

Rădulescu (1802—1872), and the historians Mihail Kogălniceanu (1817—1891) and Nicolae Bălcescu (1819—1852). Education, science, literature, journalism and the theatre were rapidly spreading, and closer cultural and political links developed among the Romanian intellectuals in all the historical provinces, helping to establish the idea of Romanian unitary culture and, consequently, the need of political union. That was the time when the foundations were laid for the development of the press and higher education in Romania, owing to the efforts of Gheorghe Lazăr (1779—1823) in Walachia and Gheorghe Asachi (1788—1869) in Moldavia. More attention was paid to the native culture and folklore, and the collections of folk poetry made by Vasile Alecsandri (1821—1890), an outstanding poet in his own right, were also successful abroad thanks to translations into English and French. The political ideology of the revolutionary year 1848 introduced new specific traits such as demophilism, a visionary character, a cult for heroes, patriotism and inspiration from folklore, which were constantly renewed throughout the subsequent evolution of the Romanian literature. The principal guide in this movement was *Dacia literară* (founded in 1840), a review edited by Mihail Kogălniceanu (1817—1891), to which writers from both Moldavia and Walachia contributed. The leading Romantic trend of the time compounded with pre-Romanticism and Classicism blended into an original native synthesis. Representative for that aesthetic structure was the work of Vasile Alecsandri, a poet, playwright and prose-writer, Alecu Russo (1819—1859) and Costache Negruzzi (1808—1868), the founder of Romanian historical novel, and later Nicolae Filimon (1819—1865), author of the first social novel, Bogdan Petriceicu-Hasdeu (1838—1907), a scholar and prosewriter, and the erudite Alexandru Odobescu (1834—1895).

In the second half of the 19th century, *Junimea*, a cultural society, founded in 1863, whose spiritual mentor was the critic Titu Maiorescu (1840—1917), further stimulated the development of literature and, together with the review *Convorbiri literare* (first published in 1867), brought together a number of outstanding writers: Mihail Eminescu (1850—1889), the greatest Romanian national poet, a romantic with classicist inclinations; Ion Luca Caragiale (1852—1912), a playwright whose comedies *A Lost Letter, A Stormy Night* and *Carnival Time* won lasting universal acclaim; Ion Creangă (1839—1889), a storyteller in the tradional oral style of folk narrative *(Memories of My Boyhood, Fairy Tales and Stories)*; Ioan Slavici (1848—1925), whose realistic prose gave memorable descriptions of village life *(The Mill of Good Luck, Mara)*.

Mihai Eminescu (1850—1889), the Romanians' national poet, who gave brilliancy to Romanian Romanticism.

EMINESCU, MIHAI *(b. 15.1.1850, Botoşani — d. 15.6.1889, Bucharest) was the national poet of the Romanians, the last of the great European romantics.*

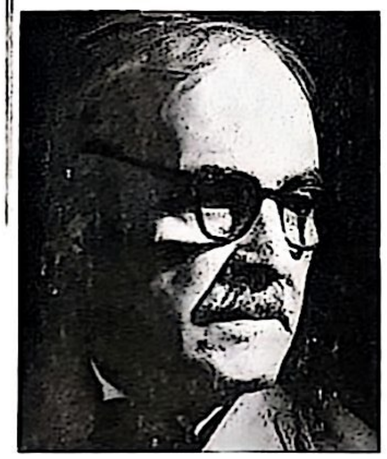
Eminescu studied philosophy at Vienna (1869—1872) and Berlin (1872—1874). He was a member of the Junimea *(Youth) cultural society at Iaşi. The only volume published during his lifetime (1883) was* Poezii *(Poems). Eminescu's first poems, written in romantic rhetoric, dealt with the essential problems of existence: life, struggle, death and love. His typical romantic hero, disgusted with the social order of his time, became a rebel, a prophet and a demon. Eminescu's numerous posthumous poems comprise major romantic motifs: travel across time on the tracks of ancient lost civilizations* (Memento Mori) *and into inter-planetary space* (Povestea magului călător în stele — *The Story of the Magic Star-Traveller*); *re-interpretation of mythology* (Odin şi poetul — *Odin and the Poet*); *sceptical meditations on good and evil, etc. He was familiar with German philosophy, Schopenhauer in particular, and he had a deep knowledge of the Romanian folklore; as a result, he was able to evolve new modes of poetic thinking, feeling and expression. He re-made numerous romantic myths in a specific Romanian spirit (as in* Floare albastră — *Blue Flower). He blended the call of love with the call of nature in the spirit of Romanian folklore (in* Făt Frumos din tei — *Prince Charming of the Lime Tree, and* Călin, file de poveste — *Călin, Pages of a Story). Plunging into the individual and general aspects of human condition, his lyricism was sometimes pervaded with resignation, sadness and solitude (in* Şi dacă — *And If, and* Pe lîngă plopii fără soţ — *By the Poplars Odd in Number). In his five* Epistles, *that trend assumed dramatic proportions:* Scrisoarea I *(First Epistle) gives an astonishing picture of cosmogony and apocalypse,* Scrisoarea II *voices the artist's disillusionment with a hostile world,* Scrisoarea III *weaves a myth from the history of the Romanians' resistance to foreign invasion, disowning the political and social condition of his time, while* Scrisoarea IV *and* Scrisoarea V *(posthumous) return to the theme of unrequited love.*

Eminescu's last works evince his persistent aspiration for Classicism which is also visible in his philosophical poems (Odă în metru antic — *Ode in the Antique Meter, and* Glossa). *The vast poem* Luceafărul *(Evening Star) written in 1883, combining Romanian fairy-tales and folk philosophy with ancient Greek mythology illustrates the tragic lot of a genius.*

Eminescu's philosophical and lyrical-fantastic prose is much in the same vein as his poetry (Sărmanul

Dionis — *Poor Dionysus*, Geniu pustiu — *Barren Genius*, Cezara, Avatarii faraonului Tla — *The Avatars of Pharaoh Tla). His tales in the manner of folklore have an uncanny poetic style* (Făt Frumos din lacrimă — *Prince Charming of the Tear*).

An encyclopaedic spirit and a real master of the Romanian language, Eminescu created poems of stirring musicality and harmony, and his impact on the further development of national culture is second to none.



Tudor Arghezi (1880—1967), one of the prominent personalities of modern Romanian poetry, who fundamentally renovated the poetical idiom.

Poet, playwright, philosopher and essayist Lucian Blaga (1895—1961).

Another literary group was sponsored by *Contemporanul*, a magazine promoting Socialist ideas, edited by Constantin Dobrogeanu-Gherea (1855—1920), a notable sociologist and literary critic who encouraged realistic expression and social commitment. The most significant literary works of the time were actually written under the sign of realism, but concurrently new trends began to emerge: Symbolism, represented by Alexandru Macedonski (1854—1920), the author of fine poems such as *May Night, November Night* or *December Night*, and further developed by George Bacovia (1881—1957) and Ion Minulescu (1881—1944); *Semănătorismul* (the Sower movement), a social and aesthetic current exalting the virtues of rural traditionalism whose ideologist and animator was Nicolae Iorga, one of the most many-sided personalities of Romanian culture; *Poporanismul* (Folkism), a political, ideological and literary trend opposing the moral degradation of city life. Overcoming the political limitations of that last current, the review *Viaţa românească* (founded in 1906), dominated by Garabet Ibrăileanu (1871—1936), a literary critic and adept of positivist thinking, gathered contributions from the most prestigious writers and scientists of the time. During that period Al. Davila (1862—1929) with *Vlaicu Vodă* and Barbu Ştefănescu-Delavrancea (1858—1918) with his trilogy *Sunset, Hurricane* and *Morning Star* added new lustre to historical drama, and George Coşbuc (1866—1918) and Octavian Goga (1881—1938) voiced in their poems the national and social aspirations of the Romanians of Transylvania.

The period between the two World Wars brought about an integration of Romanian literature with world literature and a new generation of literary groups and aesthetic orientations came into the limelight. The main theoretician of the modern trend in literature was Eugen Lovinescu (1881—1943), a historian of modern Romanian literature and civilization, who sponsored the literary society around the magazine *Sburătorul*. The main avant-garde groups emerged at that time, and writers who later were to become famous throughout Europe made their debut, among them Tristan Tzara (1896—1963),

the founder of the Dadaist movement, the poet and essayist B. Fundoianu (1898—1944), the playwright Eugen Ionescu (b. 1909), and the writer and philosopher Mircea Eliade (b. 1907).

A new wave of lyrical essentialization raised Romanian verse to peaks untouched since Eminescu. Tudor Arghezi (1880—1967) broached with unfailing assurance a variety of great lyrical themes and dominated Romanian poetry for over four decades with his imaginative art and acid wit as exhibited in *Matched Words, Flowers of Mould, Song to Man, Leaves, Cadences* etc. A poet, philosopher of culture and playwright, Lucian Blaga (1895—1961) reached the highest expression of metaphysical sensitivity in *The Great Passage, In Praise of Sleep, Poems.* With Ion Barbu (D_n Barbilian) (1895—1961), a famous mathematician who wrote only one volume of poetry, *Secondary Game*, the purification of lyricism reached its apogee, through hermetic intellectualization. Other noted poets of that time: Ion Pillat (1891—1945), Adrian Maniu (1891—1968), Vasile Voiculescu (1884—1963), Alexandru A. Philippide (1900—1979).

In prose, the years after World War I were dominated by Mihail Sadoveanu (1880—1961), who created a monumental, fundamentally epic work in a traditional vein. In his more than 100 volumes, Mihail Sadoveanu gave a unique panoramic picture of the basic ethnic, psychological and ethical traits of the Romanian people, and its history. His masterpieces: *Ancuţa's Inn, The Hatchet, The Golden Bough, The Jderi Brothers, The Persian Divan, Wolve's Island, Nicoară Potcoavă.* An objective and realistic perspective was that of Liviu Rebreanu (1885—1944), a writer of novels featuring the tortuous ways of peasant psychology *(Ion, The Uprising)* and the moral crisis caused by the war *(The Forest of the Hanged)*, of Camil Petrescu (1894—1957), a poet, novelist and playwright obsessed with the intellectual's condition, and of Hortensia Papadat-Bengescu (1876—1955), the author of a cycle of novels with naturalist suggestions *(Dishevelled Maidens, Bach Concerto, Hidden Road, Roots)*. Mateiu Caragiale (1885—1936) created a sumptuous prose of lyrical recollection and rich atmosphere, Gib Mihăescu (1894—1935), Panait Istrati (1884—1935), Ionel Teodoreanu (1897—1954) and other prose writers represented a great variety of stylistic form.

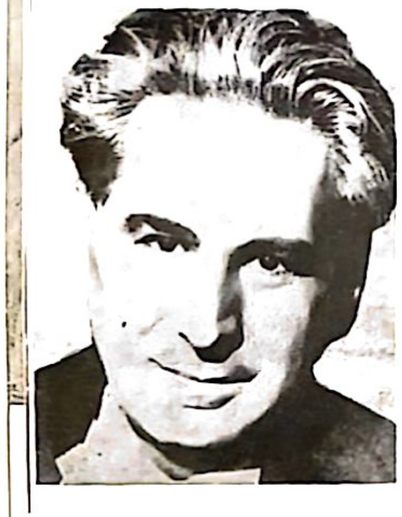
The drama was well represented by Camil Petrescu, Mihail Sorbul (1885—1967), Victor Eftimiu (1889—1972),

Mihail Sadoveanu (1880—1961), one of the greatest Romanian 20th-century writers. His oeuvre of over 100 titles is a vast monograph of the Romanian people, in its historical evolution and osmotic relationships with geographic space.

Liviu Rebreanu (1885—1944), a remarkable writer, author of short stories of rural life and social novels *Ion* — a masterpiece of Romanian prose, *Răscoala* (The Uprising), *Pădurea spînzuraţilor* (The Forest of the Hanged). →

Camil Petrescu (1894—1957), a prose writer, playwright, poet and essayist, mainly known for his novels displaying a fine skill at psychological analysis.

George Călinescu (1899—1965), writer, critic and literary historian. A many-sided personality, encyclopaedic mind, he wrote exquisite studies dedicated to the greatest Romanian Romantic poet Mihai Eminescu and the monumental work The History of Romanian Literature from its Origins to the Present Days.



Victor Ion Popa (1895—1946), Mihail Sebastian (1907—1945), George Mihail Zamfirescu (1898—1939).

In the sphere of literary criticism and history, the leading authors of the period were Paul Zarifopol (1874—1934), an essayist and literary critic, Tudor Vianu (1898—1964), an aesthetician and interpreter of style; George Călinescu (1899—1965), also a remarkable prose writer and poet striving to integrate national aesthetic elements with the European spirit; Perpessicius (1891—1971), a fine and subtle analyst who edited the work of Eminescu; Pompiliu Constantinescu (1901—1946), Şerban Cioculescu (b. 1902), Vladimir Streinu (1902—1970).

The far-reaching economic and political transformations which took place in Romania after World War II also caused a renewed creative endeavour in literature, seeking to reflect the specific conditions and realities of the time of socialist construction, while continuing the valuable traditions of the past and experimenting with new modes and procedures. That process, which involved all generations, was joined by leading writers who had asserted themselves in the inter-war period: Tudor Arghezi, Lucian Blaga and Al. A. Philippide, in poetry; Mihail Sadoveanu, Camil Petrescu, Ion Marin Sadoveanu, Ion Vinea (1895—1964) and Vasile Voiculescu (1884—1963) in prose, the last two also in poetry; George Călinescu, Tudor Vianu and Mihail Ralea (1896—1964), Perpessicius, Şerban Cioculescu and Vladimir Streinu in criticism. Among the writers who had made their debut before the war, but wrote their best books in the last three decades, are the novelist and poet Zaharia Stancu (1902—1974), author of *Barefoot*, a novel so far translated into more than 140 versions abroad, and also a number of highly original poets, some of them initially avant-garde or surrealist with a political leaning to the left, such as Eugen Jebeleanu (b. 1911), Mihai Beniuc (b. 1907), Geo Bogza (b. 1908), Virgil Teodorescu (b. 1909), Geo Dumitrescu (b. 1920), Maria Banuş (b. 1914), Ştefan Augustin Doinaş (b. 1922), Ion Caraion (b. 1923) etc.

Significant new writers asserted themselves in the contemporary Romanian literature, among them the novelists Marin Preda (b. 1922), Eugen Barbu (b. 1924), Titus Popovici (b. 1930), Laurenţiu Fulga (b. 1916), Ştefan Bănulescu (b. 1929); poets Mihu Dragomir (1919—1964), Dumitru Popescu (b. 1928), A. E. Baconsky (1925—1977), Nina Cassian (b. 1924), Ion Brad (b. 1929), Vasile Nicolescu (b. 1929), Alexandru Andriţoiu (b. 1929); playwrights Horia Lovinescu (b. 1917) Paul Everac (b. 1924), Aurel Baranga (1913—1979), Ion Băieşu (b. 1933), Teodor Mazilu (b. 1930), D. R. Popescu (b. 1935), Paul Anghel (b. 1931).

Poetry flourished in the 1960's with a new generation whose standard-bearer was Nicolae Labiş (1935—1956), bringing to the fore such names as Nichita Stănescu (b. 1933), Adrian Păunescu (b. 1943), and Marin Sorescu (b. 1936), who also wrote successful plays *(Jonah, The Matrix* and *The Sexton)*, Ioan Alexandru (b. 1942), Ana Blandiana (b. 1942), Ion Gheorghe (b. 1935), Gheorghe Tomozei (b. 1936). Noteworthy prose-writers are Alexandru Ivasiuc (1933—1977), D. R. Popescu (b. 1935), Fănuş Neagu (b. 1932), Nicolae Velea (b. 1936) and Augustin Buzura (b. 1938).
The picture of modern literature in Romania is completed by remarkable contributions made by the writers belonging to the co-inhabiting nationalities: Nagy Istvan (1904—1977), Méliusz Jósef (b. 1909), Sütö Andras (b. 1927), Oskar Walter Cisek (1897—1966), Erwin Wittstock (1899—1962), Alfred Margul Sperber (1898—1967), Vladimir Cicov (b. 1920).

Outstanding contributions to the development of literary critique and history were made by George Macovescu (b. 1913), Constantin Ciopraga (b. 1916), Al. Piru (b. 1917), Mihnea Gheorghiu (b. 1919), Zoe Dumitres-cu-Buşulenga (b. 1920), Adrian Marino (b. 1921), Ov. S. Crohmălniceanu (b. 1921), Paul Georgescu (b. 1923), Dumitru Micu (b. 1928), Nicolae Balotă (b. 1925), Mircea Zaciu (b. 1928), Romul Munteanu (b. 1926), Nicolae Manolesou (b. 1939), Eugen Simion (b. 1933).

Zaharia Stancu (1902—1974), a prose writer and poet.

PUBLISHING HOUSES

Bucharest

CENTRALA EDITORIALĂ (Central Editorial Office), Piaţa Scînteii 1, Bucharest, f. 1962. A state organization which coordinates book production and distribution throughout Romania as well as the economic and financial activities of the publishing houses; it organizes the import and export of books and other cultural assets.

EDITURA ACADEMIEI REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMÂNIA (Publishing House of the Academy of the S.R.R.), Calea Victoriei 125, f. 1948. Important science books and periodicals in Romanian and in foreign languages.

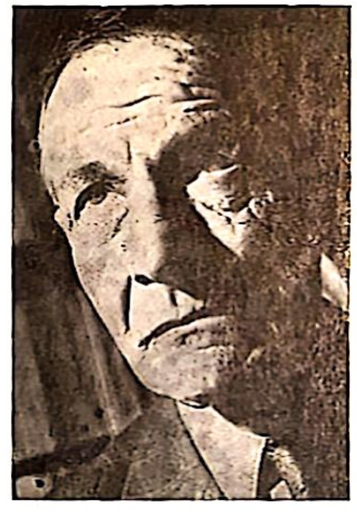
EDITURA ALBATROS, Piaţa Scînteii 1, f. 1969. Books for teenagers, in Romanian and in the languages of the co-inhabiting nationalities.

EDITURA CARTEA ROMÂNEASCĂ, str. Nuferilor 41, f. 1969. Modern Romanian literature.

EDITURA CERES, Piaţa Scînteii 1, f. 1953. Books on agricultural science and forestry.

EDITURA DIDACTICĂ ŞI PEDAGOGICĂ, str. Spiru Haret 12, f. 1951. School, university, technical and vocational textbooks; pedagogic literature and methodology; teaching aids.

Nagy István (1904—1977), a noted Hungarian-language writer in Romania.



EDITURA ŞTIINŢIFICĂ ŞI ENCICLOPEDICĂ (Scientific and Encyclopaedic Publishing House), Piaţa Scinteii 1, f. 1969. Encyclopaedic dictionaries, bibliographies, chronologies and reference books; popular and informational literature; provides photographs, other illustrations, encyclopaedic and statistical data about Romania for foreign publishing houses.

EDITURA ION CREANGĂ, Piaţa Scinteii 1, f. 1969. Children's books, in Romanian and in the languages of the co-inhabiting nationalities.

EDITURA KRITERION, Piaţa Scinteii 1, f. 1969. Books in Hungarian, German, Serbian, Ukrainian and Yiddish.

EDITURA LITERA, Piaţa Scinteii 1, f. 1969. Modern Romanian literature (publishing costs covered by the authors).

EDITURA MEDICALĂ, str. Smirdan 5, f. 1954. Medical science

EDITURA MERIDIANE, Piaţa Scinteii 1, f. 1952. Fine arts, theatre, cinema, architecture, photographic art; art history, theory and critique; picture art books, monographs; postcards; also sociology and political science, in foreign languages.

EDITURA MIHAI EMINESCU, Piaţa Scinteii 1, f. 1969. Modern Romanian literature, translations of world literature.

EDITURA MILITARĂ, str. Izvor 137, f. 1950. Military history, theory, science, technology and medicine; also fiction.

EDITURA MINERVA, Piaţa Scinteii 1, f. 1948; Romanian classics, world literature, modern Romanian fiction, literary critique and history.

EDITURA MUZICALĂ A UNIUNII COMPOZITORILOR DIN ROMÂNIA (Musical Publishing House of the Composers' Union of Romania), str. Poiana Narciselor 6, f. 1958. Books on music and musical scores.

EDITURA POLITICĂ, Piaţa Scinteii 1, f. 1944. Official documents on Romanian domestic and foreign policies, political science, sociology, philosophy, history.

EDITURA SPORT-TURISM (Publishing House for Sports and Tourism), str. Vasile Conta 16, f. 1951. Works on various sports branches; guidebooks, tourist maps, albums in Romanian and in foreign languages.

EDITURA TEHNICĂ, Piaţa Scinteii 1, f. 1950. Technical and scientific books and dictionaries.

EDITURA UNIVERS, Piaţa Scinteii 1, f. 1961. Translations from world literature.

AGENŢIA „PUBLITURISM' (Romanian Agency for Tourist Advertising), str. Luterană 17, f. 1971. Produces guide books and brochures in foreign languages, periodicals, maps, albums, prospectuses, provides advertising services for foreign firms in Romanian publications.

Cluj-Napoca

EDITURA DACIA, str. 1 Mai 23, f. 1972. Classical and contemporary Romanian literature, art books, fiction and science books in Romanian, Hungarian and German.

Craiova

EDITURA SCRISUL ROMÂNESC, str. Karl Marx 21, f. 1972. Social, political, technical, and scientic literature and fiction.

Iaşi

EDITURA JUNIMEA, str. Gh. Dimitrov 1, f. 1972. Social, political, technical, scientific and literary woorks.

Timişoara

EDITURA FACLA, str. I. L. Caragiale 1, f. 1972. Scientific literature and fiction in Romanian, Hungarian, German and Serbo-Croatian.

THEATRE

The Romanian theatre appeared in the earl 19th century in the specific conditions determined by the general development of national culture. It was built on the basis of older elements which had been gradually integrated in folk theatrical productions. The oldest forms of such shows derived from archaic rites (*paparudele, caloianul, drăgaica, turca* and *brezaia, cucii, căluşarii, moşii,* wedding orations and laments); customs of the Geto-Dacian tribes *(diambria, darzaleia)* and forms of entertainment brought to Dobruja starting with the 7th century B.C. by the Greek settlers (the autumn Dionysian rites) and to the entire territory of Dacia by Roman culture, long before colonization, ever since the 1st century B.C., but particularly after the Roman occupation, in the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D. (gladiator fights, official ceremonies etc.). Starting with the 7th century B.C. the Greek theatre and later on the Latin theatre made their influence felt, as shown by archaeological evidence (amphitheatres, statues and masks).

Most forms of theatrical show in the feudal era were a continuation of the preceding ones, gradually assimilated by folklore (the primitive theatre mask became folk show mask); they developed throughout the Middle Ages following two main directions: shows at the princely courts and boyar mansions, and folk performances. The former consisted of official ceremonies (festivities or receptions of guests using pageantry, fancy costumes, decorations and sonorous and visual effects) and entertainments (in the 17th century) performed by buffoons, mountebanks, and quacks, and later on by puppeteers. The most evolved forms of folk theatre, including *Herodes* or *Birth of Jesus* appeared initially as religious drama, but later became a secular form; they were typical of the 18th and the early 19th centuries and were usually performed during the winter festivals.

Ion Luca Caragiale (1852—1912), the greatest Romanian playwright and author of short stories in a satiric vein.

Actors George Calboreanu and Ilinca Tomoroveanu in a scene from *Sunset* by Barbu Ştefănescu-Delavrancea (1858—1918), staged at the National Theatre in Bucharest.

Puppet shows presented colourful, engaging characters and usually followed a satirical plot with frequent tones of social protest. Widely appreciated were also the plays featuring the actions of the *haidouks* (outlaws depicted as popular heroes), which expressed the social or national demands of the time.

Constantin N. Nottara (1859—1935), an actor and theatre producer, professor at Bucharest Conservatoire.

As a synthesis of the above-mentioned constituent elements, the early development of the Romanian drama theatre took place almost simultaneously and in fundamentally identical modalities throughout the country, and due to the specific historical conditions it acquired a militant and progressive character from the very start. Some of the first shows were staged in schools in Transylvania (starting in 1755 at Blaj). Amateur performances were first given at Iaşi in 1816 and Bucharest in 1819. Professional actors began to be trained in theatre schools: *The Philharmonic Society* (Bucharest 1833) and *The Philharmonic and Dramatic Conservatoire* (Iaşi 1836). The initiative of the first pioneers (Ion Heliade Rădulescu and Gheorghe Asachi) was continued by the state-run dramatic art conservatoires set up in 1864 in Bucharest and Iaşi, which promoted essentially realistic stagecraft and thorough, persevering study, and helped to establish the national performing arts on a sound foundation.

Costache Caragiale (1815—1877), a graduate of the Bucharest Philharmonic Society, pioneered the theatrical movement in Moldavia (Botoşani, Iaşi) and in Walachia (Bucharest, Craiova). A remarkable contribution was made by the great actors Matei Millo (1814—1896) who promoted especially original satirical comedies (particularly the plays of Vasile Alecsandri) and Mihail Pascaly (1830—1882) who staged romantic dramas by Romanian and foreign playwrights. Millo and Pascaly formed independent companies which, starting in 1852, played especially on the stage of the Great Theatre in Bucharest (renamed National Theatre in 1875). They saw the mission of the theatre as an effective means of fostering civic education aimed at social and national emancipation, and they embraced the ideas of the 1848 revolutionary movement. The emergence of national theatre received strong support from the leading scholars and writers of that time such as M. Kogălniceanu, C. Bolliac, N. Filimon, C. A. Rosetti and B. P. Hasdeu.

Aristizza Romanescu (1854—1918), a famous Romanian actress and author of memoirs.

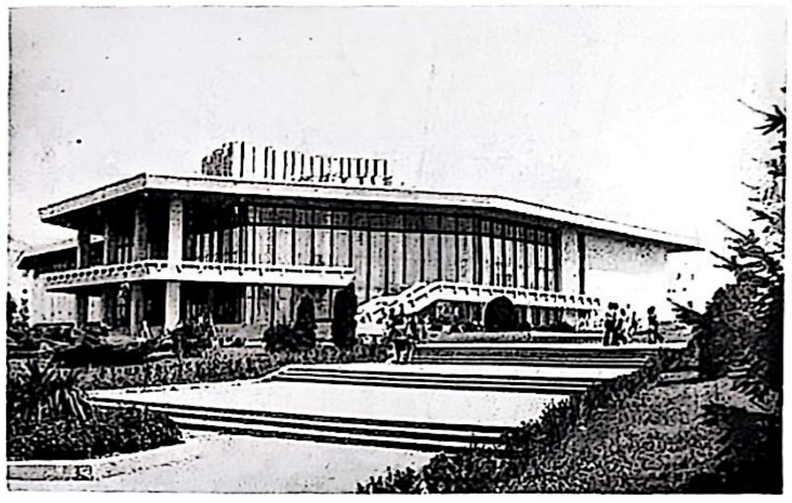
The Romanian theatre entered its classical period after the winning of state independence in 1877, with the foundation of the Drama Society of Bucharest (organized under the terms of the Law on the Theatre); up to World War I this period was illustrated by the plays of I. L. Caragiale, A. Davilla and B. Şt. Delavrancea and by the stagecraft of a group of excellent actors including Grigore Manolescu (1857—1892), Aristizza Romanescu (1854—1918), C. I. Nottara (1859—1935), Aglaie Pruteanu (1866—1941), Agatha Bârsescu (1857—1939), Ştefan Iulian (1851—1892), Ianou Brezeanu (1869—1940),

Scene from a performance with *A Lost Letter* by I. L. Caragiale, at the National Theatre in Bucharest.

Maria Ciucurescu (1866—1939), Petre Liciu (1871—1912), and many others. Stage direction made its mark with I. L. Caragiale, Paul Gusty (1859—1944) and A. Davilla. Important contributions to the development of theatrical critique were made by Mihai Eminescu and I. L. Caragiale, A. Davila and Pompiliu Eliade (1869—1914). Throughout those years the national theatres in Bucharest, Iaşi and Craiova were flourishing and the Society for the Foundation of the Romanian Theatre, headed by Iosif Vulcan (1841—1907), was working for the assertion of the then still amateur theatre in Transylvania.

In the period between the two World Wars the theatrical movement had its main centres in Bucharest, Cluj, Timişoara, Iaşi, Oradea, Craiova and Cernăuţi, all of them receiving state subventions. Most of the actors who had made a name for themselves in the preceding period were playing there, and they were joined by great actors and actresses including Aristide Demetriade (1871—1930), Lucia Sturdza Bulandra (1873—1961), Tony Bulandra (1881—1943), G. Storin (1883—1968), Ion Manolescu (1881—1959), Maria Filotti (1883—1956), Marioara Voiculescu (1889—1976), Miluţă Gheorghiu (1897—1971), Ştefan Braborescu (1880—1971), George Vraca (1896—1964), Aura Buzescu (b. 1894), George Calboreanu (b. 1896). In close connection with the development of dramaturgy, theatrical critique and theoretical research (with notable contributions by Camil Petrescu, Tudor Vianu, Tudor Arghezi, Mihail Sebastian and G. M. Zamfirescu) which stimulated the social and aesthetic commitment of the theatre, there emerged a number of talented artistic directors such as Paul Gusty, Ion Sava (1900—1947), I. A. Maican,

The National Theatre of Craiova, Dolj county.



Actors Radu Beligan and Mircea Albulescu in a scene from *Danton* by Camil Petrescu.

V. I. Popa, G. M. Zamfirescu, S. Z. Soare and Ion Şahighian (1897—1965). In addition to official theatres, travelling theatrical companies led by Lucia and Tony Bulandra, Marioara Voiculescu, Maria Filotti, Maria Ventura, Tudor Muşatescu and Dina Cocea generally staged modern plays promoting democratic ideas. Constantin Tănase (1880—1945) gave new brilliance to the variety theatre, developing a tradition already established by I. D. Ionescu (1844—1900).

After the Second World War the Romanian theatre evolved a new creative effervescence. The repertoire now included original plays inspired by the memorable history of the Romanian people and by contemporary events, as well as valuable classical and modern plays. The search for new expression in stagecraft characterized the Romanian school of directors represented by Liviu Ciulei (b. 1923), Lucian Pintilie (b. 1933), Lucian Giurchescu (b. 1930), Ion Cojar (b. 1934), Horea Popescu (b. 1926), Andrei Şerban (b. 1942), Cătălina Buzoianu. The leading actors include Fory Etterle (b. 1905), Grigore Vasiliu Birlic (1905—1970), Ştefan Ciubotăraşu (1910—1970), Kovacs Gyorgy (1911—1977), Radu Beligan (b. 1918), Dina Cocea (b. 1918), Tanţi Cocea (b. 1909), Clody Bertola, Elvira Godeanu (b. 1904), Eugenia Popovici (b. 1914), Tanai Bella, Irina Răchiţeanu (b. 1920), Marcela Rusu (b. 1926), Margot Göttlinger, Colea Răutu (b. 1912), Carmen Stănescu (b. 1925), Florin Scărlătescu, Ion Lucian, and also George Constantin (b. 1933), Victor Rebengiuc (b. 1933), Ion Marinescu (b. 1930), George Dinică, (b. 1934), Marin Moraru (b. 1937), Silvia Popovici (b. 1933), Mircea Albulescu (b. 1934), Octavian Cotescu (b. 1931), Amza Pellea (b. 1931), Otto Grassl, Liliana

Tomescu (b. 1929), Toma Caragiu (1925—1977), Florin Piersic, Irina Petrescu (b. 1940) etc.

A significant part in the general picture of the Romanian theatrical movement is held by the theatres playing in the languages of the co-inhabiting nationalities: there are 9 Hungarian-language drama theatres and an opera house, three German ones and a Yiddish theatre.

Contributing to the development of modern European stagecraft by their highly successful tours and their participation in prestigious international festivals, the Romanian theatre is representative of the complex and fertile artistic endeavour of our time.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

(selection from a total of 64 playhouses)

I. L. CARAGIALE NATIONAL THEATRE (f. 1852) Bd. N. Bălcescu 2, Bucharest.
C. I. NOTTARA THEATRE (f. 1947), Bd. Magheru 20, Bucharest.
LUCIA STURDZA BULANDRA THEATRE (f. 1947), Bd. Schitu Măgureanu 1, Bucharest.
TEATRUL DE COMEDIE (f. 1960), str. Mădineşti 2, Bucharest.
TEATRUL MIC (f. 1960), str. Constantin Mille 16, Bucharest.
OPERA ROMÂNĂ (f. 1921), Bd. Gheorghiu-Dej 70-72, Bucharest.
JEWISH STATE THEATRE (f. 1873), str. Juliu Barasch, 15, Bucharest.
CLUJ-NAPOCA NATIONAL THEATRE (f. 1919), Piaţa Ştefan cel Mare 24, Cluj-Napoca.
OPERA ROMÂNĂ CLUJ-NAPOCA (f. 1919), Piaţa Ştefan cel Mare 24, Cluj-Napoca.
STATE MAGYAR OPERA (f. 1948), str. 1 Mai 26-28, Cluj-Napoca
MAGYAR STATE THEATRE (f. 1944), str. 1 Mai 26—28, Cluj-Napoca.
CRAIOVA NATIONAL THEATRE (f. 1896), str. Alexandru Ioan Cuza 11, Craiova.
IAŞI „VASILE ALECSANDRI" NATIONAL THEATRE (f. 1896), str. 9 Mai 18, Iaşi.
STATE OPERA IAŞI (f. 1956), str. 9 Mai 18, Iaşi.
STATE OPERA TIMIŞOARA (f. 1946), Mărăşeşti 2, Timişoara.
GERMAN STATE THEATRE (f. 1952), str. Mărăşeşti 2, Timişoara.
TÎRGU MUREŞ NATIONAL THEATRE, (f. 1978), with two sections: Romanian (1962) and Magyar (1946), Tîrgu Mureş.

CINEMA

The first film show in Romania took place on May 27, 1896 in the offices of the Bucharest newspaper *L'Independance Roumaine*. One year later, cameraman Paul Manu (b. 1877) made the first Romanian newsreel. Lack of organization, official indifference towards the new art and the absence of professional and specialist technicians relegated Romanian film production during the period preceding World War II to the status of

Dacii (The Dacians), a historical motion picture (1966) directed by Sergiu Nicolaescu

amateurism. Most of the films were produced by enthusiasts who tried to assert the new art form with slender means, in precarious technical conditions.

The first Romanian feature film was *Romania's Independence*, made in 1912 by actor Grigore Brezeanu (1892—1919). Specialized cameramen were first trained in silent picture making. Tudor Posmantir (b. 1893), Nicolae Barbelian, Constantin Ivanovici (b. 1896) and Eftimie Vasilescu (b. 1895) made newsreels and documentary films on Romania's social, political, economic and cultural life.

The most important feature films before World War II were directed by Marin Iorda (b. 1901), Horia Igiroşianu (1896—1960), Ion Şahighian (1897—1965), Jean Mihail (1896—1963), and Jean Georgescu (b. 1904). They were based on literary works or events from the Romanian history, and also treated some staple popular subjects of the time, such as sentimental drama, lyrical comedy, modern adventure etc. Animated cartoons became successful with Aurel Petrescu (1897—1949), and documentary films with Paul Călinescu (b. 1902). Newsreels were produced regularly, but the incipient official organization of film-making was interruped by the outbreak of the war.

After the Second World War film production, as a part of the new cultural policy, was financed by the state, and provided with important facilities. Studios were set up for feature films *(Bucureşti)*, documentary and popular science films *(Alexandru Sahia)*, and cartoons *(Animafilm)*.

Participating in international competitions and festivals, Romanian film makers won numerous prizes. The most representative film directors are Victor Iliu

Actor Ilarion Ciobanu starring in *The Uprising*, based on a novel by Liviu Rebreanu.

Actor, scenographer and film director Liviu Ciulei won a prize at the Cannes Film Festival with *The Forest of the Hanged*, starring Victor Rebengiuc.

(1912—1968), Liviu Ciulei (b. 1923), Sergiu Nicolaescu (b. 1930), Andrei Blaier (b. 1933), Elizabeta Bostan (b. 1931), Virgil Calotescu (b. 1928), Lucian Bratu (b. 1924), Mircea Drăgan (b. 1922), Mircea Mureşan (b. 1928), Manole Marcus (b. 1928), Iulian Mihu (b. 1926), Gh. Vitanidis (b. 1929), Mircea Săucan (b. 1928), Malvina Urşianu (b. 1927), Geo Saizescu (b. 1932), Dan Piţa (b. 1938), Mircea Veroiu (b. 1941), Mircea Daneliuc (b. 1943), and Constantin Vaeni (b. 1942). Ion Popescu-Gopo (b. 1928) gained recognition as an outstanding cartoon film maker. Ion Bostan (b. 1914), Titus Mesaros (b. 1925), Mirel Ilieşu (b. 1923), Doru Segal (b. 1930), Al. Boiangiu (b. 1923) and Elizabeta Holban (b. 1928) made their name as documentary film directors. Although the actors playing in motion pictures generally come from the theatre, the Romanian cinema has also produced film actors such as Irina Petrescu (b. 1940), Ilarion Ciobanu (b. 1931), Emanoil Petruţ (b. 1932), Florin Piersic (b. 1936), Margareta Pogonat (b. 1933), Amza Pellea (b. 1931), Toma Caragiu (1925—1977), Ion Besoiu (b. 1931), Marga Barbu (b. 1929), Ioana Bulcă (b. 1933), Violeta Andrei (b. 1941), Carmen Galin (b. 1946) etc.

MUSIC

The origins of Romanian musical culture can be identified in the rich heritage of folklore. Still preserving a preponderance of modes and melodic, rhythmical and other traits from the Thracian and Daco-Roman, and in part from the Greek, music of the Antiquity, Romanian musical folklore displays a rare variety of genres (epic, lyrical and ritual songs, dances etc.).

Another vein of old tradition in Romanian music, church music, was formed by the integration of early Christian songs with the intonations of native folk music. Religious music was born under the influence of Byzantium, maintaining its exclusively vocal and monodic character and neumatic notation (up to the early 19th century). It reached its peak in the 16th and 17th centuries when talented monks such as Eustatie of Putna and Filotei sin Agăi Jipei of Bucharest made the Romanian monastery singing schools famous. Continuing the oral traditions of Byzantine music, they also created original melodies, some of which have come down to us. Religious music evolved towards choral polyphony at the end of the 18th century (under the double influence of Russian and Western music), and received a substantial contribution from 19th and 20th century Romanian composers.

The development of secular court and bourgeois music in the three Romanian Lands (as documented by musical and literary works of the time, such as the *Codex Cajoni*, a collection of Trasylvanian songs and dances, and the ethnographic work *Descriptio Moldaviae*, by the learned prince Dimitrie Cantemir) had different features: whilst in Transylvania it experienced mainly a Western influence in instrumental music and vocal polyphony in the style of the Renaissance or early Baroque (the compositions of Valentin Backfark, Hyronymus Ostermeyer, Gabriel Reilich and Daniel Cromer), in Walachia and Moldavia there was a certain inflow of elements from the Oriental music up to the end of the 18th century, and then, up to the mid-19th century, a sharp process of Westernization occured, due in particular to the foreign musicians who had settled in the Romanian Principalities, and to the tours made by travelling foreign opera companies.

The birth of a national school of music in Romania, like in other parts of Eastern and Central Europe, took place at the end of the 19th and in the early 20th centuries; choral music in particular is illustrated by Gavriil Musicescu (1847—1903), Gheorghe Dima (1847—1925), Ciprian Porumbescu (1853—1883), Dimitrie Kiriac (1866—1928), Gheorghe Cucu (1882—1932), whose compositions were rooted in folklore and Byzantine songs. At that time, musical life became most active following the initiatives to organize art institutions and musical establishments: the Conservatoires of Bucharest and Iaşi were inaugurated in 1864, concerts were given periodically in Bucharest, and the Romanian Opera of Bucharest was founded in 1866. Great Romanian singers became famous throughout Europe, such as Elena Teodorini (1857—1926), Hariclea Darclée (1860—1939), Dimitrie Popovici Bayreuth (1860—1927) and Traian Grozăvescu (1895—1927).

D. G. Kiriac (1866—1928), a composer, music director and teacher, student of Romanian folklore, one of the forerunners of the modern national school of composition.

George Enescu (1881—1955), composer, violonist, pianist and conductor, one of the great musicians in the first half of the 20th century.

ENESCU, GEORGE *(b. 19.8.1881, commune of Liveni — d. 4.5.1955, Paris) was a Romanian composer, conductor, violonist, pianist and teacher, one of the leading representatives of the modern national schools of music in Europe. Enescu studied in Vienna from 1888 to 1893, and with Massenet, Faurė and Gėdalge in Paris from 1893 to 1899. Enescu was a member of the Acadėmie de Beaux Arts of France (1929), the Romanian Academy (1933) and the Prague Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was Honorary President of the Society of Romanian Composers and founder of the prize for composition bearing his name.*

Enescu gave his first concert at the Romanian Atheneum in Bucharest on January 28, 1894. His creative work is a synthesis between a reinterpretation of Romanian folk melos and the great traditions of European music. Setting out from a post-Romantic orientation (Brahms, Wagner) and from the gains of French symphonism (Frank, Faurė), Enescu arrived in his mature years at a surprisingly original language, based on the expressive potentialities of Romanian songs. His numerous compositions include two Romanian rhapsodies, three symphonies, three orchestral suites (the third is the Village Suite), *a concert symphony for the cello and orchestra, three sonatas for the violin and piano (the third is in Romanian folk style), a suite for the violin and piano* (Impressions from Childhood), *two sonatas and three suites for the piano, two string quartets, a piano quintet and a chamber symphony.*

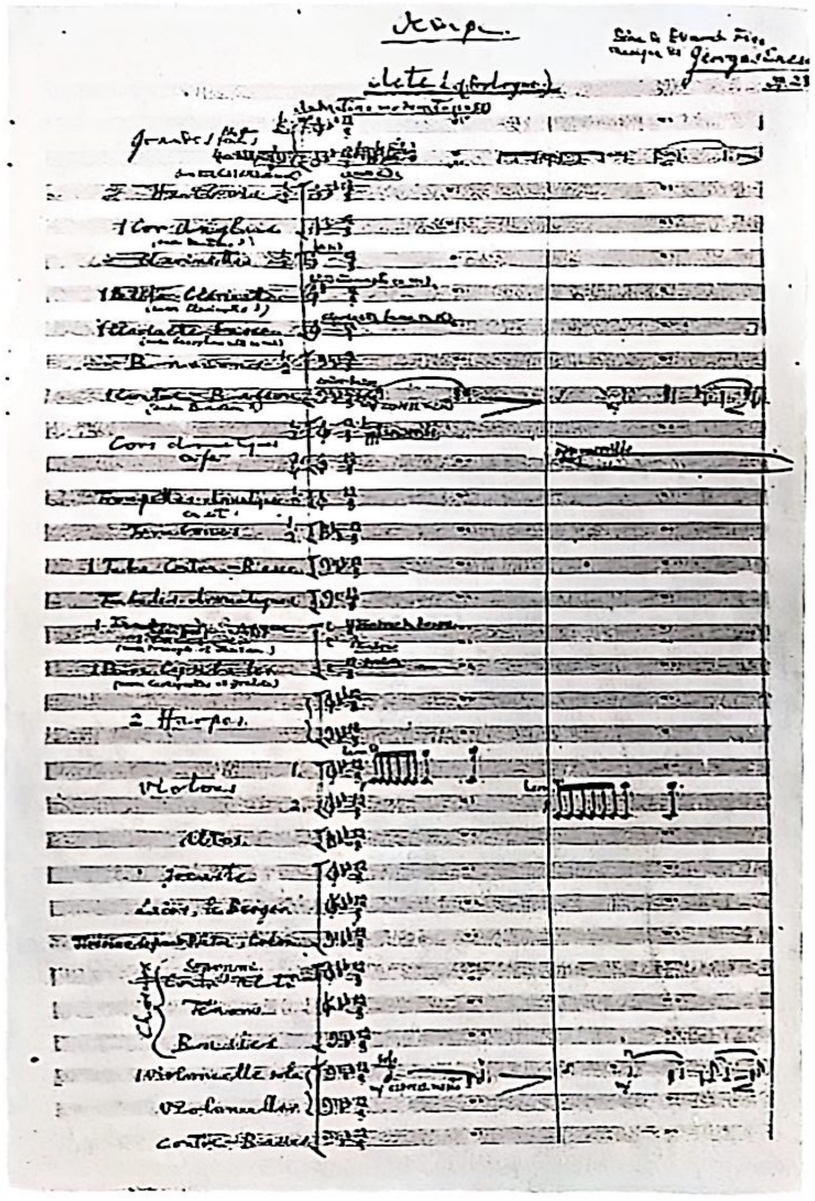
Enescu was one of the great 20th century symphonists. His orchestra and chamber compositions are representative for the European music of his time. One of his most important creations is the lyrical tragedy Oedipus *(1923—1931), with lyrics by Edmond Fleg, first performed at the Paris Opera on March 13, 1936.*

Enescu also was one of the greatest violonists of his time, with a perfect technique, producing a tone of rare quality. He was particularly appreciated as a genuine interpreter of the classics, Bach and Mozart in particular. An equally great conductor, Enescu performed almost all classic compositions of symphonic music and, having an astonishing memory, he always conducted without a score. Enescu's numerous pupils include Yehudi Menuhim, Christian Ferras and Yvonne Astruc.

The early 20th century saw the ascension of George Enescu (1881—1955), the illustrious composer and performer whose work and creative experience were decisive for the modern development of Romanian musical culture. Enescu's profound and original work, comprising chamber, symphonic and opera music (his opera *Oedipus*, is regarded as a remarkable event of the modern lyrical repertoire) was answering a basic aspiration of the Romanian school of composition: to achieve a synthesis between the specific native musical characteristics and the traditional and modern elements of European music. Enesou obtained that result by pursuing two converging ways: that of writing in the folk spirit (in *The Third Sonata for Piano and Violin* for instance or in *The Third "Village" Suite for Orchestra)*, and that of transposing the features of European music into his singular vision and technique, shaped by his personal experience and ethnic origin (a line superbly represented by *The Chamber Symphony*). Enescu thus distinguished himself in the musical world of the first half of the century by a mode of composition blending into a unitary and unmistakable entity a cyclic and variational technique and free combinations of rhapsodic-improvisatorial structures, a complex polyphonic and harmonic language, with heterophonic, modal and rhythmic elements derived from folklore.

In the first 20 years of the 20th century the endeavours of the Romanian symphonists belonging to the school of Alfonso Castaldi (1874—1942) also gained prominence; most of them, including Alfred Alessandrescu (1893—1959), Ion Nonna Ottescu (1888—1940), Dimitrie Cuclin (1885—1978), George Enacovici (1891—1965), shaped their style in close contact with Impressionism or other French currents and with German post-Romanticism. Later on, Filip Lazăr (1894—1936) moved towards neo-Classicism and Expressionism, while cultivating links with folklore. That work was continued in

Oedipus by George Enescu at the Romanian Opera of Bucharest.



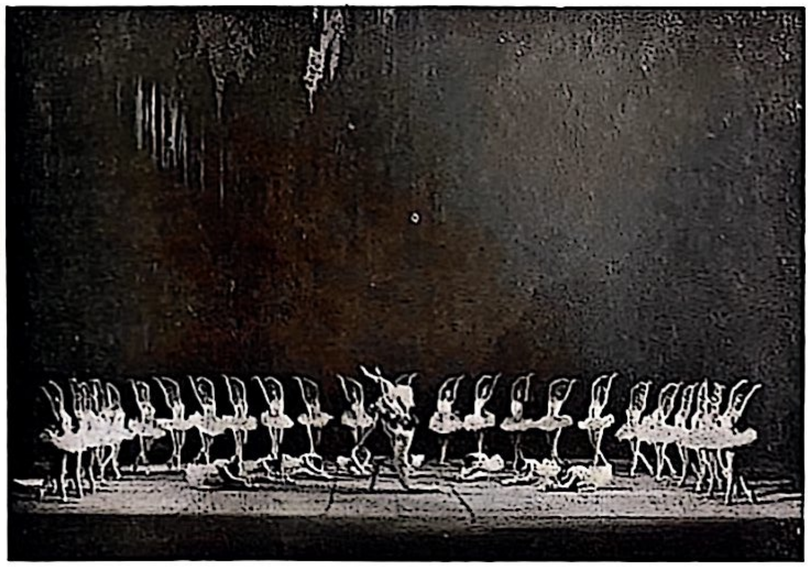
Facsimile of George Enescu's manuscript of the musical score for the opera *Oedipus*

the period before and after World War II by composers like Sabin Drăgoi (1894—1968), Mihail Jora (1891—1971), Marţian Negrea (1893—1973), Mihail Andricu (1894—1974), Theodor Rogalski (1901—1954), Paul Constantinescu (1909—1963), Zeno Vancea (b. 1900), Tudor Ciortea (b. 1903), Sigismund Toduţă (b. 1908), Ion Dumitrescu (b. 1913), Gheorghe Dumitrescu (b. 1914) etc., who created the modern Romanian school of composition setting out from a thorough exploration and knowledge of folklore to create an original musical idiom.

A considerable number of composers now reaching the age of creative maturity have evolved from that general common platform operating with traditional features (concerning particularly the forms and genres,

and the mastery of folklore) to achieve a diversification of style and new links with various innovating currents after 1950 : Theodor Grigoriu (b. 1926), Anatol Vieru (b. 1926), Pascal Bentoiu (b. 1927), Ştefan Niculescu (b. 1927), Tiberiu Olah (b. 1928), Adrian Raţiu (b. 1928), Dumitru Capoianu (b. 1929), Wilhelm Berger (b. 1929), Miriam Marbé (b. 1931), Doru Popovici (b. 1932) etc. The representatives of that generation offered solutions opening new prospects (the modal-serial synthesis for instance or the *open form*, based on the variational and improvisitional principles of folklore). Their endeavours have been continued and developed, and also enriched and promoted by a still younger generation of composers, including Cornel Ţăranu (b. 1934), Nicolae Brânduş (b. 1935), Lucian Meţianu (b. 1937), Corneliu Cezar (b. 1937), Mihai Moldovan (b. 1937), Liviu Glodeanu (1938—1978), Corneliu Dan Georgescu (b. 1938), Octavian Nemescu (b. 1940) and others. The rigorous determination of the musical structure or conversely, the aleatory liberty given to the interprèter, the employment of electronic resources and the broaching of synthetic forms of *total* art often interspersed with sublimated folklore models, are only some of the features that can be identified in the productions of the new generations of Romanian composers.

In the period before the Second World War, and ever since Romania has produced remarkable performing musicians including those who distinguished themselves : the pianists Dinu Lipatti (1917—1950) and Valentin Gheorghiu (b. 1928), conductors Ionel Perlea (1900—1970), Constantin Silvestri (1913—1969), George Georgescu (1887—1964), Sergiu Celibidache (b. 1912), Mircea Basarab (b. 1921), Iosif Conta (b. 1924), Mihai



Scene from *Swan Lake* by P. I. Tchaikovski at the Romanian Opera, Bucharest.

Brediceanu (b. 1920), choir conductor Marin Constantin (b. 1925) with his famous *Madrigal* choir, violinist Ion Voicu (b. 1925), singers George Folescu (1884—1939), Jean Athanasiu (1885—1938), Florica Christoforeanu (1887—1960), Petre Ştefănescu Goangă (1902—1974), Zenaida Pally (b. 1919), Arta Florescu (b. 1921), Nicolae Herlea (b. 1926), Dan Iordăchescu (b. 1930), Ludovic Spiess (b. 1938), Emilia Petrescu (b. 1925), Lucian Stănescu (b. 1926), Teodora Lucaciu (b. 1926), Eugenia Moldoveanu (b. 1944), Gheorghe Crăsnaru (b. 1941).

Showing a remarkable vitality, Romanian folkore is still dynamic and productive, and it gathers large audiences both at home and abroad. The collection and scientific study of musical folklore was established as a discipline in its own right by musicologist Constantin Brăiloiu and it was furthered in recent years by Tiberiu Alexandru, Emilia Comişel, Harry Brauner etc. A number of truly outstanding performing musicians carried on and developed the ancient heritage: Fănică Luca and more recently Gheorghe Zamfir for the Pan-pipe, singers Maria Tănase (1913—1963), Sofia Vicoveanca (for ballads and *doinas),* Mia Braia (urban folklore, romances) etc.

Light music is also very popular, boasting a wide range of varieties that include also rock, pop, disco and other forms, often spiced with specific folk beats and melodic overtones. Noted composers of light music: Ion Vasilescu, E. Roman, H. Mălineanu. A significant jazz festival held every year in Sibiu has proved increasingly successful.

Romanian musicology has developed owing to notable works on the history, analysis, aesthetics, semiotics and musical ethnography by Zeno Vancea, Gheorghe Ciobanu, Romeo Ghircoiaşu, Pascal Bentoiu, Viorel Cosma etc.

Tourism

At present Romania is one of Europe's tourist countries. This is due to its many attractions, fine landscape, great number of vestiges from the past, the wealth and variety of its ethnography, folk art and folklore, and the architectural ensembles raised in recent years. The successes recorded in the economic development, in science and the arts, and the growth of Romania's prestige in the world resulting from a policy of increasingly close collaboration with all the countries of the world, have roused the interest of people everywhere. Romania is visited by about four million foreign tourists a year.

The tremendous development of internal tourism stems from the favourable effect of economic factors, the most important being the growth of personal income, more leisure time, the development of transport and improved accommodation and other facilities.

Bucharest is one of the leading tourist attractions. The capital city is a complex tourist centre with many opportunities for sightseeing and entertainment, famous for its historical vestiges, architecture and artistic, scientific and cultural establishments. Numerous parks and public gardens lend the townscape a specific charm. Several woods and lakes near Bucharest, at Snagov, Mogoşoaia, Băneasa, Cernica, Pasărea, Pustnicul and Căldăruşani are ideal places for relaxation.

The most popular mountain region in Romania is situated along the *Prahova and Timiş valleys,* which boast some of Romania's finest tourist and climatic resorts: Sinaia (minimum altitude 798 m), Buşteni (altitude 882 m), Predeal (Romania's highest-altitude town at 1035 m) and Poiana Braşov, an international tourist and winter sports centre (1030 m). The city of Braşov, an important urban and economic centre having numerous historical monuments from the 15th—18th centuries, is situated in that region.

The Romanian *Black Sea coast* is the country's principal summer tourist zone. The seaside resorts are

A new road was recently completed runnig across the Făgăraş range. The glacier valley of the Bîlea lake.

ideal for rest and medical treatment. Sun and water cures and water sports have a favourable setting thanks to the great number of sunny days, wide beaches with very fine sand and about 12 hours a day sunshine. The nucleus of tourist activities on the Romanian coast is the city of Constanţa, an important urban and economic centre and the biggest harbour on the Black Sea. Standing on the site of the former Greek colony of Tomi, founded in the 7th century B.C., the city has numerous archaeological vestiges.

A veritable chain of resorts extends over a distance of 70 km on the Romanian Black Sea coast from North to South: Mamaia, Constanţa, Eforie Nord, Eforie Sud, Costineşti, Neptun, Jupiter, Cap Aurora, Venus, Saturn and Mangalia. All of them were built in the last twenty years and have confortable hotels and villas standing in the midst of greenery, restaurants, confectioner's, playing grounds, bowling alleys etc.

Sections for the treatment of rheumatics in several resorts (Eforie Nord, Eforie Sud, Mangalia, Nepun, Venus and Techirghiol) have been established in the vicinity of the salt lakes with health-giving mud. The attractions on the coast include vestiges of the ancient Greek colonies of Histria, Tomi and Callatis, as well as numerous festivals, carnivals and international competitons held throughout the summers.

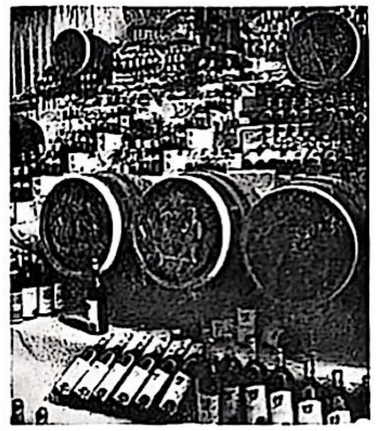
The Danube Delta in the Northern part of the Romanian Black Sea region is the largest in Europe. The exotic landscape, the great variety of wild bird life, including big colonies of pelicans, and the great fishing

opportunities account for the fact that the Delta attracts many Romanian and foreign tourists. It can be reached via the port of Tulcea on the Danube, Sulina on the Black Sea coast or, by car, through the picturesque fishermen's village of Murighiol.

Northern Moldavia, in the North-Eastern part of Romania, is a region still echoing the glory of the Middle Ages. It is famous for its rich heritage of popular traditions, old architecture and painting. The centre of the zone is the city of Suceava, the former capital of Moldavia (in the 14th-16th centuries), where numerous historical and architectural monuments have been preserved, among them the fortress of Suceava (14th-15th centuries), the fortress of Scheia (14th century), several monasteries and churches.

The five famous monasteries with exterior mural paintings, declared UNESCO monuments, are located in that part of the country: Voroneţ (15th-16th centuries), where the dominant colour is blue; Humor (16th century), Arbore (1503), where the dominant colour is green; Moldoviţa (1532—1537) and Sucevita (1585—1601), where the dominant colour is dark green and which have the greatest number of pictures.

The region has also many other historical monuments. It is, moreover, one of the most original and vigorous ethnographic and folklore zones with fine pottery, needlework, embroidery, leatherware etc. The well-known spas, health resorts and tourist centres include Vatra Dornei and Cîmpulung Moldovenesc. Mounteneers have many opportunities for long hikes in the mountains and they are well looked after at hotels, motels, inns, tourist complexes, chalets and on camping sites.



Romanian wines are world famous for their rich taste and fine bouquet.

Hercules Hotel, one of the newly-built tourist facilities in the watering resort of Băile Herculane, Caraş-Severin County.

New hotel in the resort of Covasna.

Central Moldavia is the area around the city of Piatra Neamț. Crossed by the Bistrița and Bicaz rivers, the region has many tourist attractions, among them the famous Cheile Bicazului pass, a monument of nature, with a narrow serpentine road. Near the pass is Lacul Roșu (Red Lake) and a resort. Another sight is the reservoir lake of Bicaz, with water sports centres, hotels, motels and camping sites. Important historical monuments stand at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, among them the fortress of Neamț (14th century), the Neamț monastery (15th century), the monasteries of Agapia and Văratec etc.

Northern Oltenia is a tourist zone well-known for its spas and health resorts such as Govora, Călimănești, Olănești, Căciulata and Ocnele Mari. Gorgeous sightseeing is provided by the defilé of the Olt river and the Oltenian sub-Carpathians, as well as the historical and architectural monuments, among them the monasteries at Hurez, Govora, Dintr-un-lemn, Polovraci, Tismana, Măldărești etc. The town of Tîrgu Jiu treasures the celebrated open air sculptural ensemble by Constantin Brâncuși, including *Endless Column, Gate of the Kiss, Table of Silence* and *Alley of Stools.*

A zone making more and more adepts in recent years is *Maramureș*, a veritable treasure store of folk art and ethnography. The region is famous for its singular architectural monuments: high timber churches.

Romania has more than 160 spas and health resorts with accommodation for about 60,000 persons. One out of every four are frequently visited by foreign tourists.

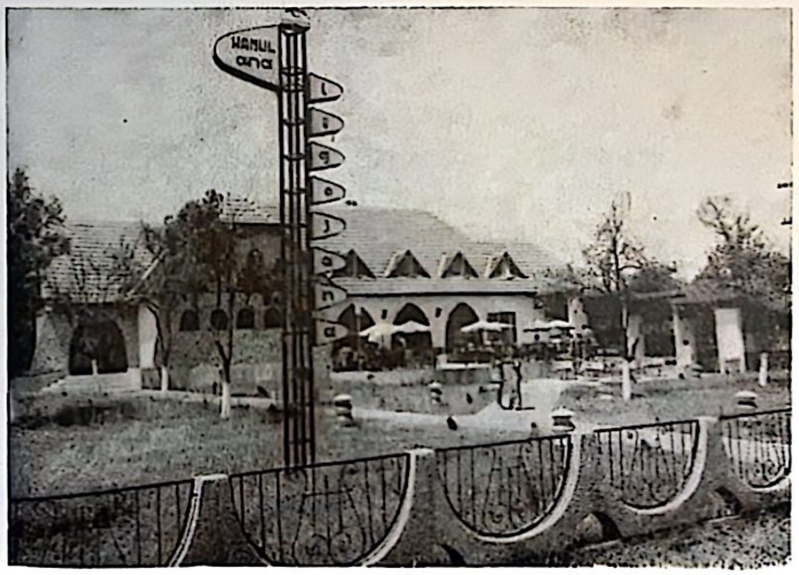
Mountaineering in the Romanian Carpathians is a famous pastime and there are many tourist routes which

are open throughout the year. The climate is pleasant. The mountains offer fine opportunities for climbinq, hunting and angling, hiking and visits to narrow passes, deep caves, defilés, strange karst formations, and for winter sports in specialized resorts at Poiana Brașov, Predeal, Sinaia, Păltiniș, Borșa, Semenic, etc.

Number of places in tourist, rest and balneary treatment units

A	1970	1975	1977
Total	*148,695*	*205,894*	*211,660*
Hotels	72,315	114,796	120,298
Tourist inns	1,395	4,857	5,780
Tourist chalets	10,776	11,784	11,735
Camping sites	14,154	17,266	17,376
Villas and balneary pavillions and complexes	50,055	57,191	56,471

Folk art traditions. Folk art, distinguished by the great wealth and picturesque aspect of the costumes, the variety and originality of artifacts made by craftsmen from wood, clay, iron, leather, fabric and other materials, is one of the great tourist attractions of Romania. Folklore traditions (songs, dances, customs and festivals) are alive in the Romanian villages, which also have a highly interesting and specific architecture.



Ana Lugojana Inn in Timiș County.

Cap Aurora, a summer resort on the Black Sea shoro.

Geriatric treatment given under the auspices of the Bucharest Geriatrics Institute, headed by Academician Professor Dr. Ana Aslan, has become world famous thanks to the remarkable results it has scored in the struggle against ageing. Patients are treated throughout the year in several centres in Bucharest as well as in the health resorts of Băile Herculane, Eforie Nord, Băile Felix and Slănic Modova.

A fine sample of mediaeval architecture: the *Church of Tismana monastery*, in Gorj County, was built in the second half of the fourteenth century.

The Romanian Carpathians provide an excellent setting for winter sports.

Romania's tourist patrimony is wide and variegated. The natural conditions favouring leisure and treatment, the treasures of folklore and ethnography, the vestiges and monuments of the past and the achievements of our own time provide an excellent setting for tourism.

Sport

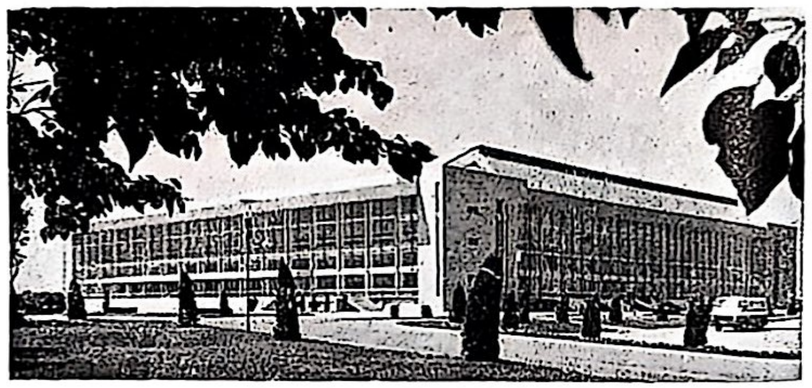
In Romania, sports are held to be an activity of national interest. There are only amateur sports in Romania.

Proceeding from the fundamental idea that sport has to be available to the mass of the people, an efficient means for physical fitness and for the harmonious development of the youth, the Romanian state is giving increasing importance to the sports movement.

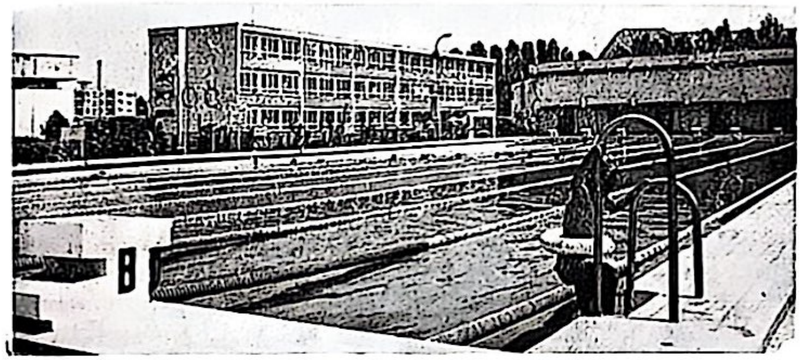
Sports, are practised systematically in factories and villages, in schools and institutions. More than 10,000 sports associations have been set up in the last thirty years. Together with more than 80 sports clubs, they comprise most of the country's active population and nearly all the young people. The sports associations and clubs are grouped in 24 national branch federations which are affiliated to the respective international federations. More than 6,000 coaches and nearly 120,000 voluntary activists are guiding mass sports and high-performance activities.

There is a scientifically substantiated programme for the nearly 4.5 million pupils and students. The national mass sports competition *Daciada* involves hundreds of thousands of people every year in a variety of events.

The material facilities for the sports movement have developed accordingly. Important appropriations



The Palace of Sports and Culture in Bucharest, a multipurpose hall for sports and artistic events.



Sports school in Buzău, the swimming pool.

have been made for the construction of the now extant 150 sports halls, 250 swimming-pools, 800 bowling alleys, 350 stadiums, 600 school gyms, 70 water sports bases, 80 ski tracks, boxing and wrestling halls, shooting ranges etc. Some of the most important are the sports complex of the 23 August Park (a stadium seating 80,000 persons, seven football fields, scores of basket-ball, voley-ball, handball grounds and tennis courts etc.), the multi-purpose Palace of Sports and Culture, seating 6,000, the Floreasca Sports Complex, all in Bucharest; the sports stadium and palace at Constanța, the stadium, multi-purpose hall and swimming-pool at Cluj-Napoca, and a sports hall in the town of Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej.

The guidance and coordination of the sports movement is provided by the National Council for Physical Education and Sports (CNEFS), headed by a chairman who has the rank of Minister of Sports. A scientific research unit for physical education and sports, a sports medical centre, an institute training physical education teachers and sports sections in the pedagogical institutes training teachers for secondary schools have been set up. There are 100 sports schools with more than 500 teachers and over 30,000 pupils. The curricula of general schools include two hours for physical training and one hour for sports activities every week.

The continuous development of mass sports provides a broad recruitment basis for high-performance sports. Romania has constantly participated in the Olympic Games and in World and European championships. Romanians have won 22 Olympic titles, as well as 30 silver medals and 46 bronze medals, about 90 World titles and more than 100 European titles. Olympic and World champions in athletics include Iolanda Balaș (high jump), who broke the world record 17 times, raising it from 1.75 m to 1.91 m, held the title for ten years, Lia Manoliu (discus throwing), Viorica Viscopoleanu (long jump) and Mihaela Peneș (javelin). Within a space of twenty years, Romanian kayak and canoe

Nadia Comăneci, star of the Olympic Games in Montreal.

paddlers won six Olympic titles, 18 World and 25 European titles with Leon Rotman, Simion Ismailciuc, Aurel Vernescu, Ivan Patzaichin, Vasile Dîba etc. Marksmen won three Olympic, three World and six European titles with Iosif Sîrbu, Ştefan Petrescu, Ion Dumitrescu, Dan Iuga etc. Romanian wrestlers produced a number of Olympic champions among them Dumitru Pîrvulescu, Gheorghe Berceanu and Nicolae Martinescu (Greco-Roman wrestling) and Ladislau Simon (free-style wrestling). The boxers won 15 Olympic gold, silver and bronze medals as well as numerous European titles and World silver medals. They include Nicolae Linca, Mircea Dobrescu, the brothers Calistrat and Simion Cuţov etc. Fencing, which has an old tradition in this country, has also brought success to Romanian competitors. The series of victories inaugurated in 1962 by World Champion Olga Orban, continued and in 1975 Ecaterina Stahl won the gold medal at the Budapest World Championship.

Gymnasts have also made an important contribution to the growing prestige of Romanian sports. Nadia Comăneci (b. 1961) became absolute European champion at Skien in 1975, Prague in 1977 and Copenhagen in 1979, and she also won gold medals in the individual tests. She won three gold medals and a bronze medal at the Montreal Olympic Games, and, together with Teodora Ungureanu, who was awarded one silver and one bronze medal, she made a decisive contribution to the winning of the silver medal by Romania's team in the 1976 Olympics. Romania's female team of gymnastics won the gold medal in the World Championships of Fort Worth, U.S.A. (1979).

Tennis players Ilie Năstase and Ion Ţiriac won numerous international tournaments and reached the finals of the Davis Cup three times. Ilie Năstase won the Masters' Tournement four times out of the contests held between 1971 and 1976, and he gained the FILT Grand Prix in 1972. Table-tennis player Maria Alexandru is a multiple European and World Champion.

The man's national handball team won the World Championship four times, and the women's national team was World Champion twice. The men's national volley-ball team, the women's chess team and both women's and men's national fencing teams also were World Champions. Club teams such as Steaua, Dinamo and Grivita Roşie of Bucharest, C.S.M. Cluj-Napoca and others won the European Champions' Cups in handball, rugby, table-tennis, fencing, volley-ball etc.

About 40 sports are being practised in Romania ranging from soccer, which is the most popular game, to oina, which is and old Romanian game closely resembling baseball.

Foreign policy

Romania is a country mobilizing all its material and human resources in the vast work of building a many-sidedly developed socialist society, a state carrying out a vast international activity, unprecedented as to its dynamic and creative character. The fundamental task of socialist Romania's external policy, part and parcel of the general political line of the Party and State, is the provision of conditions for the successful construction of socialism in Romania and active participation in the struggle for social progress, collaboration and peace throughout the world. This policy faithfully expresses the national interests of the Romanian people in full agreement with the major requirements of contemporary social development, with the general interests of the international community.

Socialist Romania's external policy is active and dynamic. The measure of Romania's participation in the activities of the international community is illustrated by several essential indices such as the dynamics of diplomatic relations, involvement in multilateral diplomacy, top-level contacts and bilateral and multilateral agreements. Romanian diplomatic and consular relations have seen important changes, as shown by statistical data. In 1947 Romania had relations with 25 states, in 1965 with 66 states and in 1979 with 134 states (between 1975 and 1977 alone, diplomatic relations at embassy level were established with 11 states).

While developing bilateral relations with other states, Romania also pays particular attention to multilateral collaboration in various fields within the frame of more than 80 international governmental organizations.

The scope of Romania's international relations is also shown by the fact that in 1979 she had commercial links with more than 140 states regardless of their social and political system, as against 29 in 1950 and 70 in 1966.

A concrete illustration of the view taken by the Romanian Communist Party about the decisive role of the masses of people and of the political forces representing them in shaping the course of modern history is the fact that at present it has relations of cooperation and carries on regular exchanges, either directly or through the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity, with more than 250 parties — communist, socialist, social-democratic, radical, liberal, government parties in developing countries, national liberation movements — and other democratic and progressive organizations in over 100 countries. To this one should add the cooperation between trade unions, professional and civic, youth and women's organizations to have the picture of a wide international openness and of the active involvement of the Romanian people in a vast network of contacts and ties with the other nations of the globe.

Romania's active policy in the setting of the large international dialogue now taking place in the world is also highlighted by the frequent meetings and direct contacts of the Head of the Romanian State, President Nicolae Ceauşescu, with heads of state and government. Summit diplomacy is a characteristic feature of Romania's contemporary external policy. Between 1965 and 1980 such meetings and contacts took place with heads of state and government of more than 100 countries and talks were held with more than 4,000 leaders, delegates and representatives of various political parties and organizations, government members, personalities of political, cultural and economic life — actions of exceptional importance, the results of which exceed the bilateral framework and contribute to the promotion of new, democratic interstate relations.

The results of this active policy materialize in an important number of international legal instruments to which Romania is a party. Over the 1948—1979 period, Romania concluded about 5,500 bilateral and multilateral international treaties, agreements and conventions.

Principles of Romanian Foreign Policy

Developing a wide-ranging concept about the need for, and the possibility of, a new policy in international affairs, a policy of true democratic collaboration, of equality, justice and mutual respect, Romania believes that in the modern world, there are favourable conditions for the abolition of the old policies and the creation of a new, truly democratic system of international relations that would establish peace, security and unhindered progress for all mankind.

The building of this new international system requires, on the one hand, a consistent policy of peaceful coexistence for the settlement of international issues by exclusively peaceful means through the joint efforts of all the states, regardless of their social system, economic or military power and geographical position, and, on the other hand, the promotion and observance of the fundamental principles of international law.

Romania bases all its international relations on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of force and the threat of force, respect for the right of each people to be the master of its national wealth and of its own destiny, and to shape its life in freedom, as it wishes.

The foreign policy of socialist Romania does not limit itself to the proclamation of this unitary set of principles. It works for their actual application in the sphere of the country's bilateral relations, and, also, by making its contribution to the settlement of the major problems of the world community, by its large-scale participation in international organizations.

Relations with Socialist Countries

As to the principal directions of external activity, the focus is on relations of alliance, friendship and collaboration with all the socialist states. The amplitude of links with these states is reflected, inter alia, by the fact that about two thirds of the bilateral international instruments and approximately one third of the multilateral international legal instruments concluded in the period 1948—1979 are treaties, agreements and conventions with the socialist countries. Moreover, in Romania's overall commercial relations, the socialist states account for the most important share. Collaboration with the member-states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) has been intensified continuously. In addition to taking part in the work of CMEA and its various branch commissions, Romania participates in the activity of 16 international economic organizations of the socialist countries. Romania also fulfils her obligations as a member-state of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, while developing cooperation with the armies of all the socialist states and other friendly countries.

Relations with Developing States

Another main direction of Romania's international activity is the expansion of relations of collaboration with the young African and Asian states, with the Latin American states, which have taken the road of independent economic and social development, and with the non-alligned states; these relations have recorded a particularly rapid evolution in recent years. This dynamic development finds expression in the expansion of top-level political contacts and of meetings at other levels, in the intensification of economic, technical and scientific cooperation, in the collaboration with these states in the framework of international organizations. In the 1965—1979 period, about 140 summit

visits and meetings took place; Romania has diplomatic relations at embassy level with most of the developing and non-aligned states. Moreover, about one sixth of the bilateral legal instruments concluded by Romania in 1948—1978 are treaties, agreements and conventions with such states. One expression of the ever closer relations of solidarity and cooperation with the developing countries is Romania's active membership in the work of the Group of 77. Ever closer collaboration with the non-aligned states has resulted in the invitation extended to Romania by the Colombo Summit Conference in August 1976 to participate as an invited guest in the activity of the non-aligned movement.

Romania's economic relations with the developing countries have recorded a rapid growth in recent years (more than ten-fold in the period 1965—1979). By 1980 it is envisaged that the share of these states in Romania's external trade will reach about 25 per cent. As a developing socialist country, Romania is paying particular attention to the expansion of relations and economic cooperation with the other developing countries and backs the efforts made by these countries to achieve free and independent economic progress.

Relations with Industrial Capitalist Countries

The expansion of relations with the industrial capitalist states is part of the general context of the intensive development of Romania's international contacts. Recent years have seen a continuous and constant expansion of political and diplomatic contacts, of meetings and talks ot various levels, and a growth and diversification of economic, commercial, technical, scientific and cultural exchanges with states having a different socio-political system. It is worth noting that more than one fifth of the bilateral legal instruments to which Romania is a party were concluded in 1948—1979 with the capitalist states. Romania's foreign trade with these states has gone up nearly six-fold in the last ten years, proceeding mainly on the basis of governmental long-term agreements on economic, industrial and technical cooperation.

Contributions to the Solution of Major International Problems

Being a European country, Romania attaches particular importance to the establishment of a lasting system of security and cooperation in Europe. She made an active contribution to the elaboration of the documents adopted in 1975 by the European Conference in Helsinki, and she continues to work for a comprehensive application of the Final Act provisions, so as to ensure the continuity of the favourable processes towards détente and cooperation. and especially the implementation of concrete steps on military disengagement and disarmament, without which it is impossible to conceive a durable and genuine peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Deeply concerned about the maintenance and the stepping up of the armaments race, which is generating incalculable dangers to world peace and to the very survival of human civilization, Romania takes a resolutely militant stand and advances concrete proposals in order finally to cause in this vitally important field a shift from the protestations of good will to hard facts by the realization of coherent and comprehensive programmes of disarmament and, in the first place, nuclear disarmament.

Romania has evinced a constant preoccupation with the elimination of the hotbeds of tension and conflict in various parts of the world, and she has worked for a political settlement, by way of negotiations, of the existing disputes, so that the peoples everywhere should be able to devote their efforts in a quiet atmosphere to their own peaceful development on the way of economic and social progress.

The Romanian people have proved by deeds their support for, and militant solidarity with, the peoples' national liberation struggle in order to put an end for ever to the old imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policies and to safeguard the real independence of all nations and their right to build their own future in freedom, without any outside interference, in accordance with their legitimate aspirations towards well-being and progress.

Together with the other developing countries and with the non-aligned nations, Romania has consistently worked for the liquidation of underdevelopment and for the establishment of a new international economic order, which would permit a really fair cooperation among all states, a faster progress of the countries still lagging behind and an accelerated development of mankind as a whole on the way of civilization and general prosperity.

Romania believes that the United Nations should became a stronger and more efficient instrument, capable of fully responding to the people's aspirations for peace, collaboration and progress and of contributing to the establishment of new, truly democratic international relations.

In all her activities in the sphere of international affairs Romania sets out from a profound sense of confidence in the power of reason and in the people's capacity to bring about and to impose constructive solutions and settlements, that ought to be adopted in a democratic framework, with an effective participation, on an equal footing, of all states, in keeping with the major interests of humankind and with the imperative requirements of historical progress.

The documents adopted by the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party in November 1979, particularly the Report of the Central Committee delivered by Nicolae Ceaușescu, General Secretary of the Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, reaffirmed the basic guidelines of Romanian foreign policy and decided that it should continue to take an active part in international affairs and should work, together with the other peace-loving countries, for a constructive resolution of the problems that are confronting mankind today and for the establishment of a better world, a world with more justice on our planet.

DEVELOPMENT OF ROMANIA'S DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS

December 31, 1878	— 2 states (at legation level)
December 31, 1880	— 13 states (at legation level)
December 31, 1890	— 15 states (at legation level)
December 31, 1900	— 15 states (at legation level)
December 31, 1910	— 17 states (at legation level)
December 31, 1914	— 19 states (at legation level)
December 31, 1920	— 25 states (at legation level)
December 31, 1930	— 31 states (at legation level)
December 31, 1940	— 32 states (one at embassy level and 31 at legation level)
August 23, 1944	— 13 states (at legation level)
December 31, 1945	— 16 states (one at embassy level and 15 at legation level)
December 31, 1946	— 25 states (10 at embassy level and 20 at legation level)
December 31, 1950	— 33 states (10 at embassy level and 25 at legation level)
December 31, 1955	— 55 states (13 at embassy level and 22 at legation level)
December 31, 1960	— 47 states (23 at embassy level and 24 at legation level)
December 31, 1965	— 67 states (59 at embassy level and 8 at legation level)
December 31, 1970	— 97 states (94 at embassy level and one at legation level; consular relations with 2 states).
December 31, 1975	— 128 states (126 at embassy level and consular relations with 2).
December 31, 1977	— 130 states (126 at embassy level, and consular relations with 2)
December 31, 1978	— 131 states at embassy level.
December 31, 1979	— 134 states at embassy level

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PRINTED IN ROMANIA

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA

Municipality
Town
IAŞI County Seat
Main Roads
Railways
County Boundaries
State Boundaries

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

SOCIALIST FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

BLACK SEA

SATU MARE · MARAMUREŞ · SUCEAVA · BOTOŞANI · IAŞI · BISTRIŢA-NĂSĂUD · SĂLAJ · BIHOR · CLUJ · MUREŞ · HARGHITA · NEAMŢ · BACĂU · VASLUI · ARAD · ALBA · TIMIŞ · HUNEDOARA · SIBIU · BRAŞOV · COVASNA · VRANCEA · GALAŢI · CARAŞ-SEVERIN · GORJ · VÎLCEA · PRAHOVA · BUZĂU · BRĂILA · TULCEA · MEHEDINŢI · DOLJ · OLT · TELEORMAN · ARGEŞ · DÎMBOVIŢA · BUCUREŞTI · ILFOV · IALOMIŢA · CONSTANŢA

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